

REPRESENTATIVE POLL AT HOG ISLAND YARD FAVORS THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS THREE TO ONE

HUGHES HAS PLAN TO ALTER LEAGUE

Offers Seven Amendments to the Covenant—Would Protect America

TO PREVENT AGGRESSION

Seeks to Revoke "Trouble-Breeding Guaranty of Members' Independence"

New York, March 27.—Seven amendments to the league of nations covenant, intended primarily by their author to insure the American continent against European aggression, to protect the United States from enforced administration of foreign territory and to revoke the "trouble-breeding" guaranty of the existing political independence of member nations, were proposed here last night by Charles E. Hughes.

Minor suggestions by Mr. Hughes were that definite limitation be placed upon the league's field of inquiry, reserving to the several nations exclusive control of immigration, tariffs and other internal problems; that provision be made for the withdrawal of states from the organization and that what be termed "ambiguity" as to the requirement of unanimous decisions by the league be cleared up.

An address before the Union League Club reviewing exhaustively the terms of the proposed covenant, Mr. Hughes declared that the American people "were entitled to a better knowledge of what was being done."

He added that "much would have been gained" if at the outset "part of the time expended in its praise had been devoted to its correction."

The "Hughes amendments" suggested "aside from formal improvements" were stated as follows:

- First. Explicit provision as to the requirement of unanimity in decision.
Second. Suitable limitation as to the field of the league's inquiries and action, so as to leave no doubt that the internal control of states, such as immigration and tariff laws, are not embraced.
Third. Providing that no foreign power shall hereafter acquire by conquest, purchase or in any other way any possession on the American continent or the islands adjacent thereto.
Fourth. Providing that the settlement of purely American questions shall be remitted primarily to the American nations, and that European nations shall not intervene unless requested to do so by the American people.
Fifth. Omitting the guarantee of the existing independence of member nations, and substituting a guaranty of "peace and good will."
Sixth. Providing that no member of the league shall be constituted a mandatory of any other American people.
Seventh. Providing that any member of the league may withdraw at his pleasure on a specified notice.
Eighth. Providing that no member of the league shall be constituted a mandatory of any other American people.

Mr. Hughes criticized severely the tenth article of the covenant, under which the "high contracting parties" undertake to "respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states members of the league." Conceding the argument that this clause had been included to protect the nations, or, at least, the speaker regarded it "as a trouble-breeder and not a 'peace-maker'."

Allowance Is Wanted
"It makes no allowance," he said, "for changes in the make-up of member nations, which may be found advisable and ascribes a soundness of judgment to 'existing' boundaries which nobody in the history of the world has ever possessed."

Mr. Hughes declared that he saw neither "necessity nor hardship" in the articles relating to investigations and recommendations by the league for reduction of armaments. He regarded the provisions for arbitration as completely adequate, and "falling far short of any positive assurance against war."

Emphasizing that submission of international disputes to the league authority is optional, as also is the decision of member nations to go to war to enforce an award of the arbitration authorities made after such a submission, he said he would favor the "cooling-off" process set up in the allowance of three months for consideration of the arbitrators' decision before disputants may go to war.

League Favored At Hog Island

Continued from Page One
was at the beginning of the voting last Monday.
This ballot is being conducted under the auspices of the editorial staff of the Pennsylvania, a daily paper of the University. It will close tomorrow afternoon. The vote thus far tabulated shows 87 for and 77 against the league of nations plan.
The sudden change which had developed among the students of Pennsylvania against the plan of a league of nations is explained by the editors of the "Pennsylvania" as a desire on the part of the opponents to see the language of the document made more explicit and amendments added safeguarding the rights of the United States.
"Of the 147 who voted for or against the league of nations with or without amendments," said one of the editors, "three-quarters of the students voted for the plan."
The college faculty now stands eight in favor of the league, six opposed to it; four with the plan if amended and six opposed to it if amended.
The straw vote which is being taken throughout the country, and in which 14,816 persons have voted affirmatively and 17,400 negatively on the general proposition of a league of nations.

The question has been asked generally in different cities. In Rochester, New York, and Houston, as in Philadelphia, the proposed plan for a league has been placed as the subject for ballot. In the latter cities the question put is "Are you in favor of a league of nations?" The "yes" vote in Rochester shows 24,117 persons for

and 12,137 against the principle of a league of nations. Boston, voting on the present plan, shows 8664 for and 1512 against. Grand Rapids, Mich., for and 430 against the general proposition; Chicago has 2366 for and 1658 against.
Cochester has 1873 for and 1137 against; Syracuse has 1115 for and 257 against; Los Angeles has 1424 for and 85 against; Dallas has 1629 for and 1512 against; Houston has 1587 for and 430 against; Toledo has 672 for and 183 against; Bridgeport, Conn., has 410 for and 162 against; Birmingham has 423 for and 54 against; Des Moines has 187 for and 49 against; Sioux Falls has 70 for and 37 against.

Unlike persons approached in Philadelphia, the shipworkers at Hog Island had definitely made up their minds, in many cases, on the question of the league of nations. Some of their reasons were not elaborate. They dealt with fundamentals. But they were positive.

Hog Island Arguments
Reduced to its simplest terms, the 131 men who were in favor of the plan for a league of nations, offered of unopposed, argued something after the following lines:
"We have all had enough war. We want peace."
"President Wilson has the best knowledge of the world. He is preserving peace among the nations."
"We trust President Wilson and we don't think he'd lead us wrong on a thing of this kind."

"The league of nations will work, it will give it a trial. All the argument in advance would decide whether the league is good or bad."

Therefore, as favoring trying the league out.

Only ten of the 131 who voted in favor of the proposed league of nations had some variation of this theme to present. The rest, who he advocated the international league, were of the opinion that "the league of nations will work, it will give it a trial. All the argument in advance would decide whether the league is good or bad."

View of the Minority
The minority opposed to the league of nations had reached their conclusions, they said in most cases, after a careful reading of the arguments pro and con. They had read about the league because they didn't understand it, and they believed the President could settle the matter all right without their aid.

The opponents rarely touched upon President Wilson as a factor save to say he was criticized for failing to avail himself more fully of the counsel of former President Taft and certain Senators. They believed the President was safest in following Mr. Kitchin's advice: "Whether down to Gehenna or up to the moon."

They travel, the fastest who travel alone.
They didn't want the Monroe Doctrine tampered with. They didn't want any foreign nation or combination of nations dictating in any way to this country. Particularly they didn't want to see the ships which they were building for the United States go into the possession of England through any international treaty arrangement.

Said Ray Schwartz, employed in the office of the shipping board: "I am in favor of the league of nations because I think that each of the nations should be a part of the league. This was brought about by the chief trouble with Germany. She had believed that she was a kind of super-nation. She thought that the rest of all other nations were a kind of inferior nation."

"We have had enough of that brand of thinking. It leads to oppression of small nations. It is the doctrine of the Monroe Doctrine. If the league of nations is formed, it will be a good thing. It will be a good thing for the world. It will be a good thing for the United States. It will be a good thing for the world. It will be a good thing for the United States. It will be a good thing for the world."

Wants Wars Prevented
V. Scamion, a stevedore, favored the league of nations because: "It is a good thing and the only means in sight of preventing wars. I am in favor of giving the plan a trial."

John Gaughan, who runs a newsstand at Hog Island, also favored the league of nations because of his belief in President Wilson.

"We ought to have peace if possible," said he, "and this seems the surest way of getting it. Personally, I absolutely trust the President. I think he has the only peace vehicle that has been offered to mankind since Christianity began. And I think we ought to support him in his stand for universal peace."

W. E. Carlin, a pipe fitter, favored the plan because he thought "President Wilson knows what he is talking about. I wish we had more like him."

T. R. McArthur, a sheet metal worker, favored the plan because of the "opportunity it offers for the attainment of peace."

"It is the only plan offered now," he said, "which seems to have a chance of attaining the object. Certainly, if it offers us an escape from war, the least we can do is to give it a trial. We should make the larger view in questions of this kind."

Although he wants a clause inserted specifically exempting the Monroe Doctrine from international jurisdiction, Mr. Carlin is strongly in favor of the plan of the league of nations.

But the plan did not suit George Bohner, a reamer. He is against it because he thinks the United States "can make the best thing traveling independently of foreign nations."

"We never will win by getting mixed up in all the fights going on in Europe," was his verdict.

INVALID SOLDIER STRONG FOR PEACE

Morris Rosen was one of the men who went into the war against Germany on principle. And now he favors peace, as much as he went to war. He is, in his own words, "a peace man."

In 1917 Rosen enlisted with the Canadian army, and when the United States entered the war he was transferred to the army of this country. He served in Company C of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, and he was shell-shocked and invalided home.

He said: "I don't think that a taste of the war over there showed any man what a great thing it is to have peace. I don't think that any man would want to go back to the front to see his own boys and their children. I haven't heard of any man offered yet that has been offered to go back to the front to see his own boys and their children. I haven't heard of any man offered yet that has been offered to go back to the front to see his own boys and their children."

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FAILURE IS WORST SEEN BY PRINTER

A. J. Priestly, of 673 Master street, who is in favor of the plan of a league of nations, said: "I don't think that a taste of the war over there showed any man what a great thing it is to have peace. I don't think that any man would want to go back to the front to see his own boys and their children. I haven't heard of any man offered yet that has been offered to go back to the front to see his own boys and their children."

"We have tried about everything else to establish peace," said Priestly, who is in favor of the plan of a league of nations, "but we have not had any success. We have an opportunity to give the league of nations a trial. At worst it can do no more than the other systems have done, which is to fail. At best it may bring about the condition which all humanity has been craving for and which it has long failed to attain because of its own folly."

Dr. Robert Kilian, of the Philadelphia Dispensary, favored the plan of a league of nations because he believed that it would bring about the condition which all humanity has been craving for and which it has long failed to attain because of its own folly.

Only a disinterested attitude can accept the plan of a league of nations, he said. "I don't think that a taste of the war over there showed any man what a great thing it is to have peace. I don't think that any man would want to go back to the front to see his own boys and their children. I haven't heard of any man offered yet that has been offered to go back to the front to see his own boys and their children."

Joseph Hollendorf, a machinist, has a plan of the league of nations is the only disinterested attitude which the world can take. If they go back to the front to see his own boys and their children, they will find that the only way to have peace is to have a league of nations.

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PERULIAN MINISTER SEES HOPE IN WILSON

In line with the general discussion of the league of nations, Wilfred H. Peruvian, minister at Washington, has written to the Evening Public Ledger a pamphlet which is being distributed by the Peruvian minister at Washington, on the Pan-American peace movement which is being organized in Philadelphia.

"Today we are confronted by a new prospect. Now it is not America alone, but the whole world which is horrified at the results of this criminal war. We are all alike, like all wars, has been the fruit of ambition and the lust for supremacy and conquest, and which makes the definite organization of an international society necessary, erected upon a new basis which will make a repetition of such occurrences impossible."

"The United States, which gave its decisive assistance to the cause of liberty and of right, has obtained through its illustrious President, Woodrow Wilson, the confidence and triumph in effecting this organization."

"The civilized world awaits with anxiety the celebration of the important event, a new gospel of justice, which will secure for all time peace and concord between peoples."

"The nations of America, whose aspirations and hopes in this direction have been hastily sketched in this brief summary which I have just read, offer the tribute of their praise to the benefactors of humanity."

East Asia Fuel Export Notice
Edward C. Dixon, Philadelphia representative of the War Trade Board, announced that applications will now be considered for the exportation of what fuel to the east coast of Asia; namely, Siberia, Manchuria, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, French Indo-China, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements and the Dutch Indies.

League Logical Sequence
To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:
Sir—We are in favor of the league of nations chiefly for the following reasons:

First. It is the logical sequence to our participation in the world war. The formation of a league is an endeavor to uphold the principles for which this nation has worked and fought the last two years. If we fail to crystallize these principles in a league we are cowards and quitters.

Second. President Wilson has shown in the past that he is a man of high ideals, clear wisdom, good judgment, faith and sincerity of purpose; and that he is worthy of the confidence and support of the people of this nation. He is, moreover, in a better position to know all sides of the great questions

Third. The league of nations is a long stride toward the fulfillment of the divine command, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Where are the eyes of those who say: "We should stay at home and mind our own business." Perhaps they were not educated with consistency that, as Japan was before she opened her doors to the rest of the world, can't they see that it is just as impossible for a nation to segregate itself in this age as it would be for a man to attempt to live a hermit life and still enjoy all the benefits of civilized life? We are interdependent, why not be interrelated? If we do not join a league of nations we have a choice of two alternatives. Either enlarge and maintain our army and navy at such a point that they would be capable of beating any possible combination of foreign powers that might be brought against us, and prepare armaments and coast defenses in proportion—this, in spite of those who think we are invincible, is impossible, but we could make the attempt; or we could communicate with the rest of the world, allow no commerce, forbid any to leave the country and expect to return, fortify our coasts and otherwise prepare to repel all invaders, friendly or unfriendly. This is ridiculous. No

Fourth. The league of nations is a great step toward insuring peace and justice to the great majority, the plain, common people. They are the ones who suffer first and most from war. It will bring about a better understanding between nations, and that makes for greater forbearance and tolerance.

Fifth. Even though in 1914 and 1915 and 1916 we preached: "Too proud to fight" and "Keep us out of foreign alliances." It does not necessarily follow that having acquired a wider vision, we must still cling to rules and principles that seemed right in our former state, and are, indeed, suited to it. The American mind is not petrified. We can be educated to a new point of view. Nor is it incompatible with consistency that, having seen the light, we should follow it, casting behind us moss-grown, outgrown doctrines and ideas.

Sixth. The league of nations is a long stride toward the fulfillment of the divine command, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Where are the eyes of those who say: "We should stay at home and mind our own business." Perhaps they were not educated with consistency that, as Japan was before she opened her doors to the rest of the world, can't they see that it is just as impossible for a nation to segregate itself in this age as it would be for a man to attempt to live a hermit life and still enjoy all the benefits of civilized life? We are interdependent, why not be interrelated? If we do not join a league of nations we have a choice of two alternatives. Either enlarge and maintain our army and navy at such a point that they would be capable of beating any possible combination of foreign powers that might be brought against us, and prepare armaments and coast defenses in proportion—this, in spite of those who think we are invincible, is impossible, but we could make the attempt; or we could communicate with the rest of the world, allow no commerce, forbid any to leave the country and expect to return, fortify our coasts and otherwise prepare to repel all invaders, friendly or unfriendly. This is ridiculous. No

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