



Gompers Is Badly Hurt In Taxi Crash

Two Ribs Broken, Possibly Hurt Internally When Broadway Trolley Car Smashes His Auto

Labor Leader's Age Is Grave Handicap

Night Bulletin States He Is Resting Easily, but Suffering From Shock

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, sustained two broken ribs, severe bruises about the back and right leg and possible internal injuries when a cab in which he was riding was struck by a streetcar at Forty-first Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon. The exact extent of his injuries will not be determined until this morning, when it is expected an X-ray photograph will be taken.

Because of his years—Mr. Gompers was sixty-nine in January last—and the fact that he recently returned from the peace conference worn, half sick, to find his wife suffering from a second stroke of paralysis, his friends were frankly worried last evening. The evening bulletin, however, gave no indication of this, following Mr. Gompers' instruction that as little be said of his case as possible.

At 9 o'clock last night it was stated at the Hotel Continental by James E. Roach, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, that Mr. Gompers was resting easily, that his temperature was normal and that the only outward evidence of his injuries was a slight hesitancy due to the shock. Mr. Gompers is attended by Dr. Charles R. Hancock, of 17 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Was on Way to Hotel
The accident occurred at 3:30 o'clock, when Mr. Gompers was on his way to the Hotel Continental, Forty-first Street and Broadway, where he lives when in New York. He had had lunch with his life-long friend, John Morrison, at the latter's home, 381 West Fifty-first Street, and after a brief stop at Forty-first Street and Broadway, for his hotel, where he planned to dress for a musical being given at the home of Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the National Civic Federation, at 247 Fifth Avenue.

At Forty-second Street Goldberg was held up momentarily by a sight-seeing bus. When it had swung out of his way he turned east, heading into Forty-first Street, and was moving slowly when a northbound car of the New York Railway Company smashed into his rear wheels.

The crash threw Mr. Gompers into a heap in the bottom of the car, throw Goldberg into the street and landed the cab on the north curb of Forty-first Street. Patrolman Joseph Frank, of the West Thirty-third Street station, heard the crash and with Fred J. Holteran, a passerby, rescued Mr. Gompers from the wreck. He was conscious, but in great pain. The two took Mr. Gompers to the hotel, where he directed that his home be called up and arrangements made to keep the Washington papers from Mr. Gompers.

When Dr. Balenawicz arrived on the ambulance he found Mr. Gompers almost unconscious. After a preliminary examination he made an X-ray examination and advised that Mr. Gompers be taken to a hospital and an X-ray examination made. His examination showed the ninth and tenth ribs on the right side to have been broken, the right hip to be sprained at the joint and a severe contusion of the right ankle.

Objected to a Hospital
Mr. Gompers demurred against going to a hospital, insisting that he would be all right after he had a little sleep, so the ambulance surgeon applied a temporary bandage, after advising that Mr. Gompers' own physician be called in. This, it was agreed, would be done later in the day. Soon after 10 o'clock Mr. Gompers was reported to be asleep.

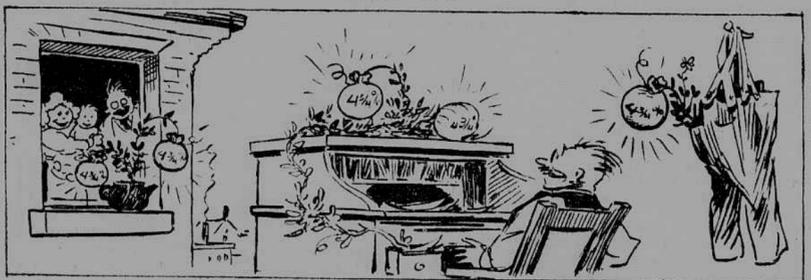
According to Goldberg and to Frank Smith, of 237 East Thirty-ninth Street, Goldberg, of 275 West Thirty-ninth Street, and John Kirk, of 1619 Simpson Street, who were standing on the corner of Forty-first Street and Broadway at the time of the accident, Goldberg had the right of way. These men, however, were not in the car when it was moving slowly and had all but cleared the north-bound track when the crash occurred. Goldberg, however, had no explanation to give the policeman. His conductor, Walter Kelly, was likewise without explanation, not having seen the crash.

By orders of Mr. Gompers no arrests

Plant 'em Now. There Are a Few Packages of Seeds Left



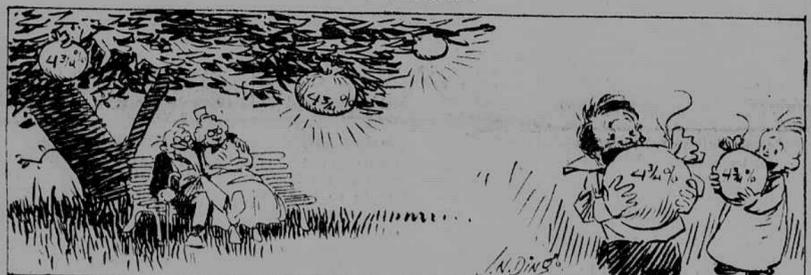
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Jesus Dropped From Creed of Messiah Church

Pastor Announces Neither "Sect, Class, Nation nor Race" Hereafter Will Be Recognized as Essential

Worried About His Wife
Hugh Frayne and James E. Roach, organizers of the American Federation of Labor, and Matthew W. Woll, international president of the Photo Engravers Union, were in the hotel lobby waiting for Mr. Gompers when Frank and Holteran brought him in. To them he appeared to keep the news of the accident from his wife in Washington.

For God's sake don't let this get to her, he said. "If I will kill her, I hope the papers will not notice it." It was explained to him that any attempt at suppression could only result in exaggerated reports of his condition being created, so he directed that his home be called up and arrangements made to keep the Washington papers from Mr. Gompers.

The Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, by a vote of its members, has adopted a new "statement of purpose," from which mention of Christ and Christianity is omitted. The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, the pastor, announced yesterday that henceforth the church will recognize neither "sect, class, nation nor race." "We are taking a step that will put our church abreast of the times," said Dr. Holmes. "A spirit of progress is awakening in all religions, although it has not yet manifested itself in most churches. We believe the day of denominationalism is gone. I myself am a Christian, but I believe the best in Christianity and the best in Judaism are identical. We already have about fifty Jews and some Hindus in our membership. Chinese will be welcome, regardless of their faith. You will notice that Christianity is not mentioned in our new statement of purpose."

Service of Humanity Sought
"The statement of purpose," as adopted by the members, reads: "This church is an institution of religion dedicated to the service of humanity. Seeking truth in freedom it strives to apply it in love for the cultivation of the character, the fostering of fellowship in work and worship, and the establishment of a righteous social order which shall bring abundant life to man."

Knowing not sect, class, nation or race, it welcomes each to the service of all.
The church's new "bond of union," which is to be signed by members, reads: "We, the undersigned, accepting the stated purpose of this church, do join ourselves together that we may help one another, may multiply the power of each through mutual fellowship, and may thereby promote most effectively the cause of truth, righteousness and love in the world."
"Persons signing the above bond of

Lt. Jolly Killed By 'Bullet' Plane

Machine Built Without Struts Buckles in Mid-air on Its Trial Flight

FREEMONT, L. I., April 27.—Lieutenant Allington Jolly, of Chicago, was killed today while on a trial flight in a new "bullet" machine. The plane is a departure in aeronautic design and was built without connecting struts or rods between the wings, giving each "plane independent action. It was designed by Dr. George W. Christmas.

Jolly was flying at 150 feet when the wings collapsed. He fell in the field of J. H. Wanser, at Seaford, near the Lufbery aviation field, and lived but a short time after the accident.

The "bullet" is a machine of 180 horsepower and it is claimed can attain a speed of 150 miles an hour. Jolly had left Copiague and was flying at a high speed when the machine buckled and fell.

May 1 Strike Agitator Arrested After Fight

A crowd set upon Detective Beck last night as he arrested Samuel Grosser, of 240 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, at Pitkin Avenue and Christopher Street, in the Brownsville section of the borough, on a charge of distributing May Day strike circulars. The detective fought off those who attacked him, clung to his prisoner and brought him to the New Jersey Avenue Police Court.

The circulars he is accused of distributing call on all workmen to quit their jobs May 1 to emphasize the demand for the release of "political prisoners" and call upon Brownsville residents in particular to join in the parade planned for that day by the joint agitation committee of the Socialist party of Brownsville. Grosser was held in \$1,000 bail for examination on a charge of distributing dodgers without a permit.

Sale of \$7,000 In Bonds Saves Verein Concert

300 Service Men Invade Yorkville Casino, Order Anthem Sung and Then Pass Victory Loan Cards

Three hundred soldiers, sailors and marines arrived in automobiles yesterday afternoon at the concert of the Bayerscher Volkfest Verein, at Yorkville Casino, 210 East Eighty-sixth Street. A man who wore the kilt of a Highlander took the lead and they started for the door.

"We don't want any damn German music—come on" was the cry. A stocky little man in a gray suit with a brown mustache and a twinkle in his eye met the rush half way. He was Captain Richard O'Connor, of the East Eighty-eighth Street police station. He told the uniformed crowd as much, and that if they'd appoint a committee to go inside he'd prove to them that the Yorkville folks at the concert were as law-abiding Americans as could be found.

The committee was appointed and went in, but before the proof was complete those outside lost patience and stormed their way into the hall. The newcomers were restive while a German song was sung, and looked dubious when the singers switched to Italian, despite the assurance of an erudite gob that it wasn't German.

A delegation waited upon Beno Loewey, who arranged the concert, and informed him that it was time to sing "The Star Spangled Banner" and that the uninvited visitors had a lot of Victory Loan subscription blanks. Meantime another self-appointed committee had planted the American flag on the platform.

Mr. Loewey protested that there was nobody there who could play "The Star Spangled Banner." At this information a host went up, and Lewis White, a yeoman, was thrust forward. He is a singer, and not only played the national anthem, but led the singing. Then the uniformed men distributed Victory Loan pledge cards while Ludwig Nissen, who was on the programme as a loan speaker, urged the audience to sign up. They did. Within a few minutes \$7,000 in subscriptions had been obtained.

Germany's Plot to Gas World's Trade

Second Article of the Series on the Invisible War of Economic Piracy on Page 16

Revised Covenant Made Public; Struggle in Senate Is Forecast; More Peace Delays Expected

Japanese Crisis Expected; German Envoys Will Refuse to Sign Treaty, British Minister Says

Wilson's Tactics Resented by Allies

Nipponese Delegates Say They Cannot Accede to President's Proposals

By Frederick Moore

Special Cable Service

PARIS, April 27.—It is difficult to see how peace can be concluded unless President Wilson recedes from the firm position he has taken and further capitulates on various important matters. Immediate peace is out of the question, despite the fact that the German delegates are already arriving at Versailles.

Matters upon which President Wilson and one or more of the Allies disagree are numerous, and several are of importance. Yesterday the Council of Three discussed the naval, financial, economic and other matters upon which accord has not yet been completely reached. Correspondents have been officially informed that the differences which arose primarily between President Wilson on the one hand and the French and British on the other are matters of formula, the principles in every case having been agreed upon, but this is now a hackneyed phrase, employed continually by the delegations.

The Council of Three and the Council of Five will have their time fully occupied on minor matters for several days to come while the Italian delegation is in Italy putting the test of President Wilson's theory that the Italian people are thinking internationally, not nationally. As Lloyd George and Colonel House are determined to find solutions which President Wilson will accept as in line with his "fourteen points," no great difficulty need be contemplated between the American and the British viewpoints.

Germans Won't Sign, British Minister Says

The British Minister at Bern has sent a remarkable message, declaring that according to his information the Germans will not sign the treaty. He says: "They will certainly not sign unless they are admitted immediately into full partnership in the league of nations. The Germans may have spies in Paris. They have a very full account of information regarding what is being done at the peace conference."

British Officials say they are tired of Wilson's autocratic methods, which are contrary to their ideas of the American ideals of democracy. They say that Wilson is straining his colleagues at the conference almost to the breaking point. They are wondering whether Japan will follow Orlando and whether the conference will ultimately reduce itself to a council of one.

The French problems will certainly be more difficult to solve, for the French still intend to obtain guarantees against German attacks ten or more years hence. On this subject Premier Clemenceau intimated recently that he had obtained Britain's and America's pledge, but Wilson spokesmen have not confirmed the American end. It is not uncommon to have contradictory statements from equally high authorities, sometimes both occupants of the same official headquarters.

Can't Permit Direct Appeal by Wilson

Although the American delegation says the departure of the Italians will not delay the procedure toward peace, this is only technically true, for neither Britain nor France will conclude a peace without Italy, as is indicated by the leaning of both the British and the French press to the Italian side.

Thinking men of these nations realize they cannot permit Wilson to appeal direct to their people at a crisis like the present in Europe on denunciation of the treaties into which their governments were compelled to enter for self-preservation at a time when America was neutral and Wilson appeared to be striving constantly to prevent their complete blockade of Germany.

At present it is the hope of the British and French and certain Americans that Orlando and Sonnino will not find the Italian enthusiasm for the annexation of Fiume strong enough to prevent their return to Paris with the sanction to accept Wilson's terms; but even if the Adriatic obstacle is thus overcome

Continued on page three

Changes in the League Draft

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The text of the revised league of nations covenant was made public here to-night. It reveals many changes in the document as originally published. The most important provide:

Recognition of the Monroe Doctrine in the words: "Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace."
Non-interference by the league in matters held by international law to be of "domestic jurisdiction."

Expulsion from the league of any member for violation of any regulation or for dissent from any properly ratified amendment to the covenant.

Voluntary withdrawal upon two years' notice by any member, provided it is not under international obligations.

Admission to the league of any autonomous state giving guarantees of good faith and good will, subject to the consent of two-thirds of the assembly.

For an increase in the size of the council, at any time, subject to approval of the majority of the assembly.
For unanimous agreement on decisions reached by the council and those by the assembly, except on: Admission of states (two-thirds); increase of the council (majority); parliamentary procedure and appointment of committees (majority of those present); approval of appointment of secretaries-general (majority); concurrence in a report on international disagreements (majority of members of the league not represented on the council).

Establishment of the league's capital at Geneva, subject to change.

Recognition of and aid for the Red Cross.

For protection of natives in territories controlled by members of the league.

Recognition of the right of nations to express their willingness to be protected by mandatories.

For representation of women in official capacities in connection with the league.

Supervision of international traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, and regulation of moral conditions surrounding women and children.

The full text of the covenant will be found on the next page.

Page Reported Going to Paris To Resign Post

British Insist Wilson's Statement Was Not Approved by Lloyd George and Clemenceau Before Given Out

New York Tribune European Bureau

LONDON, April 27.—"The Evening Telegram" to-night features in heavily leaded type a report that Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page has left Rome and is going to Paris to resign because he disapproves of the President's action.

British Deny Approving It

PARIS, April 27.—The following facts throw a strong light on the working conditions reached as the result of the strain and continual disagreement in the Council of Three: The American correspondents were told by a spokesman for the President—that the point is still insisted upon—that President Wilson showed Premier Lloyd George and Clemenceau his Italian manifesto last Sunday—i. e., three days before its promulgation—and that Lloyd George approved it entirely and that Clemenceau said he wouldn't change a word. The Americans admit, however, that Mr. Wilson did not notify the British and French premiers before releasing the statement to the press on Wednesday. Lloyd George's spokesman on Wednesday evening gave out counter information, admitting that the President had shown the document to the British Premier, but denying that Lloyd George had approved it.

Statement Handed to Orlando

The American statement having been cabled to London and having appeared in the British press, has now brought out a renewed denial from the British, who declare Premier Clemenceau and Lloyd George strongly urged President Wilson to delay issuing the statement and that the President issued it solely on his own responsibility, without either notifying the other two controllers or assigning any reason for the promulgation.

Anxious to Preserve Accord

Lloyd George desires it definitely understood that he neither acquiesced nor approved of the statement, which expresses only the American point of view. In proof of this, Lloyd George and Clemenceau handed to Premier Orlando before he left for Rome a statement which expresses the views of Great Britain and France and which Orlando is at liberty to read in the Italian Parliament.

Lloyd George and Clemenceau by this action, as well as by their repeated inspirations to the press, show their anxiety to preserve accord among the European Allies, at the same time having, there is reason to suppose, a lurking dread that they may be unable to continue in accord with Mr. Wilson. The other Americans at the Hotel Crillon are again endeavoring, as they did after Mr. Wilson's George Washington demonstration, to modify the effect of the President's latest appeal to public opinion. Whether the efforts are inspired by Secretary Lansing of the House, whether with Mr. Wilson's approval or unauthorized, these two men, foreseeing the possible gravity of the situation—no hint is given.

League of War, Not of Peace, Says Borah

It Would Put World in a Straitjacket and Rivet It Down With Military Force, Senator Declares

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Senator Borah, of Idaho, said to-day that the new draft of the league of nations was unacceptable to him because of the continuing inclusion of Article X, by which the United States undertakes to participate in guaranteeing the territorial integrity of all nations members of the league. The Idaho Senator, who has been one of the harshest critics of the league proposal, declares that the language inserted as a safeguard for the Monroe Doctrine is both "inadequate and inappropriate."

"I have not had time to study the changes carefully, some of the most objectionable features of the covenant are left unchanged. Article X remains as it was. It was a foregone conclusion that it would remain intact."

Calls It Breeder of War

"This article is a breeder of war. It turns a league of peace into a league of war, and, even if it could be carried out, it would be contrary to justice, to progress and to liberty. It would put the world in a strait-jacket and rivet it down with military force. The provision of itself makes the proposition wholly objectionable to me. My opinion is that the language reserving the Monroe Doctrine is inadequate and inappropriate. The Monroe Doctrine is not a regional understanding. Bonar Law has said that this clause with reference to the Monroe Doctrine does not affect any material change. It seems to me that he is correct."

Might Be Two Leagues

"Under it we still obligate ourselves to guarantee the territorial integrity of all nations, joining the league, and, of course, the understanding is that all nations will ultimately join. If they do not all join, then there will be two leagues, which would be the surest guarantee of war on a stupendous scale. We must agree, therefore, that we are guaranteeing the territorial integrity of all nations on the face of the earth."

"This article would require us to keep an army in Europe for years and indefinitely. The pitiable story of our soldiers in Russia would be repeated over and over. It would mean that we would be mixed up in all European boundary questions, just as we are now with Italy. In every controversy of the Old World we would have to furnish men or money, whether we were concerned or not."

"The period of notice of withdrawal is too long. It should not exceed a year at most. Furthermore, it would seem, from other clauses in the league, that we could not get out even after giving notice unless by the unanimous vote of all members of the assembly that we have lived up to our obligations. Under this clause it would likely take a quarter of a century to get out. This clause seems to have been the highest achievement of diplomacy from the European viewpoint."

"These are some of the things that can be said offhand with certainty. Further discussion requires further investigation."

New Draft of Charter of World League Answers Many Objections Made Here to First Pact

Changes Recognize Monroe Doctrine

Debate in Open Session of Upper House To Be Sought by Members

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The covenant of the league of nations, as made public here by the State Department to-night and released for publication in all the capitals of the Entente nations which will become signatories to it, shows that President Wilson has yielded to most of the objections which the original draft of the covenant aroused and which would have made its ratification by the Senate impossible.

The four great objections which Mr. Wilson now has met are, in the order of their importance:

1. The Monroe Doctrine is specifically recognized.
2. American sovereignty in internal matters such as Japanese immigration is safeguarded.
3. Any nation may withdraw from the league after two years' notice, provided it has fulfilled all its obligations during its membership.
4. The original draft provided that a majority decision of the council of the league should control. The new draft provides for unanimous decision according to diplomatic usage.

On the other hand, one of the greatest objections urged by diplomats and constitutional lawyers like former Secretaries of State Root and Knox and former Associate Justice Hughes—namely, Article X, which binds members of the league to uphold the "territorial integrity and the political independence of members of the league" remains unchanged.

Fight in Senate Looms

This is the principal danger to the ratification of the covenant of the league by the Senate. Had this article been omitted or modified there would be no danger in predicting the prompt ratification of the covenant. As it stands it cannot be denied that the opponents of ratification now have firm ground on which to stand in their fight to prevent the United States maintaining an army which may be called upon at any time to cross the ocean to intervene in European quarrels in which the United States has no individual concern.

A strong effort will be made to have the covenant discussed in open session when it is sent to the Senate by President Wilson for ratification. Senator Lodge, who will be chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the next Congress, has announced his purpose to make every effort for open consideration in the Senate. A similar position has been taken by other Senators, including Senator Borah of Idaho, who, in a statement to-night, admitted that while the changes effected in the covenant made it less objectionable, he still saw in Article 10 ample reason for continuing his opposition to its acceptance by the Senate.

Language Completely Revised

The new draft of the league as made public to-day shows a complete revision of the language of the original text. Critics of the original text have always argued that it was clumsily and inaccurately written. The document has evidently been revised to meet this criticism, but it will not be possible before to-morrow to ascertain whether the changes satisfy the critics of style.

The new draft replaces the executive council and body of delegates with a council and an assembly. It does not require a unanimous vote of the assembly to settle a dispute between members referred to that body by the council, but only a majority of the members of the assembly, omitting the representatives of the nations involved in the dispute.

A new paragraph of Article XV is held to apply as a positive bar to any attempt of a nation, Japan, for instance, to raise a dispute regarding immigration and the rights of immigrants. This paragraph reads: "If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement."

Armament Provisions Positive

The provisions of Article VIII regarding armaments are briefer than in the first draft. The provisions in regard to information as to armaments are made positive instead of negative. Instead of undertaking not to conceal the condition of their industries cap-