BRITISH LUKEWARM ON HARDING STAND

Westminster Gazette Declares President's League Substitute Inadequate

SATISFACTION IN PARIS

By the Associated Press

London, April 13.—President Harding's message to Congress was received too late for editorial comment in the morning's newspapers, although summaries of the message appeared in their columns, crowded otherwise with news of the critical industrial situation.

The editorial writers of the afternoon journals, however, had opportunity to study the message, and they devote considerable attention to those passages dealing with the League of Nations and America's foreign relations in general.

The Westminster Gazette pays special attention to the declaration in the message of America's intention to have no part in the existing League of Nations.

"We have no reproaches to offer for that abstention," it says, "but America cannot have matters both ways. She cannot abstain and then complain that the victors have made of the league something other than America would have had it. The 'compacts of amity' and the 'association to promote peace' are excellent enough as evidences of America's good will, but they form no adequate substitute for the league as it might have been had America willed it so."

The Pall Mall Gazette says President Harding's conception of the future seems to be expressed in his reference to "nations associated for world help without world government" and it adds:

"We trust he will preserve in the effort to show how this conception can be realized without disturbing the useful work upon which the League of Nations is already engaged."

Paris, April 13.—(By A. P.)—President Harding's message to Congress created a most favorable impression in Paris, in official as well as other circles. Particularly favorable was the reception of the passage in the message interpreted here as recommending the ratification of the treaty of Versailles detached from the covenant of the League of Nations and with reservations.

Public extracts of the address of President Harding before the United States Congress arrived here too late, and were too brief, to permit this morning's newspapers to comment editorially. The greatest interest given Mr. Harding's message, however, showed the importance attached to it in this city.

"Pertinax," political editor of the Echo de Paris, was the only editorial writer to have something to say regarding the message.

"There is no longer any doubt as to the policy the new American President and his advisers intend to pursue," he remarked. "It was not generally expected Mr. Harding would announce immediately his desire to see the theoretical state of war with Germany ended. France, for the past two years, has been consistently mistaken about America. Shall we now send men to Washington capable of enlightening and defending us?"

The writer asserted the last phrase was not meant as a reference to former Premier Viviani, who, he declared, had "done his best."

See Prudence in Message

Little surprise with the text of the message was expressed by newspapers received here today at noon.

"Frankness," declared the Paris Midi, "is—customary quality of American presidents, reigns supreme in Mr. Harding's message. There is no occasion for us either to light bonfires in celebration or be alarmed, for if the President is reserved, American public opinion is much less so. In all quarters of the United States the people are showing a sincere desire not to hinder France."

L'Information missed in the message "great inspiration which sometimes vivifiated in President Wilson's public utterances, and which may be found in the speeches with which former Premier Viviani is galvanizing American opinion."

Friendship Basis for Peace

The newspaper warned the public against accepting any "individual as the spokesman of Americans, but urged the most frank and cordial relations with the United States, adding:

"Franco-American friendship is the great foundation of world peace."

Officials of the League of Nations have received instructions, says the Echo de Paris, to reduce their undertakings in order that the "misunderstanding existing with the United States" may not be widened.

The same newspaper declares that Premier Briand has telegraphed Rene Viviani, former French premier, who is at present in America, that France believes the United States must participate in all the advantages of the common victory."

"SELF-INTEREST" IS SEEN AS U. S. POLICY

Buenos Aires, April 13.—(By A. P.)—Praise for the frankness, "sincerity and candor with which President Harding in his message to the United States Congress yesterday rejected the League of Nations" is voiced by La Razon, of this city. Mr. Harding's program is described as the practice of "chirtsleeve politics," but the newspaper sees only self-interest in the future international policy of the United States.

"The good old independent nationalism which is proclaimed as the law of international activity by the United States, is dominant in Mr. Harding's words," the newspaper declares. "Americanism and Monroeism, notions dear and concrete, which have had their ebb and full since 1824, reappear with more vigor than ever in the directing thought of the United States. Government men of America desire to commercial and military hegemony of the world, they are not disposed to sacrifice any thing to the aspiration and appear to care nothing for Europe, nor to interfere in its contentions, but to cultivate their own political interests and enhance their economical activity."

SALE TO AID HOSPITAL

Women Take Charge of Affair for Homeopathic Institution

A massage sale for the benefit of the Women's Homeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia opened today at 623 Chestnut street and will continue tomorrow.

The women's auxiliary of the hospital, of which Mrs. H. E. Porter is chairman, is conducting the sale of evening apparel and bric-a-brac.

The women in charge of the special tables include Mrs. Herbert Davies, Mrs. G. R. Goodman, Mrs. Fred Myers, Mrs. George Magee, Mrs. H. B. Voorhees and Miss M. Schaperkotter.

Paris Expects Decisive Move by Allies in May

Paris, April 13.—(By A. P.)—Decisions of the utmost importance regarding Germany will be sought by the Supreme Allied Council at a conference to be held probably in Paris, early in May. This conference is regarded by France as decisive, it is declared here.

There is speculation in this city whether President Harding's policies, as outlined before Congress yesterday, do not foreshadow the presence of a United States representative.

Marshal Foch, General Weygand and other military authorities have been holding a series of conferences at which they have discussed action which the supreme council may eventually decide upon.

World Peace Plans Put Up to Hughes

Continued from Page One

make the peace of Paris by exchange of notes, so it will be difficult to complete the pacification of the world by the exchange of notes. An international conference, to be held here in Washington, is the likeliest outcome, though Mr. Hughes has got no further than to write notes laying the basis for our re-entry into the not yet completed task of peace-making.

Like Wilson's Fourteen Points

The Yap notes, as indicated already in this correspondence, furnish that basis. They correspond to President Wilson's fourteen points, which constituted his preliminary declaration of the conditions on which he would participate in the making of peace with Germany.

Mr. Wilson's conditions were accepted by the other powers in the armistice conference at Paris, which preceded the peace conference there. The conditions laid down by Mr. Hughes will have to be similarly accepted before any further step for the pacification of the world can be taken.

The basis of the peace to be made, whether by international conference or by exchange of notes, is the Versailles treaty. It is not the rejection of that treaty which the administration has in mind. It is rather its supplementation and correction. When the treaty of peace finally goes before the Senate it will be the Versailles treaty, as interpreted and amended by a supplementary treaty or supplementary treaties.

Paris left many things undone, as for example the settlement of reparations. The administration means to use all its power to secure the just and final disposition of this problem. As the creditor of all the nations involved in this dispute this country is vitally interested in the establishment of a just and practicable means of paying reparations.

The Shantung question may be reopened by international conference or in the exchange of notes. This question depends upon how direct the administration feels its interest to be the just disposition of the German rights in Shantung, and what the administration thinks about it is not disclosed.

The test on this and other questions will be the extent of the American interests involved. The administration has no intention of setting itself up as an international busybody. It will not concern itself with issues which do not affect it directly.

The crowning part of the edifice of peace which Mr. Harding would erect is to be the association of nations. With complete pacification worked out the administration would associate the nations of the world to preserve the peace.

Mr. Hughes will reverse Mr. Wilson's diplomacy. He will enter international affairs demanding rights and insisting upon the protection of our interest, instead of, as Mr. Wilson did, asserting idealism and disinterestedness. Mr. Wilson constructed the league first and then tried to make a peace to fit it. Mr. Hughes will try to achieve peace, complete peace, first, and then to construct an association whose purpose will be not to maintain that specific peace, but peace in general.

Mr. Hughes is immensely impressed with Mr. Wilson's mistakes. He will try to avoid repeating them.

Rousing Welcome for the Cardinal

Continued from Page One

ception room with his relatives and members of his party.

While the sturdy little craft churned steadily up the bay between a lane of screeching whistles the cardinal presented to Mr. Wanamaker an autographed photo of the Pope which the pontiff sent the deputy police commissioner.

Inscribed in Latin on the photograph was a message which, translated, read: "The sight of the banners of the United States, of Pennsylvania and of the city of Philadelphia, will ever arouse in our mind the sense of gratitude which Mr. Wanamaker's courteous gift has produced in us."

Below this was "The Vatican, March 23," then the pope's signature. The gift was an expression of thanks for three silk flags which Mr. Wanamaker sent to the pope through Cardinal Dougherty.

Commenting on the presentation of the flags, the cardinal said:

"When I got aboard the New Amsterdam to make my trip to Rome I found these silken banners, most exquisite in appearance, and which were to be presented to the pope in honor of the elevation of Archbishop Dougherty to the cardinalate, and in appreciation of the fact that he represented Philadelphia. They bore an inscription and an expression of gratitude for the honor bestowed.

"The cardinal took them to Rome and presented them to the holy father, who showed very delicate courtesy on the occasion of the cardinal's first audience. As soon as the cardinal was seated the holy father directed his attention to the stand of colors against the wall in his private study. Afterward the cardinal learned the holy father himself had arranged them."

As the tug approached the landing stage the cardinal was greeted by City Solicitor Smyth, who said that as the representative of Mayor Moore he extended the greetings of the people of Philadelphia. Mr. Smyth told the prelate he would be given a reception tomorrow that he will long remember.

Mayor Hylan welcomed the cardinal as he stepped on the landing stage. The cardinal, the mayor, Mr. Wanamaker and Monsignor Nevin F. Fisher, senior vicar general of the Philadelphia diocese, then proceeded in one automobile to Archbishop Hayes' home. A long line of motorcars followed.

A luncheon was served at the archbishop's residence when the distinguished guest arrived. Those present included the clergy and laymen who had made the trip to and from Italy with the Philadelphia archbishop.

Cardinal Dougherty will remain in New York until tomorrow. He probably will leave about 4 p. m. for Philadelphia, where a big demonstration has been prepared in his honor.

The committee of Philadelphians who greeted the cardinal included:

The Right Rev. Mgr. James P. Sinnott, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Charles F. Kavanagh, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Peter Masson, the Rt. Rev. Edmond M. Obrecht, O. C. R.; the Rt. Rev. Mgr. E. J. Fitzmaurice, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Eugene Murphy, the Very Rev. J. L. J. Kirlin, the Revs. Joseph M. Corrigan, D. D.; F. X. Wastl, A. G. Brown, S. J.; Nicholas Casey, O. S. A.; W. J. Carrigan, D. D.; Thomas F. McNally, John E. Flood, L.L. D.; John J. Wheeler, James J. Hasson, O. S. A.; Francis Driscoll, O. S. A.; Henry A. Naylon, Francis P. Dougherty, M. A. Kopatkiewicz.

The Revs. William J. Lallou, M. A. Hand, Daniel Herron, O. S. A.; Joseph J. Hannigan, J. T. Higgins, F. J. Hertlorn, E. V. Montague, John E. McCann, J. J. Kaulakis, P. Michetti, C. B. McGinley, J. J. Gibbons, L. A. Stelmowicz, Thomas R. Ryan, John E. Cavanagh, E. J. Murtagh, O. S. A.; Henry T. McFall, J. J. Wheeler, M. V. Reing, Oscar Suster, P. F. O'Gorman, S. J.

The Revs. A. J. Fleming, A. J. Schulte, Joseph Conway, J. B. McGarrt, F. J. Sheehan, B. J. McKenna, D. D.; F. A. Brady, Joseph Skelly, C. M.; E. G. Dohan, O. S. A.; N. Vecalli and Brother Elias.

Philadelphia citizens who are here include Samuel M. Vauclain, A. L. Fitzpatrick, Ignatius J. Horstmann, James J. Ryan, Joseph C. Trainer, Charles P. Donnelly, John E. Lonergan, James F. Hare, John B. Comber, Edward J. du Moc, Herman G. Vetterlein, J. J. Sullivan, Thomas F. Slattery, Thomas F. Byrne, Dr. Ernest La Place, William I. Shields, D. F. Durkin, Jr., Joseph L. Durkin, John F. Skelly, Thomas F. Byrne, Peter F. Kernan, James M. Kelley, John Witaker, D. J. Murphy, John A. Gallagher, Joseph F. Donovan, James Fitzpatrick, James Jarden, Jr., M. A. Kilker, Thomas A. Mellon, Brian Hayes, Wilfred Jessup, John E. Hatch, William A. Kuser, Charles Town, Louis Fleisher, John O'Keefe, John Farren, Frank B. Ansted, George W. Ansted, Thomas O'Neil, James B. Boylan, Edward A. Carroll, Thomas Travers and John P. Thompson.

While Cardinal Dougherty was being welcomed to America in New York today, plans were proceeding here for the ovation to be extended to him by his own archdiocese.

Five bishops of the archdiocese will attend the pontifical mass in the Cathedral next Tuesday in honor of his elevation. The celebration will not be of the general church hierarchy, but will be confined to the metropolitan see of the cardinal.

Bishops J. F. Regis Canevin, Pittsburgh; John J. McCort, Altoona; John M. Gannon, Erie; Michael J. Hoban, Scranton, and Philip R. McDevitt, Harrisburg, with priests from their dioceses will attend the pontifical mass.

Invitations for the mass were distributed immediately. It will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Bishop Canevin and a delegation of fifty priests and laymen from Pittsburgh will arrive here Friday evening to participate in the mass meeting at the Academy of Music.

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