

Salvador Asks Latin America To Snub U. S.

Decree Flouts Monroe Doctrine: Calls for Exclusion of This Country From New League of Americas

Mexican Intrigue Seen

Nations Urged to Settle Own Strifes; Navy for Coast Defense Planned

WASHINGTON, April 9. (By The Associated Press)—After studying the State Department's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, sent several weeks ago, the Congress of Salvador has adopted a decree proposing the creation of a Latin-American court of arbitration, with the United States excluded.

Should the proposed court so decide, the Pan-American Union, with headquarters here, the Central American Court of Justice of Cartago and the International Bureau of Guatemala, in the formation of which the United States was instrumental, would be dissolved.

It was learned today that copies of the decree had been communicated to the Central and South American republics. A copy also has been received at the State Department, but has not been made public.

Decree of Exclusion As received here through other official channels the decree follows: "The Executive is hereby authorized to address the chancelleries of the Latin-American countries, through written instruments, with a view to present most suitable, with a view of bringing to their knowledge and consideration the establishment of a court of arbitration to settle international disputes of any nature arising among the signatory powers, subject to the following conditions:

"1.—Each of the signatory powers shall name, in the name of its respective legislative branch a judicial representative who shall serve for the period fixed by its constitution. The seat of the court shall be chosen by the government of the United States.

"2.—The signatory powers shall submit to the court all questions that might give rise to international complications, whenever they cannot be settled by the means provided in the event of a conflict arising between the signatory powers and another nation not signatory to the court, and no agreement having been reached, the signatory powers shall present the documents in the case at the disposal of the court, which shall proceed as it deems best toward the settlement of the difficulties. It is understood that the signatory powers shall not be bound to furnish assistance with their land and sea forces. The country benefited shall be obliged to bear the expense according to its resources and in the discretion of the court.

To Promote Shipbuilding "The court shall aid in the construction of ships among the signatory powers which do not now possess them. These shall be beyond in times of peace for the purposes of the war to be conducted by the signatory powers.

"3.—Should civil war break out in a signatory power the court may intervene to bring about a cessation of the hostilities, which it shall deem it necessary, and the other powers shall lend their aid as may be determined.

"4.—The court shall devote special attention to the settlement of adequate uniform legislation among the signatory powers and to stimulating the friendliest possible relations.

"5.—The Executive is hereby authorized to offer the capital of the country to any other nation in the event that no other be chosen, for the meeting, and to pay the necessary expenses.

"6.—Immediately after the installation of the Latin-American court, the Central American Court of Justice of Cartago, the International Bureau of Guatemala and the International Bureau of American Republics (the Pan-American Union), with its seat in Washington, shall be dissolved and their functions should be transferred to the court, as decided."

Salvador Defiance Laid to Carranza

Mexican Intrigue Seen in Decree Excluding the U. S. From All Affairs

By Wilbur Forrest News received yesterday that the Congress of Salvador had adopted a decree excluding the United States from any hand in Latin-American affairs is regarded here among close students of the Latin-American situation as the first fruits of an energetic campaign of anti-United States propaganda carried on for more than a year throughout Latin America by President Carranza and his Mexican government.

That this propaganda, which attempts to represent the United States as a monster evoked by the Monroe Doctrine and other theories to devour or control the destinies of the free peoples of smaller nations in the Western Hemisphere, has been circulating from Mexico City presses for months for the purpose of influencing the public opinion of the United States is not news to the government in Washington.

President Carranza's anti-Americanism, or more properly, antipathy toward the United States, has been a matter of official record for several years. The policy of the United States government has, however, apparently sought to ignore this attitude, hoping that Mexican affairs would settle down to normal and that Carranza would cool off. The report from Salvador indicates that Carranza's attitude and consequent propaganda has triumphed at least in Salvador, and that the lawmakers of that little country have swallowed it, hook, line and sinker.

Good Feeling Shaken Their decree would not only defy the Monroe Doctrine, but would destroy every agency set up by the United States, in a feeling of brotherhood, to develop and cement relations between this country and Latin-American nations. The people of Salvador seek to do what Mexican propaganda has urged them to do for many months—tell the United States to mind her own business and allow Latin America, especially the smaller nations, to fight among themselves to their hearts' content and treat foreigners and their property as caprice dictates.

The Monroe Doctrine, viewed in the broadest sense, places upon the United States government the responsibility for peace and order on the Western Hemisphere, and the protection of the lives and property of not only American citizens but citizens of foreign countries residing in nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Carranza's hatred for the United States dates from the inception of the Carranza constitution of 1917, which decrees among other things that Mexico owns the subsoil minerals in Mexico irrespective of previous titles held by individuals and that lands in Mexico must be divided into almost microscopic tracts as compared with former tracts owned by the government of different persons. This American and British property owners in Mexico have appealed to their governments to protest against such laws.

Repeated protests made by the American State Department in this connection, but never backed by more than words, have created in the mind of Carranza a contempt for the United States which has found an outlet in propaganda holding up himself as the champion of Latin-American countries against the "great bully of the North."

Carranza Propaganda Plans Even before the framing of the 1917 constitution Carranza used effective propaganda against the United States as a result of the withdrawal of General Pershing's punitive expedition from Mexico.

Sudden orders from Washington caused General Pershing to cease his "head or alive" hunt for Villa just as the American expedition began to brush up against Carranzista forces who were spread as a screen against further penetration southward by Americans. One of these brushes was the massacre of a troop of the United States 10th Cavalry at Carrizal.

Troops sent by General Pershing to "quintana" the massacre received his orders to retreat after a few miles of the scene of the massacre. In accordance with orders, the entire expedition started for the border. Stores which had been piled along the lines of communication were burned by order.

Shortly after General Pershing had completely evacuated Mexico propaganda was circulated by the Carranza government throughout Latin America, announcing, in effect, that the brave Mexican troops had met the invading "gringo" forces, fought a decisive battle with them and forced them to flee the country in undignified haste, burning their stores as they went.

Possibly the Mexican President believed this story himself, because in 1918—two years later—he told Ambassador Fletcher in a personal interview that the United States would have to keep hands off Mexico, because "if it means war or intervention, we are sorry, but we are prepared for such eventualities."

No Change in Policy That President Carranza has not changed his policy, nor has he ceased to advise Latin-American nations with regard to the Monroe Doctrine, is shown by an interview granted by him to a special correspondent of La Prensa of Buenos Ayres, which arrived in New York simultaneously with the news that Salvador has decreed to disregard the Monroe Doctrine, wipe out the Central American Court of Justice, the international court on arbitration—all institutions organized through the initiative of the United States—and

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CHINA AND GLASS

Berlin to Ask Damages for French Act

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Consideration of these viewpoints will be the object of the ensuing conversations, during which France, it is said, probably will ask Great Britain whether it stands for execution of the treaty.

Defined Action by Allies It is recalled that Articles 42, 43 and 44 of the Versailles treaty defined action by Germany which might be regarded as calculated to disturb the peace of the world, and it is pointed out that such action by Germany was accomplished when the Reichswehr penetrated the Ruhr district.

In provision of such violation of the treaty by Germany, Great Britain and the United States, through their representatives in Paris, it is noted, France against the German message, but the treaty is recalled in official circles that while maintenance of the Entente is the first and foremost consideration, the French will not admit the possibility of executing France's ultimatum before the German troops have evacuated the neutral zone.

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The French will maintain there was nothing possible for France to do under these circumstances but to take prompt action, and that she could not wait upon the long process of arriving at a decision through the Supreme Council. In any case, the French will not admit the possibility of executing France's ultimatum before the German troops have evacuated the neutral zone.

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Mexico's Plan for Action The Mexican President's statement in which he threw down the gauntlet to the United States in 1919 is reiterated in his interview, with, however, more tact. He declared: "Mexico can proclaim this principle without violence toward or thought of any other nation, because it harmonizes with her traditional policy with the other nations of the earth."

Declaring that Mexico and the United States ought to settle their differences amicably, however, he adds: "The most elementary logic dictates that these conflicts could not have been provoked by our country, absorbed as it has been in such grave internal problems—problems which have demanded all our strength and great sacrifice to stabilize our country."

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The city is completely tied up. Troops are quartered at strategic points for use in case of violence in connection with the strike. There is no communication with the outside world. Railroad traffic ceased this afternoon, the last train carrying away many persons who did not desire to face the threatened uprising.

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D'Annunzio also is faced with a disagreement among the troops over Monarchist and Republican feuds. This coupled with the attitude of the working groups, places him in the most serious situation since his occupation of Fiume.

Assembly Called To Discuss Crisis

Expected Statement Will Be Issued Monday, Telling of Occupation Move

BERLIN, April 9. (By The Associated Press)—Konstantin Fehrenbach, president of the National Assembly, has called a meeting of that body for Monday afternoon. It is expected the government at the meeting will make a statement with regard to French occupation of the right bank of the Rhine, and that a discussion of the subject will follow.

The reply of Minister of Defense Gessler made to the demands of a trade union deputation yesterday, in which he declared he would immediately order the withdrawal of all troops which had committed excesses, has been received favorably. It is generally regarded as proof of the minister's intentions to meet the workers' claims.

Advisers from the Rhineland report that the French commander in chief in the area occupied by his troops has ordered all Germans to salute the French flag and French officers and that he threatens reprisals in the event there are fresh outbreaks.

The arrival of fresh French forces toward various towns in the industrial region, owing to the demand of the Entente's orders for the departure of the regular German troops at the shortest possible time. Following discussions held at Oberhausen, Hamburg and Stekade, a commencement was made in the formation of security guards, made up of members of trades unions, office employees, citizens and officials.

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