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READERS DISCUSS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Has Confidence in President To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Back "Big Mr. Taft" To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

"Best Thing Yet Suggested" To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

One Little Point Explained To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Favors League as Formed by Conference To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

The League and Other Things To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Warns Against Haphazard Action To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

All Must Back the Law To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

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Hail to the Dawn To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Opposes League Because of Wilson's Course To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Criticizes Wilson for Choice of Aides

Humorist Proposes Jailing League Foes

League Margin Thin in Vote at Station

LEAGUE CONTEST VOTERS SPONSOR PACT IN POETRY

Ballots Pour Into Evening Public Ledger Office by Mail, Messenger and in Person—Varied Opinions Given in Support and Opposition of World Covenant

By mail, by messenger and in person, Philadelphia yesterday responded to the first ballot published by the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER, casting more than 200 votes.

Two of the voters, in a burst of enthusiasm, drifted into poetry while registering their ballots.

In addition to the votes cast—158 for and 48 against the league of nations—there were numerous letters which will be printed from time to time as the stray vote progresses.

One of the notes opposing the plan, written by Charles E. Potts, reads as follows:

"I am opposed to the league of nations plan because I believe it will impair the sovereignty of our country while at the same time making it impossible for the United States to avoid becoming embroiled in all the European squabbles."

Another opponent of the plan, A. W. Hayes of Wayne, Pa., recorded his opposition as follows:

"I should like to record my vote unambiguously against the league of nations. If amendments are made they should be made by the United States Senate and not by the President."

On the other hand, Henry Williams, 519 S. 10th street, cast his vote in favor of the league, as follows:

"Yes, I favor the league of nations, with or without the proposed amendments."

Walter Sombart, 147 West Durham street, Pott, Pa., in sending in his vote favoring the league of nations, added the following:

"I am a Republican or a Democrat. It is no line to me whether you vote for or against world peace. I am for it."

John J. Kelly, who has been master of the city since 1908, cast his vote for the league, as follows:

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Max Eck, head writer of the Evening Ledger, also cast his vote in favor of the league, as follows:

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Provisions of Covenant to Prevent Future Wars

The league of nations will be administered by an executive council and a permanent secretariat.

The executive council shall consist of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, with four representatives of other states.

Nonmembership nations upon giving guarantees of their intention to observe the league's laws shall be admitted.

Members are required to submit disputes to the executive council, which may refer the problems to an international court of justice.

If a disputant fails to accept the award the executive council shall decide on measures necessary to enforce it.

These may take the form of a severance of diplomatic relations, an economic blockade or use of armed forces under direction of the executive council.

The executive council shall formulate plans for reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety.

Private manufacture of war materials will be prohibited.

German colonies in the Pacific and Africa shall be placed under protectorates of nations best suited politically and geographically to administer them.

Turkish territories shall be given the benefit of protectorates on the basis of self-determination.

The league shall secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all member nations.

All previous obligations entered into by member nations inconsistent with the laws of the league are abrogated.

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POLITICAL LEAGUE OF NATIONS

with dominant power by any one of the great nations of the earth."

He thinks the United States is powerful enough, with the support of such a league, to prevent any alliance of nations from repeating the attempts at aggression made by the Central European powers.

Among those women who favored the league was Mrs. William R. Bammel, of 233 South Fourth-street.

"There seems to be no question on either side as to the clear purpose of the covenant establishing a league of nations," she said.

The objections which have been made against the league, in my opinion, fail to take into consideration the great single purpose of the league, which is to unite the world in advocacy of peace.

I believe the league of nations will help to prevent war."

At the Ritz-Carlton Hotel forty-eight men and seventeen women—a total of sixty-five—were in favor of the establishment of the league-of-nations covenant outlined at Paris.

Thirty-three men and eleven women—a total of forty-four—opposed.

W. M. Butler, who is connected with the United States Steel Corp., favored the league because he thought the United States alone was capable of preventing the nations of Europe from attacking each other in the future.

"The secret of Europe, he thought, should not be held for generations. But the peoples of Europe would refrain from war, he believed, if they knew that the strength of this country would be used against the aggressor."

J. J. Fanning, a jewelry manufacturer, favored the league of nations because he "believes in the President's treatment of Wilson."

He thought the President had shown himself the great leader of the movement for world peace.

Years for Monroe Doctrine J. A. Gweeney, another manufacturer of jewelry, opposed the league because he thought such a covenant would directly affect immigration to this country.

He also thought the Monroe Doctrine would be affected when a preponderance of the international powers voted to oppose the United States.

European nations were called "spoiling" and "grafters" by W. B. Sharp, formerly second lieutenant in the 101st Machine-Gun Battalion of the Twenty-sixth Division, who served eight months on the battlefields of France.

For this reason, he said, he opposed the league of nations.

"France today," he said, "is trying to grab the west end of the Rhine river and land proposals to dominate the world peace councils by giving each of her colonial possessions a vote."

The whole thing looks to me like a plot to give the United States the worst of the deal. I've been in France long enough to know that the nations of Europe are a crowd of crafters and grasping to the last degree."

Mrs. Dr. W. R. Keene, of 5105 Hazel avenue, West Philadelphia, and her daughter, Miss Max Keene, also opposed a plan for a league on the ground that such a covenant has no place in a peace treaty with Germany.

"It seems to me," said Mrs. Keene, "that the best thing the United States can do is to establish a permanent peace with Germany. Then, with all the nations of the world entering, the question of an international league to preserve peace should be left to the nations."

A. F. MacArthur, of MacArthur Brothers Company, favored the league because he considered it "a step in the right direction."

He thought the reason given by Joseph E. Milburn, of New York City, a former clergyman, who said "I think this is the first great step toward world peace."

HOLDS LEAGUE RIGHT BECAUSE WILSON DOES

At Green's Hotel thirty-six persons favored the league and eighteen opposed.

C. B. Grandy, an advertising man of New York City, said he favored the league because he believed in the old maxim "United we stand, divided we fall."

"The league of nations as proposed," he added, "seems to me to be the most logical means of safeguarding the rights of nations."

T. E. Jenkins, a traveling salesman from Philadelphia, also favored the league as "a good thing we should all get together on."

A rather unusual view was expressed by J. J. Resler, a manufacturer of Corry, Pa., who said he favored the league because he believed it would afford to go wrong on such a matter as this.

The President has considered all possibilities of this league," he added, "and he knows full well that if he blunders now it will be his own fault. I cannot imagine the President giving the league his unqualified approval unless he was positive he is in the right."

Thomas E. Sindow, former mayor of Philadelphia, declared himself in favor of the league "because that gains of men like Lodge, Penrose and Knox are opposed to it."

"They are obstructionists," he went on, "who criticize this plan to promote peace and who are only too ready to offer humanity anything to take its place."

Opposing the establishment of the league "for many reasons," R. C. Shipman, a funeral director, of Sunbury, Pa., gave as his chief objection the fact that "the league would not prevent directly into conflict with the Monroe Doctrine."

T. J. McCleary, in charge of the newsstand at Green's, and Frank J. Brown, a bartender there, both opposed the league of nations.

Mr. McCleary was opposed because he "misunderstood the peace commission," while Mr. Brown explained that he "loved the reasoning of Senators Knox and Lodge rather than the opinion of the President."

TWO OLD REPUBLICANS SAY WILSON IS RIGHT

At the Continental Hotel fifty-two were in favor of the league of nations as proposed at the Paris Peace Conference, while thirty-three persons were opposed to it.

Chief among the advocates of the league were two lifelong Republicans whose ages total 159 years. They had been voting the Republican ticket since an aggregate of a century. But both of them declared that they were "for President Wilson and that they did not believe partisan politics had any part in the discussion of the league of nations."

"I have been voting for the Republicans since Lincoln," said Charles H. Price, a real estate operator who is seventy-five years old. "And until now I have been a believer in party lines. But will not any sane man with knowledge against the information possessed by President Wilson in this move to establish a league of nations?"

"I believe absolutely in him. And I may add, that in the face of the opinion of the Paris Peace Conference and the great minds of the world, I think the group of Republican Senators who are opposing the league of nations are making grand asses of themselves. That is my flat opinion."

John W. Dixon, a retired merchant, said he had been voting the Republican ticket since 1856. He is now eighty-four years old.

"I am for President Wilson now," he said. "I believe he is the one man that this country can look to to establish a peace covenant with the nations of the world which will hold water. And I believe the league of nations covenant will hold water. This is no line to talk

LEAGUE PLAN GOOD. LIEUTENANT THINKS

At the Hotel Vendig twenty-two persons were in favor of the establishment of the league of nations.

"I think the league should be adopted," said Lieutenant James A. Crozier, who served in France with the medical corps, "because I believe that the English-speaking races can come to an agreement for the promotion of peace which will be effective throughout the civilized world."

Max Eck, head writer of the Evening Ledger, also cast his vote in favor of the league, as follows:

"I believe that the league of nations is a step toward peace. It is a step toward peace. It is a step toward peace."

"I have given this matter the deepest consideration, and I believe that it is a step toward peace. It is a step toward peace. It is a step toward peace."

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MAKE TREATY FIRST. SALESMAN ADVISES

That any covenant of a league of nations should be made independently of the treaty of peace with Germany is the view of W. G. Gilbert, a salesman, 1202 Sanson street.

"The time for the establishment of a league of nations is not when we are concluding a treaty of peace with Germany. We should settle our peace treaty first and independently of anything else."

Then when we have ampie time for its consideration, we should take up the question of a covenant of a league of nations.

"It seems to me that the whole question of the league of nations has been urged too precipitately. We are asked to rush through a plan without even considering it. Infinitely more time should be given to the formation of a league of nations than is being given."

Other powers than to the settlement of differences with Germany. We are asked to give up certain rights in the interests of universal good. How do we know that we will accomplish our ends by surrendering these rights? What guarantee have we that England and France will not take advantage of our simplicity?"

The United States will be the loser in any alliance with other nations, in the opinion of R. J. Kelly, a machinist, 401 Chestnut street.

"I think this country would be a mark for the nations of Europe" if it entered into such an alliance, he said.

"We are the strongest nation on earth today," said he. "We can look out for ourselves without any help. And that means we can get along and have peace without the help of any other nation. If we do not do this, we are inviting disaster upon ourselves."

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LEAGUE GIVES HOPE. PHYSICIAN DECLARES

Dr. S. H. Wise, a physician at the Samaritan Hospital, was strongly in favor of the league of nations because he believes that it is a step toward peace.

"Any step that will tend to prevent war," he said, "should meet with the support of every civilized man. Unfortunately, some of us are in the habit of regarding the world as a collection of nations, each of which is engaged in a struggle for the greater aim, which is the establishment of a system for universal peace which is practicable."

"I believe that in the league of nations this dream of universal amity may, in part, be realized. Therefore, no matter how small the part which we should give to the proposed league, we should give it."

"I think," he said, "that a vote of sentiment in this country should have been taken long ago. The whole trouble with the league of nations is, in my opinion, that the President did not first evolved theories, but went straight to the men and women of the world."

Instead he went to Europe again and has pledged this country and the people of this country to the league of nations to the detriment of our own interests."

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