

WILSON-TAFT FIGHT FOR LEAGUE

REFERENDUM ON CERTAIN LEAGUE MEASURES SURE

Questionable Provisions of "Program Acts" to Be Referred to Vote of People

INITIATIVE IS PROBABLE

Amendments to Be Submitted—But Ten Thousand Signatures Are Required

The filing of referendum petitions against certain sections of some of the league acts, and against others, which are not considered "program measures," as a whole, is regarded as a practical certainty.

It is believed that many conservative leaguers will favor a referendum on certain provisions contained in their own program bills.

It is thought that the support of leaguers may be made more sure by initiating, at the same time, amendments to these acts which will throw around them the safeguards which the conservative element believes desirable.

There are certain bills, such as the board of administration measure and the Brinton newspaper monopoly act, which will be referred as a whole. These measures are not universally popular even in league ranks.

But seven thousand signatures are required to refer these two acts. Referendum petitions if filed within 90 days following the close of the recent session. The governor may then call a special election at which these acts will be submitted for approval, or they may go over until the next general election.

In the present instance, the governor is believed to favor placing these acts in operation as early as possible, and if they are referred it is probable he will call a special election.

League Program Measures. No exceptions are taken to league program measures as a whole. There are, however, decided objections to certain provisions of each of these.

How many of these will find their way into referendum petitions cannot be predicted. The following, however, are some amendments which may be initiated:

An amendment increasing the membership of the state industrial commission from three to seven, adding thereto four members to be elected by the people or to be appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the senate.

An amendment providing for the election of directors for the Bank of North Dakota and a separate amendment prohibiting the use of public or private funds deposited with this institution as "available assets," for the purchase of state bonds, including its own.

An amendment giving the people a voice in the selection of the board which will manage the state mill and elevator association, and more closely restricting the powers of this association to the operation of terminal elevators and flour mills, the latter to be within the state.

An amendment eliminating from the state home building association bill the power to exercise the right of eminent domain on behalf of individuals, and restricting its exercise only to uses from which the public shall benefit.

An amendment requiring that all state bond issues shall be sold at public auction, and that the proceeds be included only in the act providing for the issuance of \$10,000,000 worth of bonds for the Bank of North Dakota.

Requires 15,000 Signers. Under the league's emergency amendment to the constitution, 30,000 signatures would be required to compel the governor to call a special election for the referendum of any of these measures. The governor, however, gave the senate, before it passed the league program bills, his pledge that he would call a special election upon the filing of petitions containing 15,000 representative signatures.

To initiate an act or an amendment to any act 10,000 signatures are required, and the league amendment to the constitution makes it optional with the governor as to whether such acts or amendments shall be submitted at a special election or at the next general election.

Inasmuch as the governor and everyone else concerned is anxious to see the league program placed in operation at the earliest possible moment, it is regarded probable that any amendments which may be initiated will be submitted at the same election at which the onerous clauses are referred.

In the meantime, none of the league program measures, all of which except the home building association act carried an emergency clause giving them immediate effect, can be suspended. The governor may proceed tomorrow to direct the state treasurer to prepare for immediate issue \$10,000,000 worth of bonds for rural credit; \$5,000,000 for the mill and elevator association, and \$2,000,000 for the Bank of North Dakota. As soon as the Bank of North Dakota bonds are sold and the proceeds turned over to the bank as capital, it becomes repository for some \$25,000,000 in public funds of the various counties and minor civil divisions; some millions more in state funds, not including the university and school lands moneys, which are invested as rapidly as they accrue, although the bonds and mortgages in which these funds are invested can be added to the state's resources; and, it is safe to presume

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Well, here's Sam Yank and here's Jack Tar! Who've been a-wandering wide and far To right a flagrant wrong. We've heard that you were coming back, That you were on the homeward track. But oh! it seemed so long. We've kept a smile within the heart; We've kept our waiting lips apart; We've treasured up a song. The wreath you won and wore for us, The laurel that you bore for us Is fading or is fleeting; We glory in, or wonder in, Only as you are under it, And sharing in our meeting; We prize the lad himself, who stands With gleaming face and outstretched hands To clamor back our greetings. So, with a blended smile and tear, Your Old Home Town is waiting here Outside her open door; You've heard full many a welcome rung And joy-songs of an alien tongue Upon a foreign shore; But here's the welcome which endures, Since yours is OURS and ours is YOURS, Now, and forevermore.

WILSON STARTS ON TRIP TO PEACE MEET

Simple Farewell Marks Chief Executive's Departure for Paris

New York, Mar. 5.—President Wilson sailed today on his second voyage for France, determined, as he said in his Metropolitan opera house speech last night, "not to return until it's over there."

The chief executive's departure was marked with simplicity which contrasted with the demonstration given him when the George Washington sailed with him on his first voyage last December.

The band on the transport, Great Northern, berthed near by, played "The Star Spangled Banner" as the George Washington steamed out.

As the transport turned her nose toward the statue of liberty, a sort of harbor guard, under way ahead, the harbor was almost deserted because of the strike of marine workers. The president and Mrs. Wilson ascended the bridge soon after 8 o'clock. Most of the others were asleep when the transport sailed.

Just as the George Washington was about to sail it was discovered that someone had failed to bring aboard the morning papers. The lines had been made fast to the gangplank, which was about to be drawn in, when the president's orderly, grasping a dollar bill, hurried over the plank to a nearby stand to purchase the day's papers.

The George Washington passed quarantine at 9:10 a. m., and was saluted with 21 guns.

Owing to the harbor strike there were no private tugs ready to tow the ship into the sunny bay. Two army tugs were at hand, but the George Washington got under way without their aid.

SHIPPING AT STANDSTILL

New York, Mar. 5.—Coastwise shipping was at a standstill today as the strike of harbor workers became more effective, and there was promise that the few ferry boats which did not stop operating yesterday would be tied up before night. Neither the boat owners or the strikers show the slightest signs of yielding. There was talk among the marine workers today of calling a sympathetic strike of 60,000 dock workers.

ALLIES FLANK BOLSHEVIKI

Archangel, Russia, March 5.—A flank attack was launched today by the Bolsheviki, who were repulsed with considerable losses. Allied scouts found many bodies in the wood after the encounter. Along this front and on the Dvina the Bolsheviki continue artillery firing.

BAR WAR SNAPSHOTS NOW ASK PICTURES

N. E. A. Special to The Tribune. London.—London military circles are laughing at a call of the government for any photographs or negatives that soldiers may have of scenes at the front, for us in compiling war records. They are assured war copyrights will be observed. As a matter of fact, it was a military offense for a soldier in France to even be in possession of photographic material.

OH BOY AIN'T IT GRAND AND GLORIOUS, EH?

General Fraser Off Tonight to Greet Old Comrades of the Fighting First

Washington, March 5.—The Espagne is due on March 14 with a number of coast artillery and tank corps officers and several hundred men. The casual companies of North and South Dakota are on route on the Patria, due March 4.

"Oh BOY, ain't it grand and glorious follo'," chortled Adjutant General Angus Fraser as he banged the lid of his desk this afternoon and beat it for town, preparatory to taking the North Coast Limited for Camp Dodge, to greet there tomorrow night the fragments of the old fighting First that are on the way home.

The old First is a sort of a pet with the general. For thirty years and more he has fussed and fumed over it, laid awake nights thinking of what a fine lad it would be when it grew up, guarding it from crump and snarl and all the diseases that affect infant military organizations.

He was with the First in the Philippines, when it distinguished itself, and he was with it again on the Mexican border. He was rated the best quartermaster general any regiment ever had. And then, just when things got real interesting, along came the duty of accepting the adjutant generalship of the North Dakota national guard, which meant staying at home, relinquishing command of a battalion of the boys, and grinding his nose at a desk while the comrades of more than a generation achieved glorious new ventures over there.

The general was enough of a military man to accept it without quibble. And now he's soon to be on his way to shake hands with the old bunch again and fight over the new campaigns. He'll be one of the first at Camp Dodge to greet his old regiment, and there's hardly a man-jack of them that he doesn't know by name. So, 'tis going to be a grand and glorious occasion for General Angus.

General Fraser is generally admitted to have done a splendid bit, even though he never did get his boots splashed with the mud that flows in Flanders fields. He directed, without a hitch, the induction and mobilization of 30,000 of the land's finest fighting men; he supervised, diplomatically and without friction, the work of 53 overworked local draft boards, the great majority of which served without complaint and without remuneration; he avoided politics, tended to his knitting and made good, say those who have watched his performance, and they intimate that he'll have every reason to be proud to look his old pals in the eye when he meets them at Camp Dodge tomorrow.

AUTOGRAPHED WAR PHOTOGRAPHS SOLD

N. E. A. Special to The Tribune. London.—Autographed photographs of Clemenceau, Foch, Haig, Lloyd George and Wilson were sold by Mrs. Delvella and Major Robert Lorraine at a special matinee in a London theater and the proceeds go to a fund for dependents of soldiers.

DESTINATION STILL IN DOUBT

N. E. A. Special to The Tribune. London.—The Evening Standard says: "To put the matter shortly, M. Clemenceau wants the Bolshevists to go to perdition, Mr. Lloyd George wants them to go to Paris, and President Wilson to the Sea of Marmora."

HUN CABINET IS DEFIANT TOWARD ALLIES

Declares It Will Not Submit to Coercion of Entente Powers

RIOTERS ARE FIRED ON

Germany in Throes of Big Industrial Strike of Threatening Proportions

Paris, Mar. 5.—The German cabinet's Monday meeting with party leaders and delegates of the ship owners agreed, it is understood, that Germany could not submit to coercion from the entente powers, either in parliaments or in the peace conferences proper. The government has stated it would not be responsible for "concessions" if the allies endeavor to speculate on German patience.

A press campaign already has been started against the armistice and the preliminary peace negotiations.

FIRE ON RIOTERS. Berlin, Mar. 5.—Government troops at police headquarters fired on rioters in the neighborhood late today, and several casualties are reported to have resulted.

Reports were current earlier in the day that a Spartan marine division had seized the police headquarters, but this proved incorrect. Government soldiers concentrated at police headquarters, the chancellor and the imperial bank. The leaders are unable to tell the approximate number of men who are on strike.

Three divisions have been rushed to Berlin and other reinforcements continue to pour in. The attitude of the troops, however, is uncertain. The Spartan bureau in the Wilhelmstrasse was occupied, but the leaders escaped.

Advices from Bremen state the political prisoners there have been released by insurgents. The electric and gas works are in insurgent hands. Efforts to call a general strike in Dresden resulted in a fiasco.

According to the North German Gazette of Bremen the strike in that city embraces all transportation systems, newspaper workers, telephone and telegraph operatives and others. The fire brigade, hospitals and similar functions are not included in the strike.

ANARCHY REIGNS. Berne, March 5.—Reports from Halle declare troops have used machine guns and that a number of officers and strikers have been killed. According to the Voerwarts there has been looting and anarchy. Absolute anarchy reigns at Zeitz, southwest of Leipzig. According to reports, both workmen and bourgeois are on strike, and a number have been killed in street fighting. Part of the troops there are said to remain loyal to the government.

ASSEMBLE TR. OPS. Switzerland, March 5.—Government troops to a number of 25,000 have been assembled in Berlin. The railway men in central Germany have declared for a general strike. The bourgeoisie committee in Leipzig has issued a manifesto that the bourgeoisie strike will be maintained. The doctors have declared they will refuse service until the food, lighting and heating systems are restored.

DISARM SPARTACANS. Berlin, March 5.—The Spartacans plan to seize Konigsburg, east Prussia, to open an avenue to Moscow, for a coordination with the Bolsheviki forces. The government, a bulletin states, has sent forces to Konigsburg to oppose the Spartacans. These troops, says a bulletin of Tuesday, February 21, disarmed the Spartacans home guard.

OCCUPY CITY. Berlin, Tuesday, March 4.—Government troops occupied the city of Halle Monday after street fighting in which a number were killed.

During the fighting, the aviator bringing the news reports, the rioters seized officers of the government forces and threw them into the river Sella, where they permitted them to drown.

The Spartacan leaders fled, reportedly have taken a large sum of city funds with them.

Halle, an important railroad junction between Berlin and Weimar was (Continued on Page Three.)

FIFTY PERSONS ARE PARDONED

Washington, D. C., Mar. 5.—President Wilson has acted on applications for commutation or pardon of 50 persons sentenced under the espionage act where no intent to defeat the country's war aims was shown or where the sentences were excessive.

Among 50 cases of conviction under the espionage act in which the president has granted clemency is that of Frederick Kraft of Newark, president of the socialist party of New Jersey, granted a complete pardon. No action has been taken in the case of J. Rutherford and his seven socialists of the United States Bible association, convicted in Brooklyn for the publication of the "Finished Mystery" issued as a Sunday school text book.

The 15 year sentence imposed on Clarence H. Waldron of Vermont, a pacifist preacher, was commuted to expire, April next.

PRESIDENT GOES BACK TO BATTLE WITH RENEWED VIGOR FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS, HE TELLS NEW YORK

New York, March 5.—President Wilson told the American people in an address here last night on the eve of his return to Paris that he was going back to the peace conference to battle with renewed vigor for creation of a league of nations.

"The first thing I am going to tell the people of the other side of the water is that an overwhelming majority of the American people is in favor of the league of nations," said the president.

Speaking after former President Taft had expounded the main features of the proposed covenant of nations, Mr. Wilson told the vast audience, which filled the Metropolitan opera house, his opinions of opponents of the league plan in America.

"No party has the right to appropriate this issue, and no party will in the long run dare oppose it," he asserted.

Asserting that the league of nations is "meant as a notice to all outlaw nations" that the great peoples of the world will no longer tolerate international crimes, the president said that "Europe is a bit sick at heart at this very moment, because it sees that statesmen have no vision, and that the only vision has been the vision of the people."

Amazed at Ignorance. "And I am amazed—not alarmed but amazed, that there should be in

some quarters such a comprehensive ignorance of the state of the world," continued Mr. Wilson. "Those gentlemen do not know what the mind of men is just now. Everybody else does. I do not know where they have been cloistered; I do not know by what influences they have been blinded; but I do know that they have been separated from the general currents of the thought of mankind."

Opponents of the league in this country do not comprehend the temper and desires of European statesmen, said the president, who added: "There is not one of them with whom I have come in contact, who does not feel that he cannot in conscience return to his people from Paris unless he has done his utmost to do something more than attach his name to a treaty of peace."

Asserting that "the structure of peace will not be vital without the league of nations," the president continued:

Puzzled by Criticisms. "I must say that I have been puzzled by some of the criticisms—not by the criticisms themselves; I can understand them perfectly, even when there was no foundation for them; but by the fact of the criticism."

"I cannot imagine how these gentlemen can live and not live in the atmosphere of the world. I cannot (Continued on Page Eight.)

WESTERN MEN DISPLEASED AT CONFERENCE

Washington, March 5.—Dissatisfaction in western delegates over the failure of the conference of governments and mayors to take any steps to relieve the unemployment situation culminated in a row yesterday, when Secretary Houston left the assembly.

There were heated discussions before the conference decided to send resolutions to a committee for report later in the day demanding immediate legislation.

"We have traveled three thousand miles not to hear that every man should own his home, nor how roads should be built, but to learn what is to be done with our returned soldier boy who is out of a job," said Mayor Roy. "Most of the trouble with unemployment rests right here in Washington."

On a motion to refer a resolution dealing with labor legislation to eradicate unrest, Judge Lewis of Arizona protested against a gang rule. Discussion became general. Mayor Baker of Portland, Ore., declared the western delegates were dissatisfied with the proceedings of the conference and that they wanted something done. At this point Secretary Houston left the hall.

One delegate said he knew of nine men who were going home because they were dissatisfied with the deliberations.

NO DANGER OF BOLSHEVISM HERE

Washington, March 5.—"This panic about Bolshevism in the United States is all a bogey," said William Pigott of Seattle, Wash., today in telling the conference of governors and mayors how Seattle dealt with unrest.

"The man is unfair who compares conditions in this country with Europe. There is no cause for anarchy or revolt in the United States, where the people can change their government by ballot instead of by force."

He emphasized, however, that mayors and governors should act more courageously in dealing with unrest.

VICTORY STAMPS ON SALE SOON

Washington, March 5.—Victory postage stamps, a new three-cent issue, to commemorate the successful conclusion of the war will be on sale shortly throughout the country.

PURPOSE OF PACT GIVEN BY WILSON

Receives Ovation in New York as He Talks on Peace Conference

PUZZLED BY CRITICISMS

Issue Such That No Party Can Dare to Oppose, He Says

New York, Mar. 5.—Expressing confidence that the great majority of the American people are heartily in accord with the plan for a league of free nations of the world, President Wilson, at the Metropolitan opera house last night, made the following address:

"My fellow citizens, I accept the intimation of the air just played. I will not come back 'till its over, over there. And yet I pray God, in the interests of peace and of the world, that that may be soon."

The first thing that I am going to tell the people on the other side of the water is that an overwhelming majority of the American people is in favor of the league of nations. I know that that is true; I have had unmistakable intimations of it from all parts of the country, and the voice rings true in every case. I count myself fortunate to speak here under the unusual circumstances of this evening. I am happy to associate myself with Mr. Taft in this great cause. He has displayed an elevation of view, and a devotion to public duty which is beyond praise.

NO PARTY DARE OPPOSE. "And I am the more happy because this means that this is not a party issue. No party has the right to appropriate this issue, and no party will in the long run dare oppose it."

"We have listened to so clear and admirable an exposition of the main features of the proposed covenant of the league of nations, that it is perhaps not necessary for me to discuss in any particular way the contents of the document. I will seek rather to give you its setting. I do not know when I have been more impressed than by the conference of the commission set up by the conference of peace to draw up a covenant for the league of nations. The representatives of fourteen nations sat around that board—not young men, not men inexperienced in the affairs of their own countries, not men inexperienced in the politics of the world; and the inspiring influence of every meeting was the presence of purpose on the part of all those men to come to an agreement and an effective working agreement with regard to this league of the civilized world.

ALL WORK FOR LEAGUE. "There was a conviction in the whole impulse; there was conviction of more than one sort; there was the conviction that this thing ought to be done, and there was also the conviction that not a man there would venture to go home and say that he had not tried to do it."

"Mr. Taft has set the picture for you of what a failure of this great purpose would mean. We have been hearing for all these weary months that this agony of war has lasted because of the sinister purpose of the central empires, and we have made it a matter of course that they meant their conquests to take. Where did the lines of that map lie, of that central line that we used to call from Bremen to Bagdad? They lay through these very regions to which Mr. Taft has called your attention, but they lay then through unexplored empire, the Austro-Hungarian empire whose integrity Germany was bound to respect as her ally in the path of that line of conquest; the Turkish empire whose interests she professed to make her own lay in the direct path that she intended to tread.

WOULD PREVENT INTRIGUE. "And now what has happened? The Austro-Hungarian empire has gone to pieces and the Turkish empire has disappeared and the nations that effected that great result—for it was a result of liberation—are now responsible as the trustees of the assets of those great nations. You not only would have weak nations lying in this path, but you would have nations in which that old poisonous seed of intrigue could be planted with the certainty that the crop would be abundant; and one of the things that the league of nations is intended to watch is the course of intrigue. In intrigue cannot stand publicity, and if the league of nations were nothing but a debating society it would kill intrigue.

"It is one of the agreements of this covenant that it is the friendly right of every nation a member of the league to call attention to anything that it thinks will disturb the peace of the world, no matter where that thing is occurring.

WOULD HAVE PREVENTED WAR. "There is no subject that may touch the peace of the world which is exempt from inquiry and discussion, and I think everybody here present will agree with me that Germany would never have gone to war if she had permitted the world to discuss the aggression upon Serbia for a single week.

"The British foreign office suggested, it pleaded, that there might be a day or two delay so that representatives of the nations of Europe could get together and discuss the possibility (Continued on Page Three.)

HINES WILL FIND WAY TO FINANCE ROADS

Director General Declares Private Loans Will Bridge Gap

Washington, March 5.—The government has no intention to relinquish control of the railroads as a result of the failure of congress to appropriate funds, said Director General Hines today. An attempt will be made to finance the railroads through private loans or through the war finance corporations. The government will try to continue the projects planned through the next few months.

The railroad administration, Mr. Hines said, did not contemplate raising funds as a means of dealing with its financial predicament.

365,400 MEN UNEMPLOYED

Washington, March 5.—Figures made public today by the United States employment bureau show an increase during the last week in the zone of unemployment. The number of unemployed increased to 365,400.

COLD WAVE MOVES EAST

Washington, March 5.—A cold wave is sweeping eastward from the great lakes region today, and the weather bureau announced that the spring-like temperatures prevailing east of the Mississippi will disappear within the next 24 hours. The most pronounced cold wave of the winter has been holding sway in the upper Mississippi valley, and today it is reaching out as far south as Texas.

Williston, N. D., with 26 below zero, was today the coldest spot on the American weather map.

SPECIAL SESSION

Mexico, March 5.—A special session of the Mexican congress will be called May 1 to take some steps relative to adjusting the national debt.