

FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE ROOT DECLARES IN FAVOR OF THE LEAGUE

Eminent New York Statesman Qualifies His Declaration By Pointing Out Desired Amendments

PRESENTS THEM, SIX IN NUMBER, IN A LETTER TO REP. CHAIRMAN HAYS

Republican Party Leaders Requested His Opinion and Position and These Are Incorporated in The Following Story; Would Safeguard Monroe Doctrine and Calls For a Rake To Recover From The Scrap-Heap The System of Arbitration; While Eastern Barbarism Threatens Civilization and Christianity Uncle Sam Can Not Quit

ROOT SAYS U. S. CAN NOT QUIT NOW



ELIHU ROOT.

THE AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED BY ROOT

The former Secretary's suggested amendments, annexed to his letter to Chairman Hays, follow:

1—Strike out Article XIII (relating to arbitration) and insert the following:

"The high contracting powers agree to refer to the existing permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, or to the court of arbitral justice proposed at the second Hague conference when established, or to some other arbitral tribunal, all disputes between them (including those affecting honor and vital interests) which are of a justiciable character and which the powers concerned have failed to settle by diplomatic methods. The powers referring to arbitration agree to accept and give effect to the award of the tribunal.

Disputes of a justiciable character are defined as disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach by the international obligation, or as to the nature and extent of the reparation to be made for any such breach.

Any question which may arise as to whether a dispute is of a justiciable character is to be referred for decision to the court of arbitral justice when constituted, or, until it is constituted, to the existing permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

2—Add to Article XIV the following paragraph: The executive council shall call a general conference of the powers to meet not less than two years or more than five years after the signing of the convention for the purpose of reviewing the condition of international law, and of agreeing upon and stating in authoritative form the principles and rules thereof.

Thereafter regular conferences for that purpose shall be called and held at stated times.

3—Immediately before the signature of the American delegates, insert the following reservation:

Inasmuch as in becoming a member of the league the United States of America is moved by no interest or wish to intrude upon or interfere with the political policy or internal administration of any foreign state, and by no existing or anticipated dangers in the affairs of the American continent, but accedes to the wish of the European States that it shall join its power to theirs for the preservation of general peace, the representatives of the United States of America sign this convention with the understanding that nothing therein contained shall be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude towards purely American questions, or to require the submission of its policy regarding such questions (including therein the admission or recommendation of other powers.)

4—Add to Article X (guaranteeing the existing status of member states) the following:

After the expiration of five years from the signing of this convention any party may terminate its obligation under this article by giving one year's notice in writing to the Secretary-General of the league.

5—Add to Article XI (relating to a commission to supervise the reduction of armaments) the following:

Such commission shall have full power of inspection and verification personally and by authorized agents as to all armament, equipment, munitions, and industries referred to in Article VIII.

6—Add to Article XXIV the following:

The executive council shall call a general conference of members of the league to meet not less than five or more than ten years after the signing of this convention for the revision thereof, and at that time, or at any time thereafter upon one year's notice, any member may withdraw from the league.

ACQUISITION U. S. LAND BY JAPANESE

Corn Corporation Granted Concessions By Mexico in Lower California

ATTITUDE U. S. TOWARD SUCH MOVE DEFINED

Lodge Resolution of 1912 Applies in Present Case; Washington Takes Notice

(By the Associated Press.) Mexico City, Saturday, March 29.—

That Japanese corn corporations have been granted concessions to exploit agricultural lands in Lower California was the statement made late today by Gen. Amado Aguirre, under secretary of development and agriculture.

The affirmation was made, however, that the concessions were fully authorized by the provisions of the Mexican constitution regarding the area and position of the territory in relation to the ocean shore and the frontier line.

There was nothing in the concessions, it was asserted by the under secretary, that might possibly lead to difficulties as far as the Monroe Doctrine was concerned.

Reports that there is a possibility of international controversy over the granting of the concessions to the Japanese were said to be absurd by Gen. Amado Aguirre in an interview earlier in the day, in which he said the action was legal. At that time he would not admit concession had been granted. The Japanese legation here denied it had any official knowledge of the action.

Washington is interested.

Washington, March 30.—Attention of the State Department was called about two weeks ago to the reported proposal of Japanese interests to acquire a large tract of land in Lower California from the California and Mexican Land Company, of Los Angeles, in telegrams forwarded to the department by Senator Phelps, of California.

The attitude of the United States government as towards any such move by foreign interest was set forth in a communication sent at that time by the department to the Japanese legation. The company was referred specifically to the Sixty-second Congress and a message by President Taft, both in 1912, and each of which were inspired by the proposal of Japanese fishing interests to establish a base on Magdalena Bay.

The legislative action declared that sales of property by American citizens to any nation which might use the tract as a base to threaten the United States could not be viewed without grave concern by the government. The message of Secretary Taft transmitted a Senate resolution in response to a Senate resolution. The message and report are similar to Lodge resolution in content.

In view of the communication officials tonight were greatly interested in the announcement yesterday in Mexico City by General Amado Aguirre, under secretary of development and agriculture in the Mexican cabinet that

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PLANS FOR WORLD WIDE DRY CAMPAIGN

To Counteract Alleged Plan of Liquor Men After U. S. Goes Dry

New York, March 30.—Plans for a world wide prohibition campaign to counteract an alleged plan of American brewers and distillers to transfer their activities to other countries after the United States goes "bone dry" were announced here tonight at headquarters of the New Era Movement of the Presbyterian church.

Special emphasis, it was said, will be given to the campaign in the Orient, as according to the statement, the Presbyterian church "fears that the brewers and distillers have particular designs on China, India and other countries where the Presbyterian missions have been making great headway.

In addition to the anti-liquor fight in Mexico it was announced that the church also would conduct an intensive campaign against gambling, cock fighting and bull fighting.

Four representatives of the church, it was said, already are in Europe planning the prohibition fight there.

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LOCAL BUSINESS MAN DIES AT THREESCORE

R. N. Bagwell Will Be Buried This Afternoon; Survived by Six Children

Aged 60 years, Mr. R. V. Bagwell, well known business man of this city, died early yesterday at his home on West Davis street.

Mr. Bagwell is survived by two sons, R. L. Bagwell, of Richmond, and Daniel P. Bagwell, of the American Expeditionary Forces; and by four daughters, Mrs. W. L. Jones, Mrs. Sherwood Brockwell, Mrs. L. B. Bacon, and Mrs. Juanita Aphel.

Funeral services will be conducted at 2 p. m. today at the residence of Mrs. Brockwell, 415 South Salisbury street, by Rev. George D. Eastes of the Christian Church. Interment will be in Oakwood Cemetery.

FORMER SPEAKER OPPOSED AS LEADER



CHAMP CLARK

WANTS NEW KIND OF HOUSE LEADERSHIP

Minority in Coming Congress Needs Administration Man, Says Rainey

THEREFORE HE IS AGAINST CHAMP CLARK FOR THE JOB

Should Have Steering Committee in Charge; Tarheel News From National Capital

New and Observer Bureau, 408 District National Bank Bldg. By R. H. WINTERS. (By Special Lease Wire.)

Washington, March 30.—Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, the ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee of the Sixty-fifth Congress, who has had sixteen years service in Congress, endorsed the anti-Clark movement today in the following-circulation reorganization committee:

"The way to escape the kind of leadership we have been having in the past is to submit the control of the Democratic minority in the next House to a steering committee. It is a well known fact that throughout the war, leaders of the Democratic majority of the House were not in sympathy with the administration and there was no attempt on their part to conceal their hostility to the administration and the administration plans for organization of the army and carrying to a successful conclusion our participation in the great war.

"It would be particularly unfortunate at the present time to place the Democratic administration between two fires. We can expect all sorts of investigations to be inaugurated by the Republican majority in the House. We ought to at least have a Democratic organization and a minority leader who will defend the administration when it ought to be defended. A militant minority leader properly elected by the steering committee, which cannot be said to be sectional in character, acting in harmony with the Democratic administration, may retrieve the losses of last November. The Democratic party is not sectional. There are more Democrats in Illinois, a Northern State, than there are in several Southern States. A steering committee, such as proposed, will offset the argument of ten used with so much effect that the Democratic party is merely a party of the South. I regard it as of the greatest importance that the Democratic minority in the next House of Representatives act in harmony with the administration and my duty, as I see it, compels me to support the plans of the Democratic reorganization committee."

Movements of Tar Heels.
A marriage license has been issued in Washington to Ober G. Strauss of Ima, Indiana, and Miss Lillian Ballentine of Middlesex, N. C.

Colonel J. B. Allison has gone to his home in North Carolina, where he will soon be joined by Mrs. Allison, who is at present visiting her mother at West Point.

Mrs. Goodwin D. Ellsworth, a native of Wilson county, and Mrs. Lee Robinson, wife of Representative Lee Robinson, of Wadesboro, are among the North Carolinians named as patronesses of the Dixie Ball to be held at the New Willard Hotel on Easter Monday, April 21. The event is held under the auspices of the Robert E. Lee Chapter, No. 644, United Daughters of Confederacy.

Many Disabled Will Need Work.
Plans for enlisting the aid of commercial organizations thru about the country in training and placing disabled soldiers and sailors was announced to-

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POLICEMEN TREAT ANARCHISTS ROUGH

5,000 More or Less "Socialists" Storm Public Hall To Hear Debs Speak

DEBS SICK IN BED AT HOTEL, MOB DISPERSED

One of The "Reds" Threatened To "Wade Through Blood" and Got Free Ride To Jail

Toledo, Ohio, March 30.—When they were refused admission to Memorial Hall, a city building, this afternoon by city officials, where Eugene V. Debs was scheduled to speak, 5,000 persons stormed the place, broke windows and doors and then paraded the streets, crying "to hell with the mayor."

And all the time Debs was in bed in a Cleveland Hotel, where he was said to be too ill to appear in public. A substitute speaker for Debs appeared about 3:30 o'clock, but when he attempted to make an address in public was chased away by policemen.

Policemen Break Up Mob.
More than 75 men were arrested, including Thomas Devine, social member of the city council. Charges of inciting to riot were placed against them, but after 300 policemen had succeeded in breaking up the mob the prisoners were all released without bail.

Announcement that Debs would not be permitted to speak was made late Saturday night, after the Socialists here had prepared to handle an overflow crowd. The announcement appeared in the morning papers and was the first notice that the Socialists had that their meeting could not be held.

When the hour for Debs to speak arrived there was at least 6,000 men and women congregated about the William McKinley monument in Courthouse Park across the street from Memorial Hall.

Would "Wade Through Blood," But Didn't.
A man mounted the base of the monument. "We'll use Memorial Hall this afternoon if we have to wade through blood to do it!" he shouted.

A policeman grabbed him and he was thrown unceremoniously into a patrol wagon. The man who essayed to speak next also was arrested.

As the crowd sensed what was occurring the radicals began to hoot and boo the officers. Clubs were drawn and the crowd was set moving. Then came the parade through the streets, and cries of "down with the mayor," "hang him," "to hell with the police" and others of a similar nature.

Many Fist Fights.
It was after 5 o'clock before the police were able to disperse the crowd. Fist fights by the dozen occurred on street corners. Hotel lobbies were invaded by the malcontents. Street cars were held up and threats of serious outbreaks were to be heard on every hand.

AS TO LANDING OF TROOPS AT DANZIG

German Protest. It Is Reported, Will Be Disregarded By The Allies

Paris, March 30.—(Havas.)—The Temps today says that the allied and associated governments seem to have decided to disregard the German objections concerning Danzig and to land, by force if necessary, Polish troops at this Baltic seaport.

But this move, says the Temps, would not necessarily imply in the mind of the allies, the union of Danzig and Poland. The newspaper adds that concerning the question of the Polish frontier the allied governments seem inclined to create about Danzig a neutral state in order to avoid attaching this part of the coast either to Germany or to Poland.

COMMUNIST INVADERS REPULSED BY GERMANS.

Copenhagen, March 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—Communist troops invaded German west Hungary but were repulsed after several conflicts with the inhabitants, according to a dispatch from Berlin quoting the Vossische Zeitung as stating that a deputation from west Hungary arrived yesterday in Vienna to report to Secretary of State Bauer concerning the invasion. Many houses were plundered and burned.

REVOLUTIONISTS WOULD BECOME GERMANY'S ALLY.

Copenhagen, March 30.—(Havas.)—Th. Vienna Volks Zeitung's Budapest correspondent says the Hungarian government has offered to ally itself with the German government against the entente according to a dispatch received here. A telegram of the Wolff Bureau says, however, that nothing is known in official quarters in Berlin concerning such an offer.

Boatmen Accept Offer.

New York, March 30.—The Tidewater Boatmen's Union, one of the six organizations participating in the harbor strike, voted today to accept an offer of a \$110 month wage with the same working conditions as before the strike. The chief demand of the strikers has been for an eight hour day. The members of the union are employed on coal and grain boats.

Thomas L. Delahanty, president of the marine workers affiliation who declared that the decision would not affect the strike of the other unions, said he would recommend at a meeting tomorrow of the full strike committee that the Tidewater men be allowed to accept the offer.

PEACE CONFERENCE WILL TACKLE THE FINALITIES OF BIG ITEMS THIS WEEK

HIGHHANDED RULE OF REVOLUTIONISTS

Hungarian Reds Have Got Throat Hold On Banks and Money at Budapest

WEALTHY REDUCED TO 15 ACRES LAND AND 1 HORSE

All Estates Have Been Appropriated by 'Government'; Up-risings in Czecho-Slovakia

(By the Associated Press.) Vienna, Saturday, March 29.—Following the practice put into effect by the Russian soviet government at Moscow, the bank presidents in Budapest, have become mere figureheads while soviet clerks administer the business. Rents no longer are paid to landlords but to the government which is represented by the janitors. The stores have been nationalized and the heads of factories have been replaced by those elected by the workmen.

The banking business is being hand-capped under the new regulations. No one is allowed to draw out more than \$100 except in the payment of salaries. A check must be signed by all the trustees before it is submitted to a bank where it is honored on the condition that the trustees of the institution are shown to be employes.

During the period in which inventories are being taken all stores are closed except for the sale of food and drugs. Thousands of refugees are traveling toward Vienna. All are deprived of their belongings at the frontier if they attempt to pass the border without being searched.

And Yet They "Tarry."
Members of the wealthy classes have resolved to tarry in Budapest and await results. Count Karolyi, the son-in-law of Count Karolyi, who recently resigned as provisional president of Hungary, is quoted as saying:

"We have been reduced to fifteen acres of land and one horse. It is better to have them than roam over the world homeless. We have got to live somewhere or it will be here."

There are but two classes in Hungary—aristocrats and peasants. The republic seemingly is more Russian than German.

Estates "Appropriated."

All estates have been appropriated by the government. American officials are being well treated by the Hungarian officials and American couriers are allowed to pass in and out of Budapest without hindrance. Telegraphic service is restricted and slow.

Count Karolyi's position has not been damaged by the new regime according to political observers, who say he cleverly vacated his position as provisional president by shifting responsibility for the course of events to the allies and then urging resistance against the entente which resulted in a union of the social democrats and the communists.

Strike Stops Railways.

The railway strike in Hungary was followed by the engineers leaving their trains at whatever place they happened to be when the strike was called. Trains loaded with hundreds of passengers were left standing in the loveliest places.

In Czecho-Slovakia it is reported that uprisings have occurred. News of the Hungarian Bolshevism has spread rapidly and the revolutionary spirit in West Ukraine and Rumania is said to be increasing.

GERMAN SOCIALIST LEADER THREATENS

Says Workers in Germany Will Quit Work If Allies Too Severe in Peace Terms

Copenhagen, March 30.—Herr Stoesse, a member of the German majority socialist party addressing the council of soldiers and workmen at Bromberg, Prussia, according to the Berlin Tageblatt, threatened that if the entente powers enforced an oppressive peace the workers of Germany would cease work and let the allies come and make what they wanted themselves.

"We in the executive committee," Herr Stoesse is quoted as saying "are resolved that in given circumstances we may follow the example of Hungary. We also can ally ourselves with Russia."

HIGHER COURT REVERSES GARNISHEE DECISION

(By the Associated Press.) Nashville, Tenn., March 30.—The Supreme Court of Tennessee decided the case of Dickens vs. Bausford Realty Company, involving the right of a creditor to garnish wages of an employee of the United States Railroad Administration. It was contended by the defendant that such an employee is an agent of the government, and that the disposition of funds of the Railroad Administration which were due him as wages could not in any way be interfered with by a creditor of the employee. The Court of Civil Appeals held that the wages could be garnished but that no execution could issue to enforce the garnishment until the railroad were returned to their private owners. The Supreme Court reversed this decision.

Disposition of Monroe Doctrine and Reparation Subjects are Going To Be Settled, After Much Discussion

AMERICAN DELEGATES DETERMINED TO SPEED UP; OTHERS HOPE FOR IT

Real Progress Has Already Been Made On Terms of Indemnity and U. S. Delegates Have Convinced Colleagues Not to Make Them So Heavy They Could Not Be Paid; Work On League Covenant The Past Week Has Been Progressive; General Belief That Germans Will Accept and Sign Treaty of Peace; Other Conference Developments at Paris

REPARATION FIGURES.

Paris, March 30.—The Intramontain print reports that the indemnity which Germany must pay for the damages of the war has been fixed at a figure between 150,000,000,000 and 250,000,000,000 francs. The yearly payments will increase as Germany's economic life revives.

(By the Associated Press.)

Paris, March 30.—Persistent efforts, principally by the American delegates, but seconded for the most part by the British and Italians, to speed up the work of the various councils and commission preparing the details of the peace treaty, resulted in better progress during the closing days of the past week. That most important results will be attained during the present week is predicted by those who are in a position to speak, including the disposition of the Monroe Doctrine and reparation, the two subjects which have been the main obstacles to the completion of the treaty.

End Appears Around Corner.

It is learned that there has recently been a revival of certain propositions and arguments, which has tried the patience of some of the participants in the deliberations. But apparently new ideas had been exhausted and there are signs of the rapid approach of the end of the discussions. Therefore it is expected that President Wilson, whom some of the French newspapers, as well as some influential British papers have held responsible in a measure for the delays, is about to exercise the power, which goes with the responsibility to make an end to the delays.

Reparations Become Clearer.

The most stubbornly contested subject was that of reparations and it is suggested that the delay in this case cannot be charged up to the Americans, but rather to the pre-election promises of Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau to make the Germans pay the whole cost of the war, which have led to some embarrassment, because of the patent inability of the enemy to pay more than a fraction of the enormous indemnity that will be required for that purpose.

However, real progress has been made in bringing about an agreement on the total amount of indemnity and the terms of payment on a basis of painstaking studies of the exact state of German industries and resources at the present time and prospects for the future made by the financial commissions of the conference. The American representatives on these commissions have convinced their foreign colleagues of the danger of forcing Germany to sign under duress conditions they honestly believe beyond the ability of Germany to meet, pointing out that such a peace would surely never be permanent but would result in repudiation at some future day when Germany felt she had the sympathy of the majority was strong enough from a military standpoint.

League of Nations.

Although President Wilson stated that the League of Nations covenant did not delay the progress of the treaty, because the work of the other commissions was equally essential to its completion, the matter has been the subject of much anxiety and close study during the past week. The desire of the American delegates to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine and to insert other amendments to meet home criticism has temporarily prevented the report of the revised covenant from being submitted to a plenary meeting of the conference. The meeting of the commission on Thursday, however, gave the finishing touches to the formula, which it is believed, is satisfactory to the council of four, and a plenary session will likely be held next Saturday.

It has been decided to avoid controversy over the guarantee of religious freedom by remitting the subject to special treaties, which must be made with all new states that have arisen through the war. The Japanese delegates are expected to complete their record by calling for an expression of sentiment by the council of ten, and perhaps the plenary conference, upon their declaration of equality before the law of all nationalities in the League of Nations.

Signs that the directing forces of the conference look for the early completion of the first peace treaty are found in the preparations now going on at

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