

WILSON BACKED BY JUGO-SLAVIA IN FIUME ISSUE

Correspondence Shows Allies' Secret Proposal Was Ill-Received.

MANY REASONS CITED Majority of Objections Follow Those Outlined Before by President.

The State Department last night made public another chapter in the Adriatic correspondence. It shows Jugo-Slavia opposed the Fiume settlement proposed without the knowledge of President Wilson by the British and French premiers.

The complete text of the Jugo-Slavia reply to the ultimatum, which was dispatched to the Belgrade government, January 14, was released for publication by the State Department. It shows that Jugo-Slavia follows in most important particulars the arguments and objections of President Wilson.

Italo-Jugo-Slav Disagreement. The sudden breaking up of negotiations between Nitti and M. Trumbitch, the Jugo-Slav foreign minister, are variously interpreted here.

However, the general opinion is that the action does not augur well for a final Italo-Jugo-Slav solution of an harmonious nature.

There is reason to believe that the Jugo-Slav statesman refused Nitti's initial overture of compromise, carrying the abolition of the latia-Fiume road, but providing for Italian sovereignty over a League of Nations Fiume.

The President's answer to the most recent allied communication is still in the hands of the State Department, and will not be despatched for a day or two. The State Department is expected to make public the text of the last Anglo-Franco note shortly. In this, France and England express willingness to await the outcome of direct Italo-Jugo-Slav negotiations before taking further steps toward an Adriatic settlement.

Text of Memorandum. Following is the English translation of the memorandum containing the reply of the Jugo-Slav delegates to the proposals handed them on January 14, regarding the settlement of the Adriatic question:

"1. The corpus separatum of Fiume would not be under Jugo-Slav sovereignty, and in principle the independence of Fiume is accepted. (a) The corpus separatum of Fiume, without the railroads and without the port, will be an independent state under the sovereignty of the league of nations. Fiume's diplomatic representation will also be under the league of nations. The port of Fiume, inclusive of the great pier and the terminal railroads, as well as the installations connected with these services, will be the property of the league of nations and will be placed under the management of the Serb-Croat-Slovene state.

"The railroad system of Fiume, which port is the only Serbian commercial outlet by water, belongs to the Serb-Croat-Slovene state. The Serb-Croat-Slovene state will have the right to develop the port and the railroads, and is to conclude arrangements with Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Hungary for the development of the commerce of these countries. In case of a disagreement the question will be settled by the council of the league of nations. The state and the port of Barossa, which form an integral whole and which were constructed exclusively for the lumber trade of Croatia, will be attributed to the Serb-Croat-Slovene state as its property. This small port would be the only one, from a commercial point of view, on the entire Adriatic coast which would be the exclusive property of Jugo-Slavia.

Wilson Line Approved. "11. The frontier between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, established by the Wilson line from the Julian Alps as far as the Arsa is the only frontier which corresponds to the geographic, strategic and economic conditions, and it is entirely in favor of Italy. This frontier is accepted, although, by according 40,000 Jugo-Slavs to Italy, it greatly prejudices the principle of nationalities.

"This enormous sacrifice, greater than any other allied state has been asked to accept, is, nevertheless, agreed to by the Jugo-Slav people in the interests of peace and peace. The unjustifiable annexation of purely Jugo-Slav territories beyond the Wilson line would bring about a new and flagrant violation of the principle of nationalities. It would inevitably create a permanent hotbed of irredentism within the frontiers of Italy of a nature precisely analogous to that which was held as a justification of the claims of 'Italia Irredenta' in which its return to the mother-country was demanded, as was so excellently emphasized in the London Memorandum on the subject.

Probable Source of Trouble. With reference to the customs control, the coast services and other analogous services affecting a successful land or irregular configuration of but a few meters width between the sea and the railway line which constitute the Wilson line, it would inevitably create a source of daily misunderstandings.

Democratic Free-for-All Race Results from Palmer's Entry, With Ghost of Third Term Laid

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE.

President Wilson's hat is not in the third-term ring. He has cleared the way for any Democrat who aspires to succeed him in the White House. No member of the administration family is any longer under obligations to suppress his ambitions out of fear that it will give offense in exalted quarters. The race for the San Francisco nomination is now a free-for-all.

That is the construction which political Washington, especially the Democratic camp, has hastened to place upon A. Mitchell Palmer's announcement to the Democrats of

Heads Committee To Help Schools



ROSS P. ANDREWS.

BUSINESS MEN SEEK ACTION ON SCHOOLS

Corby Appoints Committee To Urge Remedial Legislation by Congress.

Determined to gain from Congress necessary appropriations and legislation needed to remedy certain conditions in the District's school system, Charles I. Corby, chairman of the National Capital School Betterment Council, yesterday afternoon called a conference in the Willard Hotel and appointed a committee of five business men to visit members of Congress and impress them with the immediate need of remedial legislation.

Appoints Special Committee. Ross P. Andrews, former president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, is named by Mr. Corby as chairman of the committee. The other members are Jerry C. South, vice chairman; Jesse C. Suter, George E. Hamilton and W. D. Hoover. Hamilton and Hoover have served on the Board of Education.

Corby announced last night that Andrews and his committee would first visit members of the House subcommittee on District appropriations, which is now considering school matters, and ask the members to retain items recommended as urgent by the Board of Education and District Commissioners. Will Interview Harrison. Later, the members of this special committee will visit Senator Pat Harrison, chairman of the Senate subcommittee which is investigating the present school tangle.

5,000-Ton Liner Sinks Suddenly at Her Pier

(By Herald Leased Wire.) New York, March 2.—The 5,000-ton Munson liner Moccasin sank suddenly at her pier in Brooklyn today.

Her crew and workmen who were aboard jumped to the dock and escaped without injury.

The boat, which is now the property of the United States Shipping Board, was formerly the Prince Joaquin of the Hamburg-American line. The Moccasin arrived here February 26 from South America with a cargo of lined oil and alfalfa seed. Today all the cargo had been removed with the exception of 1,000 bags of alfalfa seed when the stern of the steamer filled with water and began to sink rapidly.

All of the ship's sea-cocks were open, as was its scuttle, thus letting in water, which caused her to go down. The Shipping Board is investigating, as set opening of the cocks and scuttle is a mystery.

The officials of the Munson line also have begun an investigation.

Medals Won by Danvers.

Miss Nora Fenton and M. Flaherty won the gold medals offered last night in a dancing competition at the Penna Gardens. Silver medals were won by Miss Faith Clements and Morgan Moore. In the one-step first honors were won by Miss Pearl Blackman and Albert Auth. Judges were George T. Cox, Ralph D. Reeves and J. M. Farrell.

Georgia that he is a candidate for the 1920 standard-bearership.

His Change of Mind.

The Attorney General made his decision on Sunday, when he returned to Washington from speaking at the Swarthmore alumni dinner in Philadelphia the night before. It would be interesting to know exactly what happened in the thirty-six-hour interval between Mr. Palmer's speech at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel and his telegram to the Georgia Democrats.

On Saturday night, if words mean anything, the Presidency was "not within the scope of my ambitions." The Attorney-General painted for his brother-Swarthmoreans a plaintive picture of the trials and tribulations of White House existence. He intimated that he had no hankering to be "depleted" by them.

The Attorney-Generalship of the United States had always been a child of his dreams. It had materialized. Having achieved it, the Pennsylvania plainly indicated, he sighed once again for the restful life of private law practice.

Intent on "Keeping Faith." Those were Mr. Palmer's publicly confessed articles of faith. To his friends and in private the Attorney-General has recently said that his primary determination was to keep faith with his "leader" in the White House.

Until Mr. Wilson saw fit to clear the track, Mr. Palmer insisted he could not think of taking it. His loyalty to the President had been proverbial ever since he enacted so prominent a role in facilitating Mr. Wilson's nomination at the Baltimore convention in 1912, when the Pennsylvania delegation stood like a rock for the selection of New Jersey's governor.

All these considerations persuaded the initiated in Washington to assume that Woodrow Wilson's retirement from the Presidential race had, by A. Mitchell Palmer's action, been plainly and unmistakably signalled. As yesterday brought forth fresh evidence in the Senate that the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson is to be the campaign issue, it is useful to recall that Palmer is sound as a bell on that score, from the democratic standpoint.

Palmer Makes Hit.

At the Jackson Day bench show none of the Democratic aspirants there on view made so fine an impression as Palmer. The evening's honors were easily his. One of the things that helped to win them for him was his unqualified advocacy of a Wilson league.

"The boys who went over the top for us did not go over with any reservations," the Attorney General declared in a striking passage. Mr. Wilson could wish for no more logical a defender of the paramount issue than Palmer.

San Francisco, said a Democratic chief, "is going to be the biggest throb of uninstrued delegations ever sent to a Democratic national convention." A. Mitchell Palmer, with the backing of his own State, is likely to enter the lists as strong as any rival, perhaps stronger. He has friends south and west of Pennsylvania. Like Grover Cleveland, wide sections of the American people, irrespective of politics, will love him for the enemies he has made—the labor radicals. As a law man, he would be a formidable ally.

"Wanted on a Bad Year."

There are friends of Mr. Palmer who believe he is Presidential timber that ought not to be taken to market this year.

"He is only 47," said one of them. "Why waste a good man on a bad year?" (Public Ledger Service.)

FLORIDA FRUIT HIT BY FREEZE

Coldest March Weather on Record Does \$5,000,000 Damage to Crops.

Miami, Fla., March 2.—Damage, estimated at \$5,000,000, was done to fruit and vegetable crops in this section by freezing temperatures last night, according to reports received here today.

Thirteen thousand acres of tomatoes, just beginning to bear, were partly destroyed. Blossoms are falling from orange and grapefruit trees, while the avocado and mango crops were also badly damaged. Few tomatoes will be shipped from here before April, growers stated today, as a result of the freeze. The movement had been averaging forty cars a day.

The temperature dropped to 25 degrees above zero here last night, the lowest ever recorded in March.

TWO WAR VETERANS INHERIT FORTUNES

Whether Congress ever decides to do something substantial for world war veterans or not is no longer of moment to two privates at Holabird, the motor transport depot near Baltimore.

George Pruitt, of Norfolk, Va., has inherited \$50,000 from his father, Maj. William Pruitt; and Walter G. Thompson, cook of Motor Truck Company 6, has fallen heir to \$20,000 and farm lands near his North Carolina home.

Both Pruitt and Thompson are overseas men, the former wearing two wound stripes and the Croix de Guerre. They are without plans for use of their suddenly-acquired wealth, their main consideration being to finish up their work in "this man's army."

EUROPE FEARS SOVIET POWER AND U.S. DOLLAR

Influence of Exchange Rate Dreaded as Much as Russian Propaganda.

HOPE TO CURB BOTH Central Nations Gradually Turn to Lenine for Needed Raw Materials.

(Public Ledger Service, Special Cable Dispatch.)

By CARL W. ACKERMAN. London, March 2.—Europe today has two masters, the dollar and the Soviet of Russia. As strange as it may seem, everything in government, finance, politics, industry and business from Petrograd to Rome, from Constantinople to London, is subject to the supreme influence, if not the domination or fear, of these two powers, the money power of America and the propaganda power of Russia.

There is not a statesman in Europe who does not fear both. There is not a government which does not shape its policies to placate one or the other. Every word and every act of responsible men is tempered according to the possibility of the reaction upon foreign exchange or the possible aggression of the Bolsheviks.

Masses Hate America. Still, both powers are almost equally hated. America by the masses and Russia by the governing and directing classes. One cannot travel far in Europe today without reaching the same conclusions. There was a time when President Wilson expressed the aspirations of the world, when Europe paid homage to his ideals.

That day has passed. There was a time when the Bolsheviks were ridden with vituperation. That day, too, has passed and it would not be surprising if the prophecy of an Italian I met in Rome comes true. "Within a year," he said, "Lenine will be welcomed in every capital in Europe."

The apparent inconsistency of the American-Russian struggle hold on Europe may be easily explained. Examine the Russian situation and the allied propaganda in England, one discovers eight reasons for the allied desire to make peace with the Soviet. In order of importance they are:

Allied Policies Fail. One—Failure of all other allied and American policies in Russia, including the central powers. Two—The public demand in England and also in Italy, where the allied propaganda is most active, for Italian recognition of the Russian Soviet, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania.

Three—The urgent need for food and raw materials by all countries, including the central powers. Four—The decision of the Bolsheviks to cease their international propaganda. This, of course, may be only a temporary decision as an emergency measure.

Five—The change in the Bolsheviks' policies and government. In Switzerland I was informed that scores of Russians, monarchists and social revolutionaries were returning to Russia and were being given employment by the Soviet government. Nearly all the red generals of today served under the Czar.

Six—The fear of revolutions in allied countries because of the Bolshevik propaganda in England, Italy, France and Central Europe. Seven—The allied desire to free their own countries from economic dependence upon America, which was rapidly becoming economic bondage.

Eight—The possibility of lowering the price of the dollar in foreign legislation. It should be explained to Americans' credit that those who have been following closely the world revolutionary movement from European capitals declare the movement was broken by the United States Government when it adopted its vigorous policy of breaking the industrial revolutionist program in America. The Bolshevik leaders had counted upon success in the United States to bring victory in Europe.

It is significant that almost immediately after Moscow learned of the failure of the Bolsheviks in the United States, the Soviets decided to cease their international revolutionary propaganda, but Europe generally does not understand the importance of America's attitude toward the world today. The United States today is generally considered the most reactionary and despotically-controlled nation in the world.

Dollar Powerful Factor.

Most of us in the United States before we come to Europe do not appreciate the power of the dollar over here. We know that the dollar buys fourteen French francs or eighteen Italian lire when the normal exchange rate is less than six francs or lire to the dollar. The Americans in Europe, this means we can buy much more in Europe today than formerly, but for the French and Italian merchants and government agents, who must buy food and manufactured articles in the United States and pay in dollars, it means that the food and articles which they reach Europe are almost prohibitive as to price.

One of the Paris bankers told me of a French house which contracted for \$300,000 worth of rice in New York when the dollar was worth seven francs. Today he must pay a bill which instead of amounting to 5,000,000 francs is 11,200,000 francs.

RESERVATION WITHHOLDING MONROE DOCTRINE FROM LEAGUE PASSES OBNOXIOUS TO WILSON

Greatest Number of Administration Senators Ignore Warning of President.

By ROBERT T. BARRY. The Senate voted yesterday its response to President Wilson's demand for a modification of the Lodge reservation withholding the Monroe Doctrine from jurisdiction of the league of nations and setting forth in positive terms that the United States is to be the sole interpreter of that "long-established policy." The vote was 55 to 23 for re- adoption of the reservation without change.

Seventeen Democratic Senators voted for the reservation, despite the warning sent to the Senate by the President that he would pocket the Senate ratification unless the Monroe Doctrine and Article X reservations were modified. When the reservation was adopted by the Senate on November 15, the vote was 55 to 24, nine Democrats joining the Republicans.

Democrats Who Bolted. The Democratic Senators voting yesterday for the Monroe Doctrine reservation that is obnoxious to the President were: J. C. W. Beckham, Kentucky; George E. Chamberlain, Oregon; Duncan U. Fletcher, Florida; Thomas P. Gore, Oklahoma; Charles B. Henderson, Nevada; William H. King, Utah; William F. Kirby, Arkansas; Henry L. Myers, Montana; John F. Nugent, Idaho; Robert L. Owen, Oklahoma; James D. Phelan, California; Key Pittman, Nevada; James A. Reed, Missouri; John K. Shields, Tennessee; Hoke Smith, Georgia; Charles S. Thomas, Colorado; and Park Trammell, Florida. This was the greatest number of Democrats that ever voted for a reservation that the President did not approve. There was a larger vote on the reservation dealing with mandates, but the President had indicated that.

Republicans Still Lack Votes. Of the Democrats supporting the Monroe Doctrine reservation, Senators Chamberlain, Gore, Kirby, Owen, Reed, Shields, Thomas and Trammell voted for it in November, in addition to Senator A. V. Walsh of Massachusetts, who was absent. Senator Henry L. Ashurst, of Arizona, who voted earlier yesterday for the Lodge reservation relating to domestic questions reserved from jurisdiction of the league, also was absent when the Monroe Doctrine reservation was approved, bringing the total of reservation Democrats to nineteen. Republican leaders must have twenty-nine Democratic votes to ratify the treaty with the Lodge reservations. They expect to have as many as twenty-four. They have no hope of getting twenty-five. Democratic leaders do not believe the number will exceed twenty.

Reject Wilson Substitute. A reservation relating to the Monroe Doctrine, acceptable to the President, was rejected by the Senate, 34 to 43. Reed being the only Democrat voting against it. This substitute proposed by Senator Charles E. Townsend, of Michigan, a Republican, developed in a colloquy with Pittman, that the primary purpose of the substitute was to eliminate the blunt statement in Article X that the United States is the sole interpreter of the Monroe Doctrine.

Senator Lodge declared the Monroe doctrine to be exclusively an American doctrine and protected American interests and not disputed in any of the trappings of altruism." He held the reservation to be, with the single exception of the most vitalizing of Article X, "the most vitalizing of the Monroe doctrine" and insisted that the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine "without any misunderstanding" would be the basis on which he would vote to ratify the treaty.

Refuge for South America. "I know that some of the South American nations have objected to the Senate determination that the United States alone shall interpret the Monroe doctrine," Lodge added. "I know that some of the South American nations have attempted to interpret the Monroe doctrine the time to say it is now."

How Senators Voted. The roll-call for adoption of the Lodge reservation "unchanged" follows: For the reservation—55. Borah, Brandegee, Calder, Capper, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Elie, Elkins, Fernald, Frelinghuysen, Gronna, Hale, Jones (Washington), Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Knox, Leonard, Lodge, McCormack, McLean, McNary, Moses, Nelson, New, Norris, Page, Phipps, Poindexter, Sherman, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson.

LATIN AMERICA PRESSING FOR HER OWN PLACE IN SUN WITH LEAGUE AS FACTOR

300 DELEGATES CLAIMED FOR GEN. WOOD

Illinois Group, Accepting Challenge, Repudiates Soldier.

Claim that 300 delegates will vote for Gen. Leonard Wood on the first ballot at the Republican Convention in Chicago, made by Senator George H. Moses, and unanimous repudiation of Wood by the Republican Congressional delegation from Illinois, were developments yesterday in the general's campaign.

"No other candidate will be within 100 votes of Wood," said Senator Moses. "I feel certain that not more than three ballots, and probably only two will be necessary."

However, the Republican members of the Illinois delegation in Congress collectively have repudiated advances of Wood's campaign committee, which sought their endorsement.

Accept Challenge by Wire. In a round-robin wire, sent to Wood's committee, the Illinois Representatives say:

"This delegation, as a unit, wishes to express its firm belief that the State of Illinois is not in any sense of the word for Leonard Wood for President, and that the delegation and the State are unqualified for Governor Frank O. Lowden.

"We note particularly that line in the message which urges our support of Gen. Wood. In order that our committee may be friendly to you, if this is meant as intimidation, or as a threat of opposition to everyone who fails to give the demanded support, the delegation, individually and as a unit, is ready to meet the issue. We are for Lowden more strongly than ever."

Expects Roosevelt Vote. Senator Moses has another view of the Illinois situation. "Republicans who are given to delusions," said Moses, "told me in Chicago that at least three-fifths of the old Roosevelt vote in Illinois would go for Leonard Wood and that Lowden would have anything but a free field in his own state."

Moses claims the entire Louisiana delegation and says a majority of the Massachusetts men are lined up for Wood. The sentiment of Ohio, Indiana and South Dakota also is declared to be siding in Wood's direction.

Criticism "Jazz Politics." "The country is sick of government by electioneering," said Henry Lane, former Ambassador to Mexico, speaking in support of the Wood candidacy. "The voters want less experimenting with jazz politics and more sound statesmanship."

Wood's splendid record as an administrator appeals to the great mass of citizens. I have traveled extensively in the country, particularly east of the Mississippi, and find strong sentiment in support of Wood."

"The country is sick of government by electioneering," said Henry Lane, former Ambassador to Mexico, speaking in support of the Wood candidacy. "The voters want less experimenting with jazz politics and more sound statesmanship."

Wood's splendid record as an administrator appeals to the great mass of citizens. I have traveled extensively in the country, particularly east of the Mississippi, and find strong sentiment in support of Wood."

AUTO RAN UNDER ARM, TRAFFIC COP'S STORY

"This man drove his car under my arm while I was directing traffic near the White House," a park policeman testified in Police Court yesterday.

"What sort of a car were you driving," Judge McMahon asked the defendant, Frank F. Wilcox.

"A large touring car, sir," the defendant explained glancing at the medium-sized watchman.

Supreme Court to Decide Legality of Vault Rentals

Not satisfied with the action of the Court of Appeals in denying it the privilege of collecting rentals from District merchants for use of vaults under sidewalks, the District government intends to fight the issue to a finish by taking it to the United States Supreme Court.

Corporation Counsel Francis H. Stephens stated yesterday that he would ask the supreme tribunal for a writ of certiorari on the ground of an alleged error on the part of the Appellate Court. If his request is granted the whole case will be aired again.

Arrest of Six Negroes Prevents Race Rioting

Shawnee, Okla., March 2.—Shawnee was quiet again today after a night of near riot and an attempted lynching.

A mob from Chandler came here to lynch Chap Davis, negro, sentenced to forty-five years in the penitentiary for an attack on Miss Willie Harvey, school teacher. Davis was taken by county officials to McAlester before the mob arrived.

Arrest of six negroes, alleged to have inspired a counter attack by negroes to protect Davis, prevented an outbreak, officials claimed.

Salvador, in Role of David, Hurls Diplomatic Pebble at Yankee Goliath by Asking Definition of Monroe Doctrine—Covenant Views As Protection Against Northern Neighbor Possibility of Military Opponent to South Gains Plausible Form.

By JOHN HEARLEY. Latin-American republics have begun to wish for their own place in the international sun. They think that they have remained in the shadow of their North American neighbor long enough.

These are blunt views picked up at random in authoritative Latin-American circles here. They were given diplomatic expression by Salvador's recent overture to the State Department.

OUSTING URGED FOR 'INHUMAN' ORDERS

"Eleven Commandments" Of Soldier Training Board Revealed.

A sweeping investigation of the administrative officers of the Federal Board for Vocational Education in Washington was ordered yesterday by the House Committee on Education.

This action was taken after Representative James W. Husted, of New York, had presented to the committee the so-called "hard boiled" order, a set of instructions issued from the office of Uel W. Lamkin, chief of the rehabilitation service of the board, and dubbed the "eleven commandments."

Eleven Commandments. These were the orders: 1. As representatives of the Central Office Case Board you are to give individual rulings on individual cases. General rulings originate at the central office. Don't make any errors.

2. You are to pass on cases, and whenever you think out loud cases that the thought is placed on paper and is then placed in the man's folder.

3. Don't argue with the District office staffs. Tell them to write central office if they don't like your judgment.

4. Don't speculate. If a fact exists the existence of the fact can be proved on a piece of paper. Accept legal proof and don't trust to hearsay evidence. If any member of the District staff knows a lot more about a case than you do, tell him to dictate it and get the D. V. O. (division vocational officer) to sign it. Don't listen to him. It wastes time.

5. The organs used in approving cases (of disabled men) are the eyes and brain. The heart and ears do not function.

"Gossip" Prohibited. 6. Don't gossip. If a man tells you a tale of woe in one district don't get it in the next district. You are not sent out to arrange salary adjustment or to install filing systems, but to approve cases.

7. Keep your opinions to yourself. If you believe one section is more efficient than another section or one district more efficient than another, keep it to yourself.

8. Members of the district office staffs will bat you over the head with verbal pressure. District pressure causes many of our mistakes. Put cotton in your ears and lock the door.

9. District office staffs believe that anyone from the central office is full of wisdom. You will preserve this good impression if you don't talk.

10. Whenever you draw a conclusion draw it in duplicate and forward one copy to the central office.

11. Accept advice from the central office. Take all the cigarettes you can get from members of the District office staff. The District office will never crawl to you for approving cases in error, but central office will. Don't get mad when you get crawled, but come back with the evidence. If the evidence wasn't there don't do it again.

(Signed) UEL W. LAMKIN. Husted Sentences Officers. The offices of the board are in for a general house cleaning, according to Representative Husted. He declared that the work of the many "chiefs" of this bureau to be the worst case of maladministration of a public trust he has ever heard of.

He declared Lamkin had informed him that the order, which caused much indignation among members of the committee, was formulated by an assistant of his and then "deleted" before it was sent out. "It must have been a frightful order before it was deleted," said Husted.

The committee will summon before it next Tuesday morning practically all of the administrative officials of the central office here in Washington, in addition to Harold A. Littlepage, of the New York Evening Post, whose recent disclosures led to the Husted resolution Monday.

"Inhuman Piece of Work." Husted declared that the man who wrote the order, the chief who approved it and every officer of the board who countenanced such an "inhuman piece of work" will lose their jobs if he can bring it about.

CORAZA MOORE

New York City. Long written exclusively for The Herald. See the Women's Page.

Salvador as Spokesman.

It is now some weeks since Latin-America's voice became significantly articulate, internationally. In December the tiny Central American republic courageously asked former Secretary of State Lansing for America's present-day interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

The American answer had to be pressed for, more than once, before it was given. Only a few days ago America's official definition was sent to the Salvadoran legation here.

The State Department defined the Doctrine both in the terms of President Monroe and those of President Wilson. To the latter of the former's definition was added the spirit of the latter's January, 1916, address to the Pan-American Congress.

Latin America for League. Some Latin American republics have already adopted the treaty of Versailles, thereby becoming members of the league of nations. Others, like Salvador, have either officially or unofficially signified their intention of entering the league.

South and Central American republics declare that their actions do not depend essentially upon the treaty's ratification or rejection by the Senate or the American people. Their diplomacy is based upon the possibility that they are sailing or could sail between the Charybdis and the Scylla of the United States.

The league is regarded as a protection against any undemocratic enterprise of the Washington government, aiming toward the South. On the other hand, the Monroe doctrine, they feel, would tend to protect them against any European imperialism in Latin America.

Therefore, South and Central American Republics, either have joined or are ready to join the league after having "consulted their own interests." But, simultaneously, they wish America's definition of the Monroe doctrine to enter into international right as the "good measure" of their protection.

Senate Ignores Issue. The Senate in considering the treaty has ignored its real Latin-American angles. The Latin-American argument for ratification has never lifted its head above the fogs of Senatorial debate. Nevertheless, there are grave, even alarming possibilities in the present attitude between the two Americas.

Members of the league, Latin-American Republics, themselves to follow the dictates of the league's council.

Should existing condition endure, the council would lead to participation in a possible world war. This latest statement is neither "a false alarm" nor a crazy one, but the calm utterance of a reputable Latin-American diplomatist.

In diplomatic opinion, the debate in the Senate has seldom probed, on either side, to the heart of the situation. Advocates have often been sketched, but depths very rarely sounded, it is thought.

But indications are that America's latest definition to the Monroe Doctrine will enter into Senate debate. Advocates of the treaty, as well as opponents are anxious to see how the President has made the document dovetail with the league.

Europe Recognized Doctrine.

All Latin-American republics believe that the President in the treaty of Versailles for the first time persuaded the world to recognize the Monroe doctrine. This at bottom changed the whole status of the document, because Latin America has never officially accepted it—and doesn't now.

In the past Latin-American diplomacy simply "let it go," accepting its advantages without comment and protesting against any disadvantages. Sometimes the doctrine admittedly has had its Latin-American advantages, as in the Mexican case.