

SEES LEAGUE DANGER IN POLISH CLAUSE

Borah Asserts That Clemenceau Declaration Means Domes- tic Interference.

NORRIS EMPHATIC ON CHINA

Will Not Vote for League, He Says, Unless Shantung Provision Is Nullified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The assertion of Premier Clemenceau of France, in his letter to Premier Padorewski of the newly created Polish Republic, in which he transmitted an official copy of the Peace Treaty, that the associated powers, under the treaty, would feel themselves obligated to secure guarantees to Poland of its "necessary rights, whatever changes may take place in the internal constitution of the Polish Republic," was construed by some opponents of the League of Nations at the Capitol today as an indication that the allied powers might interfere in the domestic affairs of nations under the League covenant.

Foes of the League have maintained that under Article XI. of the covenant the foreign powers joining the League would be privileged to pass upon domestic questions involving the United States, such as immigration, the tariff, and racial matters. The letter of M. Clemenceau, they said, seemed to justify their attitude.

Commenting upon Premier Clemenceau's letter, Senator Borah of Idaho said he regarded it as ample justification for the interpretation put upon Article XI. by critics of the League.

"Clemenceau's declaration is an amazingly frank admission," said Mr. Borah. "It shows us that under Article XI. of the covenant the United States would be called upon to mix in the affairs of other countries in the League, as well as those international ones which are contemplated under Article X., safeguarding territorial integrity. And, if the United States may mix in the domestic affairs of other nations, those nations may interfere with our own affairs."

Senator Borah said he believed that 51 Senators would support a policy of non-ratification unless an adequate resolution of reservation were adopted.

Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, reiterating his opposition to the disposition of the Shantung Peninsula to Japan, said that unless it were eliminated through direct amendment or a qualifying resolution he would not vote for the treaty. He argued that in the event that the people of Shantung in the future should revolt against Japanese control and China should countenance the revolt in the effort to regain Shantung, the United States, along with other nations in the League, might be called upon to intervene in the interest of Japan. American soldiers in that eventuality, he said, would probably be sent into China.

Samuel Harden Church, President of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, has written a letter to Senator Lodge proposing a form of ratification of the Peace Treaty, including the League of Nations, in which he asserts that, now that the Treaty has been completed and signed, it would be a "calamity to mankind" to amend or postpone its operations.

The letter reads:

"My dear Senator Lodge.

"Now that the treaty of peace has been signed at Versailles, with the League of Nations an indestructible and vital part of it, the course of action which will be taken by the Senate with regard to its ratification becomes one of the greatest importance, not only to the people of our own country, but to the people of the world at large.

"The efforts of earnest and patriotic men to protect the American people from any sacrifice of those constitutional and traditional principles which are essential to our national existence are praiseworthy in the highest degree. But, now that the Treaty has been completed, any proposal to amend or postpone its operations would be a calamity to mankind. It is commonly said that all of the reservations which have thus far been proposed in the Senate are in their very nature amendments, and that any persistence in maintaining them would lead to great confusion and probably create international anarchy just when all the forces of humanity should be exercised to restore peace, order and law.

"It is very evident, therefore, that we must not do, or seek to do, anything that will interfere with the beneficent operation of the Treaty, and yet prudence dictates that so grave a subject should not be passed without a definite statement of our country's responsibility as a member of the League of Nations. It would seem to be imperative, however, that such a declaration should be so framed that it will not interpose itself as an obstacle to the acceptance of the Treaty, yet shall at all times clearly provide the way for a safe interpretation of our duty.

"I am therefore taking the liberty in this critical emergency of suggesting the following as the form of a resolution for the Senate's adoption, from which you will note that provision is made in the first sentence for a clear ratification of the Treaty, and that in the second sentence a reservation is made which will fully protect our country from all the sinister consequences which have been so portentously set forth by fearful men. My proposal is as follows:

"The Senate hereby consents to the ratification of the Treaty. It is the express understanding of the Senate in giving its consent to ratification that the obligations of the United States under the Treaty shall not at any time be in contravention of the Constitution of the United States nor of the national traditions of the American people, as declared by the Congress and the Executive when the occasion shall arise."

"Faithfully yours,

"SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH."

Telegrams were received today by Senators Borah and Hitchcock from Miss A. K. Gannon, Governor of the Iowa Catholic Alumnae, declaring that a statement on the floor of the Senate last Monday that the International Catholic Alumnae, in convention in St. Louis, had declared for the League of Nations as adopted at Paris, was erroneous. The alumnae, the senator said, had indorsed "a" League of Nations, but had protested against the covenant of the League embraced in the Peace Treaty.

With the Senate taking a recess until next Tuesday, there will be a lull in the fight on the League, but two or three Senators opposed to it will make speeches in various cities. The treaty is expected to be submitted to the Senate by Wednesday of next week.