

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE LEAGUE PAC

"OLD TIGER" WILL RECOVER

RUSSIAN REJECT MEETING UPON PRINCE'S ISLAND

Will Have No Dealings With Bolshevism—Appreciate Allied Offer to Assist in Rehabilitation—Harshly Condemn Anarchistic Methods of Present Regime.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Formal rejection of the proposal that they meet with delegates of the bolshevik and other Russian governments at Prince Island was made today by the conference of the governments of Siberia, Archangel and southern Russia, according to a dispatch to the Russian embassy here from Ambassador Baklanoff at Paris.

In their note the three governments said they gladly accepted the offer of the allies to collaborate in the interior pacification of Russia, but that there could be no collaboration between them and the bolsheviks who were denounced as traitors and fomenters of anarchy.

Send Appreciative Note

The text of the note was called by Ambassador Baklanoff as follows: "I highly appreciate the motives which inspired the allies in their proposal of January 22, the above mentioned governments mark with satisfaction the conference considers the re-establishment of order in Russia as an essential condition to durable peace in Europe and gladly accepts the allies offer to collaborate in the interior pacification of Russia. After three years of fighting in which the Russian people suffered a considerable share of the common burden, Russia, having been made powerless to further prosecute war, can only in peace recuperate from her wounds; but such work of reconstruction is rendered impossible by the civil war which is being advocated and waged by the criminal usurpers, without regard for truth or law, whose despotism hinders a great part of Russia.

"Aiming, above all, to put an end to the sanguine tyrannies of the bolsheviks, the Russian political groups who have assumed the task of reviving our native land and restoring the state on a true democratic basis, will be grateful to the peace conference for the assistance which it desires to render to this work of reconstruction. They consider it a certainty that everything will be done to restore Russia, as soon as internal order is re-established, and in place in the society of nations will effectively serve at the same time to restore the terms of justice to humanity and industrial peace for which the conference is striving.

Have Betrayed Cause

"At the same time the united governments of Russia are ready to place themselves at the disposal of the allied powers for the purpose of making known to them the actual situation of Russia, and to seek in accord with them the means of remedy.

However, there cannot be any question of an exchange of ideas on this subject with the participation of the bolsheviks, who the conscience of the Russian people see as traitors, because they have betrayed the Russian cause and the cause of the allies in negotiating with the enemy; they have fomented anarchy; trampled the democratic principles which govern civilized countries; and maintained their power exclusively by terror. There is no reconciliation possible between them and the national Russian groups. Any attempt to deal only with them without effect, but might possibly cause to Russian patriots, as well as to the allied nations, an irreparable moral prejudice."

OPENS PULPIT TO CANDIDATES

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 19.—For the first time in the history of El Paso, three rival candidates for the position for mayor will speak from the pulpit of a local church. Rev. Percy Knickerbocker, pastor of the Trinity Methodist church, has invited Burt Ordorff, Mayor Charles Davis and John Harper to appear and state to his congregation Sunday evening, what they will do to make El Paso clean, if nominated and elected.

NEWS EPITOME

FOREIGN

Clemenceau's condition is not serious; will recover. Many condolences received from all over the world. Cottin, the would-be assassin, reveals his plans for the cause of the war. Editor Harden declares the German people were misled as to the cause of the war.

DOMESTIC

Attacks on the league of nations constitution in both senate and house are bitter. Information reaches Washington that the Russians have rejected the Princess Island conference. Bigamy is charged in the Carson case; Mrs. Carson's body exhumed. Murder is expected to be proven. One naval officer is said to have paid \$1,000 for a good medical report.

LOCAL

Soldiers, sailors and marines' club is launched at big meeting with great success. Driskill, charged with violation of bond amendment, is released on bond. Merchants and manufacturers elect new board of governors at annual dinner. Vain first trial makes little progress in Riser day.

HE IGNORES REQUEST TO MAINTAIN SILENCE



SIMEON D. FESS

Congressman from Ohio. Believing it to be his duty, paramount to any allegiance he owes to the president of the nation, this man opened the critical discussion of the constitution of the league of nations in congress yesterday. Senator Poindexter, in the upper house, also took the initiative in a similar manner.

BIGAMY AS WELL AS MURDER PART OF CARSON CASE

(Special to The Republican)

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19.—Secretly and speedily the body of Mrs. Alpha Carson, sister of R. H. McInnall of Phoenix, was removed from its vault in the mausoleum of Ingewood cemetery and an examination was begun as to whether the wealthy woman died naturally, or as her relatives intimate, by foul means. Brothers and sisters of Mrs. Carson, who are responsible for the examination, have bonded together to fight the claims of J. Gamble Carson, husband of the dead woman, who is said to have been bequeathed \$110,000 of her property.

Their more serious purpose, however, is to learn how their sister died. Through their attorney, W. J. Ford, they have charged that Carson was a technical bigamist when he married their sister, and that he is entitled to no share in her estate, because she willed it to her husband.

Plaintiffs in the case accuse Carson from all criminal connection with his wife's death, as he proposed an autopsy immediately. For months, the local branch of a national detective agency has been securing evidence in the case and has laid bare the following findings:

On July 15, 1918, Mrs. Carson, a woman of 48, and always enjoying good health, suddenly became ill at her home in Sierra Madre. She had convulsions and frothed at the mouth. Physicians stated she had nephritis. She died soon afterwards. The undertaker found a dark stain on her cheek, but supposed it a mark of illness.

Carson, according to revelations made known today, married a San Francisco girl, who used him for divorce, charging cruelty. He was arrested in Portland, Oregon, and finally released. In 1919 he married Rose Brooks, who sued for divorce in 1917, and won an interlocutory decree. In 1917, Carson, it is alleged, wedded Mrs. Hughes, widow of Thomas E. Hughes, rich Los Angeles realty man.

Mrs. Rose Brooks Carson was not granted her final decree until March, 1918, and Carson was not free to marry until that time, but had been married for nine months.

Under the law in Arizona, he could have been prosecuted for bigamy, but was not in California. However, California law does not recognize Mrs. Carson but Mrs. Hughes.

Two days will be required to complete the autopsy of the body, and then after fight, which will involve a fraud charge based on Carson's maternal ventures, and possibly a murder charge, will be begun.

FORTIFYING JUAREZ

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 19.—Barbed wire for entanglements, a search light for Fort Hidalgo and Sappers' supplies were sent to Juarez today, to be used in fortifying and defending the border town in the event of an attack by the Mexicans. Colonel Augustin Mora, the Juarez commander, stated by telegraph today he anticipated no attack, but was taking every precautionary measure.

GREEKS DEMAND ARMY

SALONIKI, Tuesday, Feb. 19.—Greek refugees from Thrace and Macedonia, at a mass meeting here, adopted a resolution protesting against the behavior of the Bulgarians in western Thrace, and demanding that a Greek army immediately occupy Thrace to put an end to the Bulgarian cruelties, and to assure the repatriation of the refugees. Copies of the resolution have been sent to President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau, Premier Lloyd George, Premier Venizelos, and General Franchet d'Esperey.

One Bullet Lodged in Shoulder Muscles—Escapes Spine and Lungs—X-Ray to Locate—Removal May Not be Necessary—Premier Is Cheerful—Coughs Considerably.

LATE BULLETINS

PARIS, Feb. 19 (Associated Press).—At 2 o'clock this afternoon Premier Clemenceau's condition was considered satisfactory. He had partaken of food and was cheerful, despite fits of coughing.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Cottin, the premier's assailant, stated as his reason for attacking M. Clemenceau, that he planned to kill the premier because M. Clemenceau was the enemy of humanity and was preparing for another war.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—According to the first examination, the premier's assailant, Emile Cottin, generally called "Milou," was born at Creil (32 miles north of Paris), in 1896. He is French. He has done no military service, having been excused owing to the state of his health. He lived with his family at Compiègne, until they removed to Paris, where he worked as a carpenter.

Cottin declared himself to be "a solitary and scientific anarchist."

PARIS, Feb. 19 (By the Associated Press).—Describing his attack on the premier, Emile Cottin said: "When I reached Clemenceau's house I saw it was guarded and so decided to make an attempt further on, at the corner of the Rue Franklin and the Boulevard Desert. I hid, awaiting the automobile. When I saw the car, I advanced and fired sideways, the first bullet piercing two windows, then as the car continued to advance, I ran after it and continued to fire until my revolver was exhausted.

"Most of the bullets hit the car. It seems to me that it was the last, or last but one, which hit the premier.

"About seven months ago I thought of killing Clemenceau as the greatest enemy of humanity. I determined to carry out the project a few days ago and for this purpose went to the Rue Franklin to see how I could attack the premier with the least possible risk. I had taken care to find out his habits and identify his house, which seemed very simple for such a personality, and very ugly.

Cottin boasts of having read many works of social science and claims sole responsibility for his act.

"I wish the man who was preparing for another war, to disappear," he said, "I am an integral anarchist, a friend of men, not of the Germans, and a friend of humanity and fraternity."

A police official of the Associated Press said that Cottin had informed him that he had gotten his first good look at M. Clemenceau at a reception in honor of the king of Italy.

"From that moment the old man's doom was sealed," said Cottin to the police. "Why did I choose this day? Well, there is always a red letter day in a man's life. This was my red letter day."

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Premier Georges Clemenceau, characterized by Lloyd George as "France's grand young man," was attacked today by an anarchist, Emile Cottin, known as "Milou," and seven shots were fired, three of which struck the premier.

One bullet lodged in the muscles of the shoulder, penetrating deeply, but so far as at present known, not injuring the spine, or penetrating to the lungs. Two bullets, one in the right arm and hand, while two other bullets are reported to have passed through the premier's clothing.

At the time of the attempted assassination, M. Clemenceau had just left his home to drive in a motor car to a conference with Colonel Edward M. House of the American peace delegation and Arthur J. Balfour, British secretary for foreign affairs. Though bleeding profusely, M. Clemenceau was able to return to his home, where he reassured the members of his household and waved aside anxious inquirers with: "It is nothing."

Latest reports from his attendants were that his condition was satisfactory and that he was cheerful throughout the day, despite occasional fits of coughing.

For the present it has been decided by the surgeons that extraction of the bullet may not be necessary, and arrangements have been made to take radiographs of the injured parts.

Cottin, whom the police believe to have been a somewhat harmless person, associating with anarchists and aiding in their propaganda, declared that he had planned to kill the premier because M. Clemenceau was "the enemy of humanity and was preparing for another war."

Not Serious

After temporary aid had been furnished Mr. Clemenceau, Professors Gossie and Tuffier of the University of Paris were hastily summoned and held an examination. They decided on an X-ray examination. One of the surgeons said it would not be necessary to remove the bullet, as no bones were shattered and no important blood vessels were touched, although the wounds were deep and bled profusely. Emerging from his wound handily, Carson passed his wounded hand over his face, leaving the face smeared with blood, and this was the reason for the first report that he had been wounded in the head.

HARDEN SAYS GERMANS MISLED IN CAUSE OF WAR

Told Allies Combined Against Them—Says Many Still Believe They Were Right—Kaiser Continued Deception After Beginning—Hates to Admit Truth.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 16 (British Wireless Service).—Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft of Berlin, in an interview in L'Espresso of Brussels, declares that the German people were misled as to the cause of the war. They believed at the outbreak that Germany was in the right and even believe now that that right was on their side.

Emperor William, Harden declared, was drawn into the war against his own wishes, but once hostilities began, it was he who kept alive national hatred and was responsible for the methods of warfare for which the world would never forgive Germany.

"Our people," Harden said, "did not know then and do not know now; they loyally believed that right was on their side. If they had not, they would not have fought and suffered as they did. They believed in a coalition against Germany. They did not understand that Great Britain, France and Russia had no other object than to protect themselves against the adverse designs of the Kaiser.

"They did not understand that the violation of Belgium was a crime which turned the enlightened universe against Germany. They are still asking, 'If Germany had not invaded Belgium, Great Britain and France were ready to do so. Personally, I do not think France ever thought of such a thing, and if she had, Great Britain would not have permitted it.'

"But it was an old idea of the Kaiser's. In one of his outbursts he once said to Leopold II. 'If there is war, I shall go through Belgium. If she resists, Belgium will not exist any longer.'

"It is the 30 years of reign of William II which carried responsibility for the war. It is the teaching which has poisoned youth. It is the spirit of militarism that has been soaked into the people.

"Kaiser Wilhelm was drawn into it himself, perhaps against his own sentiments. He was not warlike; he was not even courageous, and I know that he did struggle to conquer his personal feelings before he could be brought to sign the mobilization decree.

"But once war was declared, it was he who kept alive the national hatred. It was he who used methods of warfare for which the world will never pardon him. Believe me, it causes me terrible pain to have to admit this."

When the interviewer pointed out to Harden that no protests against Germany's methods ever was raised in Germany, Harden declared that even now, not only the actors in the tragedy hesitate to admit Germany's guilt, but that persons who have lost a brother or husband in the war, desire to cling to the belief that they have suffered their share of bereavement in a good cause; they thing it would take away from the dignity of their grief, if they recognized that the cause for which the country fought was criminal.

PAY \$1,000 TO GET HIS MEDICAL REPORT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Lieutenant Benjamin Davis of Plymouth, Pa., attached to the medical corps, and Ensign Paul Beck of New York city, members of the naval reserve force, are under arrest at New York awaiting court martial in connection with charges of bribery and graft in the third naval district.

In making this announcement today, Secretary Daniels revealed that the arrest of a third naval officer had been ordered today. The name of this officer was not made public, however, as the naval authorities believed this would interfere with the progress of the general inquiry now being conducted by order of Mr. Daniels.

Lieutenant Davis already has been tried and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, but approval of this verdict is being withheld. Secretary Daniels said tonight, pending the investigation of 10 other charges against the officer.

Mr. Daniels said that at the first trial the court recommended dismissal of Lieutenant Davis from the navy, but that he had remanded the case for further consideration because the punishment was not severe enough. Later the three-year sentence was recommended.

According to information given out at the department today, a preliminary report of department officials who are conducting a searching investigation of the whole matter, mentioned specifically a bribe of \$1,000, paid to secure a favorable medical report on an applicant who could not pass the naval physical requirements, and another bribe of \$500, alleged to have been paid to secure a desired detail for another man. The names of the men alleged to have paid and received these sums were not given.

Poindexter In Senate and Fess In House

Deliver Prepared Speeches—Others Scheduled To Speak This Week—Both Addresses Viciously Declare United States Will Surrender Constitutional Prerogatives By Adoption Of League Program.

POINDEXTER SAYS SEED OF WAR NOT PEACE DOCUMENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the first prepared address on the league of nations delivered in the senate since the constitution of the proposed league was made public, Senator Poindexter of Washington, republican, today declared the entrance of the United States into the league would mean a surrender of American rights, privileges and sovereignty, the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine and a violation of the constitution. The constitution of the league, he asserted, was conflicting, indefinite and uncertain and the machinery which it proposes to set up, "similar to the soviet government of Russia."

"No such colossal burden or entangling alliance was ever before conceived in the world," the senator said. "Instead of being an instrument of peace it is the fertile seed of war—the dragon's teeth from which, when sown, armed soldiers will spring."

Through participation in the drafting of the league's constitution, Senator Poindexter declared the United States had been led to a point where "we are now facing an abyss." If the senate should ratify the proposed constitution and sanction the entry of the United States into a league of nations, without submission of the question to the American people in a political campaign, where it shall have been made the issue and upon which they will have an opportunity to render judgment in an election," he declared, "the self-government in America will have disappeared."

U. S. Autonomy Involved

"In adopting or rejecting this constitution," said Mr. Poindexter, "and thereby becoming an integral part of a member of the league established under it, the government and the people of the United States will determine whether they are to remain the great sovereign and independent nation, a people controlling their own destiny, determining for themselves the extent of their military preparations, the size of their armies and navies, and establishing for themselves their international relations, or whether they are to merge their destinies with those of other nations of the world, sharing their burdens, participating in their quarrels and becoming a party to all international complications."

Referring to the request of President Wilson that the congress refrain from discussion of the league until he could meet with the foreign affairs committee, Senator Poindexter asserted it was a matter of "two much importance for us to remain altogether silent" and that "this can be done by full discussion of a document of which the 'world was purposely kept in entire ignorance' until 'it came forth full panoplied, as though born from the head of Jove.'"

Taking up the provisions of the league's constitution, the senator declared that the document contained no provisions for its abrogation or for the withdrawal of a nation. He said that doubtless the league's advocates would contend that the agreement might be abrogated at any time, but such he said was the contention of many of the states which joined the federal union, only to learn differently through the bloodshed of a civil war. By the terms of the constitution, he continued, the decision as to relative reduction of the army and navy of the United States, in proportion to that of the great rival powers, would be taken absolutely out of the jurisdiction of the people and government of the United States and vested in the jurisdiction of the people and government of the United States.

Under provisions of the constitution providing for mandatory peace treaty which would make possible the early return of American overseas forces, and declared much valuable time had been "frittered away" in Paris in discussion of a league of nations.

He said he favored immediate return of the American forces from Europe, and declared urgent demands for shipping should be made upon the allies.

Disputing Senator Poindexter's statement that this was the first time an attempt had been made to restrict congressional power, Senator Hitchcock cited the Canadian boundary treaty, with its prohibition against naval forces in boundary waters, as precedent of "direct restriction" upon congressional powers over armament.

Senator Knox declared the precedent applied only to boundary matters, while Senator Brandegee said the treaty validating the league could not be set aside as could be done in the case of other treaties.

After Senator Poindexter had concluded, Senator Reed deplored delay in consideration of a peace treaty which would make possible the early return of American overseas forces, and declared much valuable time had been "frittered away" in Paris in discussion of a league of nations.

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POINDEXTER SAYS SEED OF WAR NOT PEACE DOCUMENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Vigorous criticism of the proposed constitution of the league of nations was voiced today in both houses of congress.

Speaking for three hours before crowded galleries, Senator Poindexter, of Washington, republican, precipitated a discussion in the senate which embraced other subjects and consumed practically the entire session. However, there was no formal reply to the Washington senator from the democratic side.

Discussion in the house was unexpected and was not general. Just as the members were settling down for a night session, Representative Fess of Ohio, chairman of the republican congressional campaign committee, delivered a carefully prepared address in which he took up the constitution, section by section, and denounced the whole as abridging the sovereignty of the United States and containing "vicious possibilities."

The address by Senator Poindexter and Representative Fess were the first prepared ones made in congress since the constitution of the league was published, and since President Wilson requested that discussion be postponed until he could confer with members of the senate and house foreign affairs committees at the White House next week.

When Representative Fess concluded there was no further discussion in the house, during which Senator Poindexter's address, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, republican, Leader Lodge and Senators Knox of Pennsylvania and Brandegee of Connecticut, all members of the foreign relations committee, briefly interjected comment on questions involved in the league.

Reed, Democrat, Joins

Senator Reed of Missouri, democrat, spoke in criticism of the proposal and also vigorously denounced delay in demobilizing American troops.

Senator Sharrock of Colorado, democrat, in defending the war department after Mr. Reed's attack, spoke briefly in support of the league charter, declaring it would save nine-tenths of future wars.

During the day, Senator Borah of Idaho, republican member of the foreign relations committee, the first to announce his refusal to attend the White House conference, made public a letter he had written former President Taft, a leading supporter of the league plan, asking Mr. Taft whether he would support an amendment to the tentative constitution to provide specifically for maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

Resumption of attack on the league tomorrow in the senate is in prospect. Senator Borah is ready to speak, but whether he would support an amendment to the tentative constitution to provide specifically for maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, is not yet known.

Senator Poindexter, in his address today, declared that the league charter conflicted with the constitution of the United States and meant not only a surrender of American sovereignty, but also abandonment of the Monroe doctrine. He also declared the league plan involved a "colossal burden of entangling alliances," and would breed instead of prevent wars.

The Washington senator particularly attacked the provisions of the league charter for disarmament and mandatory treaties. Referring to the president's request that debate be postponed, Senator Poindexter declared, "The subject was too vitally important to permit postponement of discussion."

Involves Alien Alliances

Interrupting the Washington member, Senator Reed suggested that the league's executive council—would be composed of eight non-American members, possibly enemies, and that its mandatory clause would require the United States to furnish troops in suppressing nationalistic uprisings in Canada, Ireland, Australia and other countries.

In his first public comment on the league charter, Senator Lodge declared he was convinced the provisions for mandatory treaties would be compulsory upon signatory nations.

Disputing Senator Poindexter's statement that this was the first time an attempt had been made to restrict congressional power, Senator Hitchcock cited the Canadian boundary treaty, with its prohibition against naval forces in boundary waters, as precedent of "direct restriction" upon congressional powers over armament.

Senator Knox declared the precedent applied only to boundary matters, while Senator Brandegee said the treaty validating the league could not be set aside as could be done in the case of other treaties.

FESS DECLARES IT'S MONSTROUS IN HIS ADDRESS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Criticism of the constitution of the league of nations was opened in the house late today, with a report of Representative Fess of Ohio, republican, who declared the league plan was "monstrous" and filled with "vicious possibilities."

"Just as soon as the American people shall grasp the vicious possibilities herein included," he said, "there will be such a revolution of sentiment aroused that any man who will subscribe to this perpetual surrender of this republic's future to a vote of foreign nations, will be, as he should be, repudiated as an enemy to the spirit and genius of American institutions."

Representative Fess said one of the principal objections to the league plan was that it made possible five votes for the United Kingdom against one for the United States by putting self-governing dominions or colonies to become independent numbers.

The sovereignty of the United States," continued the Ohio member, "will be transferred completely to a group of European powers, by a mere vote of the league, and matters under consideration by it might lead to war."

"The executive council, which is to be the real agency of the league to enforce its findings, is to be limited to nine members, one each from the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan, and one each from four other states to be selected from the body of delegates. The decisions of each, bodies or executive council are by a majority vote, so that in all cases, the findings of the council will be determined by five members."

Five Can Bind United States

"In other words," said Fess, "the voting nations can bind the United States without its consent, to any matter falling within the province of the league. No matter how much the people of the United States may wish to avoid mixing in European or Asiatic quarrels, any five of the nine members can wish the responsibility on this country."

"To be specific, Article 19 authorizes the league to vest mandatory authority and select the nation to exercise it over such countries recently under the sovereignty and which are not yet regarded sufficiently stable to maintain their self-government."

"The self-government of the United States," he said, "is not defined and therefore not limited." If the Monroe doctrine is included in the judgment of a majority of the members, what recourse have we, after we have entered the league, which speaks by a majority vote, if immigration is included, according to a majority of the league, what is our defense? If a tariff is included, according to the judgment of the majority, what have we left but to surrender or commit a breach of covenant?"

Surrenders Sovereignty

"This nation shall never under any circumstances surrender its sovereignty on any questions which pertain to its future welfare to a vote of a league," Mr. Fess declared, "and once the United States had agreed to the proposed league it would not have the power to compel changes in the constitution to its benefit."

Article 26 purports to provide for amendments to the constitution of the league," he said, "but, of course, no amendments in the interest of the United States will likely ever be made, as it requires the vote of all the nine states, which are represented in the council, and then the ratification of three-fourths the states represented in the body of delegates."

"If it should be claimed by proponents of this preposterous proposition that questions I have named are not included in the league, no man of sense will deny that under article 26, amendments cannot be made by interested nations to include these questions."

Mr. Fess criticized articles of the league constitution, which he said, required abrogation of existing treaties inconsistent with the league charter. "This means if a treaty now exists between us and Japan, inconsistent with the judgment of the league, as expressed by any five of the nine, it must be abrogated," said Mr. Fess. "The question of European immigration also will fall under this authority, and our laws of limitation, inconsistent with what a majority of this league shall find, must be abrogated."

No further legislation on European or Asiatic immigration can be enacted without the consent of the league, as it covers not only treaty making, but such laws as are based on treaties.

Even Merchant Marine

"Can we be sure that questions of an American merchant marine will not fall under a vote of European countries, which quite naturally will prefer to keep the monopoly of this particular activity. Who will be the judge? Evidently the league will have something to say about it."

Mr. Fess also objects to article 21 of the constitution, which he said, would give the league certain powers over the commerce of the nations which composed it.

"This article, read in the light of article 20, which looks to a permanent international labor bureau," the speaker said, "will show the settled plans of placing the matter of our own commercial standing, and of legislation looking to maintenance of Ameri-