

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair to-day; to-morrow increasing  
cloudiness; moderate northwest winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 43; lowest, 25.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

## WILSON TELLS CONGRESSMEN LEAGUE EXTENDS VOLUNTARY; OPEN TO AMENDMENT BY SENATE; MANDATORIES ABROAD PARIS SEES IN BOSTON SPEECH A RAP AT OBJECTORS ABROAD

### GREAT HARBOR TRUP EXPECTED HERE IN A WEEK

Unions in Mood to Fight to  
Finish Regardless of  
Consequences.

### WILL HOLD REFERENDUM

Marine Affiliation to Get Ver-  
dict of Workers by Noon  
To-morrow.

The most serious labor difficulty in the city history threatens as a sequel to the findings of the National War Labor Board in the controversy between the New York harbor workers and their employers. There is a strong probability that within a week the port will be closed completely by a general marine strike order, recognizing no exceptions and hardly susceptible to settlement by ordinary means, because the constituted court of last resort in labor matters, the National War Labor Board, has passed upon the dispute and rendered a decision that it hardly can reconsider.

If the strike is declared, as now seems probable, and an appeal made to President Wilson, he cannot help it without overruling the instrumentality he himself set up as the supreme court of arbitration in labor matters. In such an eventuality nothing except a back-down by the labor men could save the situation, and there were indications yesterday that the unions were in a mood to fight to the finish regardless of the consequences.

In the offices of the Marine Affiliation, the central body acting for the half dozen individual unions involved, there was great excitement. Officers of the affiliation at first refused to accept as authentic the reports of the awards of V. Everit Macy, the umpire, as printed in the morning papers, and kept the news to Washington hot for several days, but requests for the official text of the findings.

Forwarded Copies of Decision.

Meantime Paul Bonynge, counsel for the boat owners, having received an official copy of the findings, did his utmost to make the findings as unfavorable as possible and made and communicated through newspapermen to the union leaders, who were anxiously waiting at the Marine Affiliation headquarters, 26 Park place.

Upon receipt of the official findings the officers of the Marine Affiliation, possessing the power to act for all the unions involved, went into session for several hours. At the conclusion Capt. William A. Maher, head of the Masters, Mates and Pilots Association and a leading figure of the affiliation, said that the affiliation had decided to refer the question back to the individual unions.

"Frankly, we did not dare to do otherwise," said Maher. "We have the power to do what we think should be done, but we didn't dare to take the responsibility for such a step without calling a full referendum of the individual unions. Each union will meet to-night or to-morrow and vote upon a recommendation made by the Marine Affiliation, and will report back to the affiliation at a meeting to be held Friday morning, and the result ought to be known Friday night."

Capt. Maher refused to say what the recommendation of the affiliation had been or to discuss the possibility of a strike, but he bitterly denounced the National War Labor Board, and particularly its chairman, William Howard Taft.

Boat Owners Jubilant.

While the labor leaders were indignantly discussing what they frankly admitted was an ignominious defeat the jubilation of the boat owners over the decision had taken an ill-concealed, although they professed dissatisfaction over the concession of the eight-hour day time and a half overtime and double Sunday and holiday pay in Mr. Macy's award.

"I take it," said Paul Bonynge, who conducted the case for the boat owners, "that this eight-hour day award is a recommendation to the Divine Providence to make the tide work in eight-hour shifts instead of twelve, as they now do. How anybody in the least familiar with tidal conditions can figure the eight-hour day practicable I don't know."

The associations of boat owners affected will hold a joint meeting to-night in the Whitehall Club to "consider" the award. It is a foregone conclusion that they will accept them, although only one individual member of the association, the Red Star Towing and Transportation Company, submitted to the jurisdiction of the National War Labor Board. At that time the refusal to submit to the jurisdiction of the board by the labor leaders, who called the attention of President Wilson by asking to be taken into consideration the killing and wounding of the crew of the British aerial international plane and Major Gen. Sykes, controller general of civil aviation, intimates that the government is substituting a Johnson between England and the Far East.

France to Have Air Mails.

Paris, Feb. 26.—Aerial mail service between Paris and other important French cities will be inaugurated Saturday by the director of civilian aeronautics.

The fliers will carry mail to and from Paris and Bordeaux, Marseilles, Toulouse, Brest and St. Nazaire.

### British Select Four Air Lanes for Ocean Flight

Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun  
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LONDON, Feb. 26.—Great Britain in her plan to fly across the Atlantic to the United States has selected four routes as follows:

1.—From Scotland to Greenland, thence to Canada.  
2.—From the west of Ireland to St. Johns, where the landing place for the giant seaplane that is to make the flight has been selected.

3.—From the west of Ireland direct to New York, where the British fleet makes its intended visit to New York, after the signing of the peace treaty, probably in July. The warships will proceed in a long line, with intervals of thirty miles between them, so as to be in position to render every possible assistance to the airplane crossing the ocean.

4.—By way of Cornwall, Portugal, the Azores and thence direct to New York.

### BRITAIN PLANS TO MASTER SKY

Immense Programme Outlined  
and Builders Are Busy  
at Work.

### ATLANTIC FLIGHT FIRST

Great Fleet of Airplanes to  
Connect Homeland With  
the Colonies.

Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun  
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LONDON, Feb. 26.—In her world embracing aerial schemes Great Britain is aiming at the mastery of the skies, to add to her mastery of the seas. Already she leads all other nations in the number of airplanes owned, also in flying personnel, and since Germany has disbanded her air fleet, in airships as well.

The transatlantic flight planned by the British Royal Air Force, and similar ventures for which several commercial firms are making preparations are only a small part of the British aerial programme. So far as the Royal Air Force is concerned, the Atlantic flight will be made merely for the purpose of demonstrating the airworthiness and development of British airplanes and not in competition for the \$50,000 prize that has been offered.

The Handley-Page firm already is packing in a machine for shipment to America, as it will attempt the flight from the west coast. It is a four engine superbiplane 1,500 horse-power and will carry a crew of five men, giving a speed of ninety-five miles an hour on a consumption of sixty-two gallons of petrol an hour.

Studying Air Currents.

For this purpose also the general commercial air boards have formed a special meteorological department and already nearly fifty standard observation stations have been erected throughout the British Isles. Weather reports will be exchanged with the international stations of the world.

On the great aerial routes of the world wireless services are being started to give information from every air force observation. In the immediate future hot kites carrying delicate instruments to determine atmospheric conditions will be flown from the sterns of transatlantic liners on various routes between England and the United States.

For commercial purposes air routes from every point in the United Kingdom to every Continental country, Africa, Egypt, the Far East, India and Australia, are being planned under the auspices of the government.

Through many domains, Great Britain intends to establish air routes all around the world and for this purpose she still is maintaining her average annual output of airplanes in war time, which is between 25,000 and 30,000 machines.

Predicts Great Speed.

Grahame White, the noted aviator, states that machines soon will be flying at 200, and perhaps at 300 miles, per hour. A system of express air services is being established from London to Cairo and return daily and it is predicted that soon an aerial passenger will be able to dine in New York one evening and in London the next.

The Handley-Page machines already have made flights from London to Egypt and Damascus, India, Cairo and Khartoum, from which in the near future the route will be extended to Capetown, Egypt, and particularly large in the British aerial international plans and Major Gen. Sykes, controller general of civil aviation, intimates that the government is substituting a Johnson between England and the Far East.

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### WILSON FACES THREAT TO BALK VICTORY ISSUE

Failure to Call Extra Ses-  
sion Imperils Plan of  
U. S. Financing.

### CONGRESS IS SCRAPPY

Effort to Place Blame on Re-  
publicans for Delay Causes  
Resentment.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.  
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WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The row between the President and the Senate started in earnest to-day, with every promise of developing into a free for all before the President again takes his departure for Paris.

The match was touched to the tinder by the President's Boston speech, in which he flung down the gauntlet to the opponents of his proposal for a League of Nations. Fuel was heaped on the flames by the knowledge gained late last night that the President had no intention of calling an extra session of Congress at an early date.

With scores of highly important bills piled up and awaiting legislative action this move was construed in only one way—that the President wanted to put the blame for the delays of Congress on the shoulders of the Republicans, particularly in the Senate, despite the fact that the chairmen of all of the committees in both branches of Congress are Democrats and that action in committees on bills of every character is largely in their hands.

### Senators Kellogg Demurs.

A report which was wide circulated to-day and finally published said the President placed blame for Congressional delays on the Republicans. This report managed to intrude itself into the Senate deliberations. Senator Kellogg (Minn.) forsook his ordinarily mild attitude toward the discussions bearing on the League of Nations, based on the President's conception of its constitution, and called the attention of Congress and the country to the true situation.

Senator Kellogg declared in effect that the charge was false. He denied that the Republican Senators or any Republicans had been blamed for any legislative delay before Congress. He took the calendar of bills and resolutions and demonstrated that practically all of them had come to the Senate for action by committees and then by the Senate itself within the last ten days.

Senator Smoot (Utah), Republican, interrupted to show that bills disposing of several billion dollars had not yet come to the Senate for action, despite the fact that the Sixty-first Congress comes to a close on Tuesday next.

It was made very plain that the Republican Senators resented bitterly the imputation from the White House in order to force an extra session of Congress when Republicans will control both branches.

Swanson Makes Suggestion.

During the course of Senator Kellogg's remarks Senator Swanson (Va.), Democratic chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, suggested that cleaning up the work still before the Senate could be expedited by permitting the report of his committee and taking up for immediate consideration the naval appropriation bill.

Senator Jones (Wash.), Republican, objected to the suggestion.

"The Senate had a morning hour to-day lasting from 12 o'clock until 2," said Senator Jones. "During that time I had an appropriation bill which I had been asked to bring up. I had to substantiate the President's attitude that the Republicans have strewn boulders in the path of necessary legislation."

Senator Thomas (Col.), Democrat, at this juncture in the acrimonious interchange interrupted to say that he disapproved of the effort to use the clogged condition of the Congressional calendar as a partisan argument either way. "It is too much like the pot calling the kettle black," he said. "The President is known to be out of patience with the intrusion of partisan excuses for the congestion of the legislative calendar on the part of his own party's adherents."

"It is not a question," he said. "During the time we have been in session both Republicans and Democrats have succeeded in delaying enactment of vital legislation."

Scheme May Be Jolted.

The threat of the President to hold Congress out of session despite the absolute necessity of putting essential appropriation bills through may be jolted by failure to authorize the issue of further Federal obligations, either bonds or notes, during the present session. This matter was cut and dried up until the moment of the President's return to his own country.

Since he has permitted to become known, however, that he considers the opposition to his plan for internationalism to be a Republican plot, enthusiasm for passage of the note issue authorization has dropped to a low ebb.

### ALL GERMANY IN 'RED' GRIP; DENMARK GIVES UP FIGHT

Spread of Bolshevism Sweeps Both Countries—Danes  
Remove Censorship, Pension Unemployed and  
Make No Effort to Combat Menace.

By KARL H. WIEGAND,  
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
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COPENHAGEN, Feb. 26.—The trend in Germany is steadily toward Bolshevism. If confidential reports received from that country can be relied upon, only pessimistic and depressing reports come to this crossroads of Bolshevism, from east, west, north and south.

With the abolition on Monday of all censorship the Danish Government practically has thrown up its hands and given up all idea of a fight against Bolshevism by the usual methods of suppression and repression, or the prevention of propaganda, both incoming and outgoing.

The Government appears to have come to this conclusion after observations of conditions in other countries, where experience has demonstrated the uselessness and hopelessness of such methods to combat the rising tide of radicalism.

An attempt to check radicalism in Denmark by giving something akin to a pension to the unemployed, amounting to \$5 weekly to a married man and slightly less to one unmarried, on the theory that it is better to bribe the unemployed to remain quiet than to let them start disorders, has not been as successful as its advocates hoped. Approximately \$20,000,000 has been appropriated for that purpose.

Radicalism still is conservative here compared with elsewhere, but admittedly it is increasing. The Government, already in a crisis over other questions, was in no position to take up an aggressive fight against radical tendencies, and considered it wise to abolish completely all censorship.

"Bolshevism now has such a start in Europe that we decided it would be hopeless to combat it by means of the censorship, which, on the contrary, rather tended to aggravate it, or at least to arouse suspicions that we were suppressing the truth," declared an official discussing the situation.

### REDS LOSE TWO BALTIC CITIES

Violent Battle by Sea  
and Land.

### SOVIETS ENFORCE WORK

Bolshevik Forces Defeated  
Along Dniester by Greek  
and French Troops.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 26.—The ports of Lithuania and Windau, on the Baltic Sea, which were taken by the Bolsheviks January 31, have been recaptured. Windau was retaken by the Germans by a simultaneous land and sea attack after a violent battle, according to a Berlin dispatch.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Russian Soviet Government says a wireless despatch, instituting a system of registration preparatory to enforcing the principle of compulsory work for all.

By The Associated Press.

WARSAW, Feb. 26 (delayed).—The Bolsheviks in Vienna have turned the famous Church of St. John into a theatre. Construction of this edifice was begun in 1358.

ATHENS, Feb. 26.—Greek troops operating with detachments of French and Rumanian forces have advanced north of Odessa, pursuing Bolshevik forces along the Dniester River. After a short fight they have occupied the fort and town of Tiraspol, on the right bank of the Dniester fifty-three miles from Odessa, according to a Salonica despatch.

The retreating Bolsheviks have abandoned many dead and wounded and have left guns and munitions in the hands of the allied forces.

Radicals Seize Plants.

After demonstrations at Pirna and Plauen the radicals seized the plants of the Saxony State Paper Mills. Work has been stopped in many Saxony factories by the seizure of power stations and the interruption of overhead transmission of electric power. The break in railway communications at Halle suspends through service between Berlin and Weimar and Munich for the time being. The only express running between Halle and Weimar is a German mail train.

At the latest advices the revolt had not developed in Dresden nor resulted in any overt act at Leipzig, the two leading cities of Saxony. The Government at Dresden being still in control.

The Bavarian delegates to the German National Assembly do not fear an extension of the Munich disturbances to the rural districts of Bavaria according to a despatch from Weimar to the Vossische Zeitung. On the contrary, it is said, they believe that the Bavarian Government will create their disapproval of current happenings in Munich by cutting off the city from food supplies.

Slayer of Eisner.

Prof. Quide, who is a member of the National Assembly and who saw the shooting of Minister of the Interior Auer in Munich last week, declares he is informed that the assassin of Premier Eisner was not Count Arco Valley but an unidentified man with a crippled hand. The Count, it is declared, does not have such a deformity. The mystery, the professor believes, may be cleared up when the relatives of the Count return to Munich, whence they have fled.

The situation in Munich, Prof. Quide says, can be solved by the Majority Socialists and Independent Socialists forming a Government, from which the Spartacans should be excluded. The Government should be based on a recognition of the new Bavarian Diet as the sovereign power.

Treat Yourself! Buy the Perfect VENUS Pencil—Ad.

### WARNING ISSUED BY WILSON HITS EUROPEANS TOO

Challenge Believed to Af-  
fect Those Who Oppose  
Terms of League.

### BIGGER BURDEN AHEAD

Great Army Will Be Required  
to Carry Out Obligations Im-  
posed on America.

By LAURENCE HILLS,  
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
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PARIS, Feb. 26.—Extraordinary interest has been aroused here by President Wilson's speech in Boston, which for the Peace Congress has two main outstanding features of interest. The first is the President's eloquent attempt to justify America's departure from her traditions to the extent of becoming a partner in what is regarded by the leading nations here as in effect a European defensive alliance, imposing political, economic and military obligations on all its members, even though it be called a League of Nations.

The second is the President's plainly stated warning of political annihilation for those who oppose the League of Nations and peace treaty framed in accordance with the Wilson principles.

To Assume Old World Burden.

In the President's remarks on the burden imposed upon America through the victory she helped to win with her ideals there is seen a plain attempt on his part to prepare the American people for the acceptance of mandates by which America would assume the task of administration in the Old World as well as the New.

Even more significant than his reference to Poland and Jugoslavia is that to the suffering Armenians, because before he left here the suggestion was pointedly made to the President by the European Powers that America should take the mandate for Armenia. The suggestion is also known to have been made by one Power that America should accept the mandate for Constantinople in view of the fact that three nations are seeking this, and the settlement of their demands will be difficult. These nations are supposed to be France, Greece and Italy.

With regard to Constantinople it is understood that the President has not committed himself, but it can be stated that he feels strangely drawn to the Armenians, and believes that America could perform no better service than to assume their protection under the League of Nations. He has made clear, however, that this is only his private judgment and that it was for the American people to decide.

Feels Need of Education.

As the League of Nations plan is drawn now the President could not accept a mandate by an executive act, but merely would lay the request of the league before Congress. If the league plan is adopted the first meeting problem would be to send a committee and mandate for such countries as Armenia would be acted upon then. The President, it is known, feels that no time should be lost in getting the American people educated up to the idea, hence the references in his Boston speech caused no surprise here.

There is another obligation which the league will impose upon America which it is believed the President had in mind in his Boston speech, although unwilling at this time to refer to it specifically. This is the obligation to maintain a larger permanent military establishment than heretofore.

As has been called to the attention of the National Assembly, the League of Nations must assure her protection against what is virtually a promise by America to maintain forces sufficient to render effective assistance. The President now must make good on this promise or waken the French confidence in the league and in the sincerity of America.

Rests Solely With Congress.

The question has been raised here how any such assurance could be given to France by American representatives in the Peace Conference, as such matter

### Neutrals Also Organize for League of Nations

By The Associated Press.

BERN, Feb. 26.—An international conference for a League of Nations will open at Bern, March 5. It has been organized by peace societies of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland. It will be attended also by League of Nations and Peace Society delegates from England, France, Italy, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Norman Angell, Paris representative of the American League of Free Nations Association, will present this society's programme.

President Assures Dinner  
Guests Signatories May  
Withdraw at Will.

### IS EVASIVE AT TIMES

Makes No Appeal for Se-  
crecy in Discussion of  
Proposed Covenant.

### THREE HOURS AT TABLE

Opposition Plainly Expressed  
to Many Features, Ambig-  
uities Are Admitted.

### CUMMINS SEES PERIL IN LEAGUE

Tells Senate Proposed Plan  
Subverts Constitution, Sac-  
rificing Sovereignty.

### PEOPLE'S AIMS EXCEEDED

Senator Owen Defends Tenta-  
tive Covenant, but Urges  
Amendments.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.  
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WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Notwithstanding the imminence of the President's promised disclosures of the real reasons for the presentation of a League of Nations constitution two Senators to-day addressed themselves for and against the Wilson programme.

Senator Cummins (Ia.), Republican, assailed the proposed league constitution from the point of view of an earnest advocate of universal peace through international agreement, to whom the proposed constitution offered an impossible solution. Senator Owen (Okla.), Democrat, defended in mild terms the course which President Wilson had pursued.

Both spoke in defiance of the President's expressed injunction of silence until he had had opportunity to explain his programme and his reasons to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House.

Cummins Aim is Helpful.

Throughout his address Senator Cummins persisted that his criticism was designed upon constructive lines. He at no time denounced the guiding principle of an international movement looking to the establishment of world peace through a proper tenable international agreement which did not involve the sacrifice of nationality, but he assailed with caustic bitterness the present proposition as subversive of the intentions of the framers of America's fundamental law and basic beliefs, intentions and will of the American people.

The same thronged galleries which have marked the attendance upon Senate sessions after the conference and listened to Senator Owen.

Throughout Senator Cummins' presentation of his argument the floor of the Senate also after the conference and listened to Senator Owen.

"I believe it is not only the privilege but the duty of every Senator to exercise his constitutional prerogative and to advise the President before he returns to France of his opinion on a matter which so deeply concerns not alone the people of this country but of all countries, and into governments. As I look at it, it is of far greater importance that we discharge this duty at this time than it is to advise the President on bills or legislation of any character."

"Inasmuch as we may well yield to the members of the Foreign Relations Committee after the conference to which I have referred takes place some of us must speak now or not at all."

Senator Cummins held that there could be created an international agreement tending to exercise suppressive measures against war which need not in the compact resign irrevocably the sovereignty of the contracting nations.

Helpful Internationalization.

"I am saying these things," said Senator Cummins, "not because anyone has specifically denied them but because it is helpful just now to remember that there is an internationalism which is not only in harmony with the most exalted spirit of nationalism but which supplements and strengthens that national power which every self-respecting Government must exercise for itself."

"It is not my purpose to enlarge upon the helpfulness of the internationalism which I have just mentioned, but I mention it simply that you may have it in mind as I turn my attention to the immediate subject which is now uppermost in all discussions throughout the civilized world."

Senator Cummins, while admitting that there was an element of foolishness in the considerations of the involved nations of the general propositions of permanent world peace, took the ground which his predecessors in the discussions, most notably the Republican

President Wilson made the statement, surprising to most of his guests, that any nation entering the league had the legal right to withdraw at any time it saw fit. He emphasized, though, that moral considerations should be counted upon heavily to hold every nation in the combination once it entered. Good will and good faith on the part of these nations it was made apparent are strongly counted on by the President to maintain the membership of the league.

On this head the President confided to his guests that he was the only one of the fourteen representatives of various nations instrumental in drawing up the document meeting such bitter opposition in the Senate, who wanted to limit the right of withdrawal from the league. It was learned that he was almost a paradox that he, a Virginian, should fight against a right of secession.

The Mexican situation was made

### President Assures Dinner Guests Signatories May Withdraw at Will.

Makes No Appeal for Se-  
crecy in Discussion of  
Proposed Covenant.

### THREE HOURS AT TABLE

Opposition Plainly Expressed  
to Many Features, Ambig-  
uities Are Admitted.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—President Wilson's presentation of the case of the League of Nations at the White House dinner to-night effected no change in the views of the leaders of the opposition, who sat for more than two hours busily questioning him as to the intricacies and ambiguities of the document. To the surprise of many there was no injunction of secrecy either expressed or implied concerning the dinner-conference to-night.

It was made clear to all that what the President had to relate and what he had to explain was for their guidance in future deliberations where they came to decide the final fate of the League of Nations constitution.

Open to Amendment.

The President admitted to his guests that there were ambiguities in the document. He made it apparent that he had not felt that the constitution should not be open to amendment.

Amendments were tentatively suggested by the Senators who engaged the President in conversation during the after dinner meeting, and while these suggestions did not take any definite form the Senators and Representatives gathered the impression that the President was disposed to feel that when the measure reached the ratifying body these amendments would be offered and that with out doubt they would prevail.

Problems of Germany Clarified.

One of the vital questions presented to the President was as to the future participation of Germany in the League of Nations. From time to time the thought has been advanced that in the working out of the organization of the league Germany would at some time become a member. This point the legislators were satisfied upon, that in addition to the five constituent nations of the executive council of nine nations which shall be the committee on organization of the future league the remaining four countries will not include any of the four previously excluded nations.

On the other hand the assumption of membership in the league itself will not be a privilege early to be gained by Germany.

The President made it plain that mandates in the league were not compulsory but voluntary. In answer to questions he said that it was his judgment that the United States would be glad to accept this duty in respect to Armenia in particular. The President emphasized strongly that there should be no amendments touching on this special question of mandates.

Immigration Law Not Affected.

The question of liability of the United States to limit the Immigration of Japanese and Chinese prominently brought to the fore in the discussions in opposition to the league last week in the Senate was put squarely up to the President, who answered that these were domestic questions which any nation could solve to its own satisfaction without involving a conflict with the proposed league.

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The Mexican situation was made