

FRANCE ASSUMES NEW TASKS WITH CONFIDENT HOPES

War-Bled Nation, Facing Taxation of 550 Francs Per Caput, Plans New Resources.

By Raymond Poincaré
Written for the Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris. (Exclusive American rights by United News.)
Paris, June 5.—France's internal situation continues to grow clearer. The senate, like the chamber, has set itself to the task of strengthening our finances by the creation of new resources and the discussion which developed before the assembly at the Luxembourg was worthy of that held at the Palais Bourbon. Doumy, Levy, Berthelot, Ribot and Perchot—all of these men demonstrate, as had the minister of finance, the necessity of a tremendous financial effort being asked of the nation.

"England," said Levy, "has not made a greater one," and he proved it.

GERMANY LACKING IN EFFORT.
"If Germany made a similar effort," said Doumy, "she would soon be in a position to pay us the debt she owes us."

France is going to pay in taxation something like 550 francs per capita. At a similar rate, Germany could obtain an annual budget of 40 billions. But as a high official of Germany, in fact it was the director of official statistics, recently confessed, German taxes are far below those of England and consequently far below those we have imposed upon ourselves.

Yet this privileged position does not prevent Germany from crying out her misery or from trying to obtain our pity. Perhaps it would be as well to keep a part of our pity for our compatriots.

In his remarkable speech, which was received with unanimous plaudits, Francois Marra, minister of finance, declared with some optimism: "These taxes will be paid; they will be paid with a smile."

PAYING COMES HARD.
That is saying a good deal. A Frenchman is so constituted that he will bleed, he will even die, with a smile. But he'll pay only with much vituperation. Well, he'll vituperate, never doubt it, but nevertheless he will pay. France will be saved.

At the same time that the restoration of our finances was being prosecuted, we were witnessing a sad setback to revolutionary tendencies, and a pitifully abortive "general strike." With the approval of a vast majority of the chamber, the cabinet explained victoriously the situation and it had followed in the face of these threats of disorder.

"We aren't strike breakers," said Steeg, minister of the interior, "but we are civil war breakers."

"If the government had yielded," said Premier Millerand, "the problem of sovereignty would have been solved. It would have been the triumph of this abominable rule which could not possibly have lasted." And he added: "This chamber is still permeated with the fraternity of the trenches, and it knows very well what its first duty is."

APPEAL WELL RECEIVED.
The chamber heard this appeal and congratulated the government upon its refusal to yield. And it rendered equal homage to the wisdom of the workers who for the most part would not permit themselves to be led astray by evil advice, and who understood admirably how unfortunate at a time like this a showing up of national activity would have been.

Let us hope that the evil dream that has troubled France has finally disappeared.

SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATORS SPEAKING IN TOKIO



Here is a part of the crowd that assembled in Shiba Park, Tokio, Japan, with innumerable banners and thousands of hand bills and leaflets in an impressive demonstration for the universal suffrage. The two principal speakers have apparently been roughly handled.

MISS ISABEL LAW WEDS GEN. SYKES

Daughter of Andrew Bonar Law
Declared Comeliest of All
London Brides.

By Nina Bancroft
(United News Staff Correspondent.)

London, June 5.—Gowned in a shimmering silver tissue of white tulle embroidered with pearls, and wearing a priceless shawl of Brussels lace, Miss Isabel Law, daughter of Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the house of commons, has been declared the comeliest, most composed bride ever seen at any London society wedding.

Miss Law, who had received gifts and testimonials of the esteem in which her father is held from the cabinet and parliament, an experience wholly unique for the daughter of any English parliamentarian, was married at 11.30 o'clock Thursday morning in a little Scottish Presbyterian church in Chelsea to Major General Frederick Sykes, formerly controller of civil aviation.

The wedding was to have been "quiet" at the bride's request, and to make sure that Miss Law's wishes should be fulfilled the invitations were issued only to a few of the more notable of her father's colleagues and their families. In spite, however, of the restrictions, society and the public at large thronged the sidewalks leading to the church and lined the pavement when the wedding party emerged after the ceremony.

Premier David Lloyd George and the entire cabinet with their wives, Sir Edward Carson, the speaker of the house,

and others equally prominent in official life, were among those who witnessed the ceremony.

Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes had refused to divulge the secret of their honeymoon destination, but it became known late in the afternoon that they had alighted at Newcastle.

There were more than 400 wedding gifts, among them a diamond enameled brooch, the wedding present of the king and queen.

British Feel Out Irish on Compromise Proposal to Grant Limited Part of Home Rule.

(By United News.)

London, June 5.—Government officials dealing with the Irish problem claim to see the first glimmer of hope that an eventual compromise will be reached with the Sinn Fein.

This hope, they say, is based upon confidential reports of government agents who have been feeling out certain Sinn Fein leaders upon the chance of an agreement on the basis of England's granting a limited part of Ireland home rule, with laws so framed that the province of Ulster will administer its own affairs.

As far as is known, this is the first time since the Sinn Fein became a power to be reckoned with in Ireland that the government has conceded so much as even to approach its leaders, and the recent dealings have been accomplished through an unusually cautious and roundabout manner.

It is admitted that these dickering may possibly be without result, but officials declare that thus far their tender have met with a certain amount of success. According to reports, James MacNeill, formerly of the Indian office, was the unofficial go-between in the conversations with conservative elements of the Sinn Fein.

It is intimated that the present home rule bill, upon which debate has been resumed, probably will be eventually amended radically, practically changing the entire content.

Italians Peeved at 'Ungracious Act' Of British Premier

By C. F. Bertelli

Paris, June 5.—A new rift in the allied lute is becoming more and more apparent. It is due chiefly to the action of Premier Lloyd George in inviting only his French colleagues to the recent conference at Hythe where decisions were reached immediately concerning Italy.

In retaliation for this "ungracious conduct," as the Rome newspapers refer to it, the British premier's procedure, Italy now is talking on the Spa conference with the Germans. That conference is to take place on June 21, but Italy has already informed her allies that she will not be ready for it by that date, and as a result of this another postponement is almost certain.

Another rift will go deeper than that, for Italy takes the position that she cannot in fairness be expected to consider herself bound by anything the French and British premiers agreed to at Hythe without her collaboration or consent.

Soviet Envoy Snubs King George's Wish For Private Meeting

By Robert J. Frew

London, June 5.—"Negotiations" between Buckingham Palace and Gregory Krassin ended by the latter declining a royal invitation.

Last Saturday the king's envoy visited Krassin in his hotel and formally requested him to come and meet King George.

Krassin accepted—upon the condition that his visit be publicly announced. Inasmuch as it was felt that a reception of the soviet envoy by the British monarch under these conditions would have inflamed public opinion in the allied countries, his majesty communicated with Premier Lloyd George and finally notified Krassin that he, the king, must insist that the visit be secret and that there be no reference to it in the press in any country.

The message to Krassin added that the king's sole object was "to gain first-hand information about Russia from one of the most interesting figures in Europe."

This explanation failed to alter Krassin's decision and his answer was to effect though in more diplomatic language, "then I shall not come."

Screw couplings on a pipe that enters a watering pot invented by a Philadelphia woman enable it to be filled with hose without any water being spilled.

SEEKS PEACE WITH SINN FEIN LEADERS

British Feel Out Irish on Compromise Proposal to Grant Limited Part of Home Rule.

(By United News.)

London, June 5.—Government officials dealing with the Irish problem claim to see the first glimmer of hope that an eventual compromise will be reached with the Sinn Fein.

This hope, they say, is based upon confidential reports of government agents who have been feeling out certain Sinn Fein leaders upon the chance of an agreement on the basis of England's granting a limited part of Ireland home rule, with laws so framed that the province of Ulster will administer its own affairs.

As far as is known, this is the first time since the Sinn Fein became a power to be reckoned with in Ireland that the government has conceded so much as even to approach its leaders, and the recent dealings have been accomplished through an unusually cautious and roundabout manner.

It is admitted that these dickering may possibly be without result, but officials declare that thus far their tender have met with a certain amount of success. According to reports, James MacNeill, formerly of the Indian office, was the unofficial go-between in the conversations with conservative elements of the Sinn Fein.

It is intimated that the present home rule bill, upon which debate has been resumed, probably will be eventually amended radically, practically changing the entire content.

Hungary Dissolves Free Mason Lodges

(By United News.)

Paris, June 5.—The Hungarian government has dissolved all Free Mason lodges and ordered their property confiscated, according to wireless messages received here tonight from Vienna.

League to Begin ITS INITIAL PEACE WORK ON JUNE 11

Extraordinary Session of Council Will Be Held to Consider Persia's Soviet Protest.

(By United News.)

London, June 5.—The actual work of the League of Nations in its ordained function as peacemaker will be taken up for the first time June 11, when extraordinary sessions of the council will be held for the purpose of considering the Persian protest against the Russian invasion.

These special sessions will also consider the dispute between the Czechoslovaks and Poles over the city of Teschen, probably appointing an investigating commission to arrive at a settlement.

It is authoritatively learned that the council will take this opportunity for discussing the whole controversy between Poland and Russia. It is probable that the council will suggest an armistice to permit arbitration of the points in dispute. It is understood that the league leaders hope to smooth out the way for an all-around "get together" meeting of the entente nations with the Russians.

Highly important developments in Europe's international situation are impending. It is anticipated that the league will point out to Gregory Krassin that if the soviets refuse to negotiate or recognize the league, its entire membership will join in an economic boycott which would practically make Russia a world outcast.

The decision of the United States to appoint unofficial delegates to the financial conference at Brussels in July is looked upon favorably by the league. With the unofficial announcement of regret that America will not permit these delegates to commit the government to any program, it is nevertheless felt that the information and advice which they may furnish the league will be invaluable.

A 9600 ton freighter has been launched at Vancouver by the Standifer Construction corporation.

The American ambassador in Berlin, June 5.—Standing in the shadow of the first constitutional elections ever held in this country, Germany is wrought up to a high nervous tension, realizing that the outcome of this experience in election politics may be vital not only to the nation but, through its reaction, to Germany's relations with the world at large.

The elections are to be held June 6, and during the last two weeks there have been countless rumors and reports of impending action, now from the Left and now from the Right parties. The rumors, for the most part, concern the attitude of the militarists, especially members of the Freikorps, which is being dissolved.

PREPARED FOR UPSISING
In the meantime the Reichswehr stands

LEAGUE TO BEGIN ITS INITIAL PEACE WORK ON JUNE 11

Extraordinary Session of Council Will Be Held to Consider Persia's Soviet Protest.

(By United News.)

London, June 5.—The actual work of the League of Nations in its ordained function as peacemaker will be taken up for the first time June 11, when extraordinary sessions of the council will be held for the purpose of considering the Persian protest against the Russian invasion.

These special sessions will also consider the dispute between the Czechoslovaks and Poles over the city of Teschen, probably appointing an investigating commission to arrive at a settlement.

It is authoritatively learned that the council will take this opportunity for discussing the whole controversy between Poland and Russia. It is probable that the council will suggest an armistice to permit arbitration of the points in dispute. It is understood that the league leaders hope to smooth out the way for an all-around "get together" meeting of the entente nations with the Russians.

Highly important developments in Europe's international situation are impending. It is anticipated that the league will point out to Gregory Krassin that if the soviets refuse to negotiate or recognize the league, its entire membership will join in an economic boycott which would practically make Russia a world outcast.

The decision of the United States to appoint unofficial delegates to the financial conference at Brussels in July is looked upon favorably by the league. With the unofficial announcement of regret that America will not permit these delegates to commit the government to any program, it is nevertheless felt that the information and advice which they may furnish the league will be invaluable.

A 9600 ton freighter has been launched at Vancouver by the Standifer Construction corporation.

The American ambassador in Berlin, June 5.—Standing in the shadow of the first constitutional elections ever held in this country, Germany is wrought up to a high nervous tension, realizing that the outcome of this experience in election politics may be vital not only to the nation but, through its reaction, to Germany's relations with the world at large.

The elections are to be held June 6, and during the last two weeks there have been countless rumors and reports of impending action, now from the Left and now from the Right parties. The rumors, for the most part, concern the attitude of the militarists, especially members of the Freikorps, which is being dissolved.

PREPARED FOR UPSISING
In the meantime the Reichswehr stands

The German Centrist party is pleading for the reconciliation of all classes and is in opposition to all radicalism. The majority Socialists say that their fight is only directed against the Right side.

The Independents want to "put aside militarism," call for peace with all nations and demand organization and production through the workers.

The communists say they are against the parliamentary form of democracy and for the dictatorship of the proletariat. They want an immediate junction with Russia and the establishment of the soviet system in Germany.

One of the interesting campaigns being fought out is that of Count von Bernstorff, who is running on the Democratic ticket in Duisburg. His campaign has been conducted in the American fashion. He has delivered 25 speeches in Rhineish towns within three weeks. The principal points of his speeches have been plans for international reconciliation and reconstruction through international cooperation. He is also advocating a "true League of Nations."

The German Centrist party is pleading for the reconciliation of all classes and is in opposition to all radicalism. The majority Socialists say that their fight is only directed against the Right side.

The Independents want to "put aside militarism," call for peace with all nations and demand organization and production through the workers.

The communists say they are against the parliamentary form of democracy and for the dictatorship of the proletariat. They want an immediate junction with Russia and the establishment of the soviet system in Germany.

One of the interesting campaigns being fought out is that of Count von Bernstorff, who is running on the Democratic ticket in Duisburg. His campaign has been conducted in the American fashion. He has delivered 25 speeches in Rhineish towns within three weeks. The principal points of his speeches have been plans for international reconciliation and reconstruction through international cooperation. He is also advocating a "true League of Nations."

The German Centrist party is pleading for the reconciliation of all classes and is in opposition to all radicalism. The majority Socialists say that their fight is only directed against the Right side.

The Independents want to "put aside militarism," call for peace with all nations and demand organization and production through the workers.

The communists say they are against the parliamentary form of democracy and for the dictatorship of the proletariat. They want an immediate junction with Russia and the establishment of the soviet system in Germany.

One of the interesting campaigns being fought out is that of Count von Bernstorff, who is running on the Democratic ticket in Duisburg. His campaign has been conducted in the American fashion. He has delivered 25 speeches in Rhineish towns within three weeks. The principal points of his speeches have been plans for international reconciliation and reconstruction through international cooperation. He is also advocating a "true League of Nations."

The German Centrist party is pleading for the reconciliation of all classes and is in opposition to all radicalism. The majority Socialists say that their fight is only directed against the Right side.

The Independents want to "put aside militarism," call for peace with all nations and demand organization and production through the workers.

The communists say they are against the parliamentary form of democracy and for the dictatorship of the proletariat. They want an immediate junction with Russia and the establishment of the soviet system in Germany.

One of the interesting campaigns being fought out is that of Count von Bernstorff, who is running on the Democratic ticket in Duisburg. His campaign has been conducted in the American fashion. He has delivered 25 speeches in Rhineish towns within three weeks. The principal points of his speeches have been plans for international reconciliation and reconstruction through international cooperation. He is also advocating a "true League of Nations."

The German Centrist party is pleading for the reconciliation of all classes and is in opposition to all radicalism. The majority Socialists say that their fight is only directed against the Right side.

The Independents want to "put aside militarism," call for peace with all nations and demand organization and production through the workers.

The communists say they are against the parliamentary form of democracy and for the dictatorship of the proletariat. They want an immediate junction with Russia and the establishment of the soviet system in Germany.

One of the interesting campaigns being fought out is that of Count von Bernstorff, who is running on the Democratic ticket in Duisburg. His campaign has been conducted in the American fashion. He has delivered 25 speeches in Rhineish towns within three weeks. The principal points of his speeches have been plans for international reconciliation and reconstruction through international cooperation. He is also advocating a "true League of Nations."

The German Centrist party is pleading for the reconciliation of all classes and is in opposition to all radicalism. The majority Socialists say that their fight is only directed against the Right side.

The Independents want to "put aside militarism," call for peace with all nations and demand organization and production through the workers.

The communists say they are against the parliamentary form of democracy and for the dictatorship of the proletariat. They want an immediate junction with Russia and the establishment of the soviet system in Germany.

an all-around "get together" meeting of the entente nations with the Russians. Highly important developments in Europe's international situation are impending. It is anticipated that the league will point out to Gregory Krassin that if the soviets refuse to negotiate or recognize the league, its entire membership will join in an economic boycott which would practically make Russia a world outcast.

Ambassador Davis Sitting Tight on Presidential Issue

London, June 5.—(I. N. S.)—"The only way they can get me for president is by the selective service act," declared Ambassador John W. Davis, with a laugh today when asked if he would accept the Democratic nomination for president at San Francisco. Davis added:

"I think I shall stay where I am." The American ambassador is "sitting tight," although he naturally feels a keen interest in the presidential boom which is under way in his behalf in the United States.

A 9600 ton freighter has been launched at Vancouver by the Standifer Construction corporation.

The American ambassador in Berlin, June 5.—Standing in the shadow of the first constitutional elections ever held in this country, Germany is wrought up to a high nervous tension, realizing that the outcome of this experience in election politics may be vital not only to the nation but, through its reaction, to Germany's relations with the world at large.

The elections are to be held June 6, and during the last two weeks there have been countless rumors and reports of impending action, now from the Left and now from the Right parties. The rumors, for the most part, concern the attitude of the militarists, especially members of the Freikorps, which is being dissolved.

PREPARED FOR UPSISING
In the meantime the Reichswehr stands

The German Centrist party is pleading for the reconciliation of all classes and is in opposition to all radicalism. The majority Socialists say that their fight is only directed against the Right side.

The Independents want to "put aside militarism," call for peace with all nations and demand organization and production through the workers.

The communists say they are against the parliamentary form of democracy and for the dictatorship of the proletariat. They want an immediate junction with Russia and the establishment of the soviet system in Germany.

One of the interesting campaigns being fought out is that of Count von Bernstorff, who is running on the Democratic ticket in Duisburg. His campaign has been conducted in the American fashion. He has delivered 25 speeches in Rhineish towns within three weeks. The principal points of his speeches have been plans for international reconciliation and reconstruction through international cooperation. He is also advocating a "true League of Nations."

The German Centrist party is pleading for the reconciliation of all classes and is in opposition to all radicalism. The majority Socialists say that their fight is only directed against the Right side.

The Independents want to "put aside militarism," call for peace with all nations and demand organization and production through the workers.

The communists say they are against the parliamentary form of democracy and for the dictatorship of the proletariat. They want an immediate junction with Russia and the establishment of the soviet system in Germany.

One of the interesting campaigns being fought out is that of Count von Bernstorff, who is running on the Democratic ticket in Duisburg. His campaign has been conducted in the American fashion. He has delivered 25 speeches in Rhineish towns within three weeks. The principal points of his speeches have been plans for international reconciliation and reconstruction through international cooperation. He is also advocating a "true League of Nations."

The German Centrist party is pleading for the reconciliation of all classes and is in opposition to all radicalism. The majority Socialists say that their fight is only directed against the Right side.

The Independents want to "put aside militarism," call for peace with all nations and demand organization and production through the workers.

The communists say they are against the parliamentary form of democracy and for the dictatorship of the proletariat. They want an immediate junction with Russia and the establishment of the soviet system in Germany.

One of the interesting campaigns being fought out is that of Count von Bernstorff, who is running on the Democratic ticket in Duisburg. His campaign has been conducted in the American fashion. He has delivered 25 speeches in Rhineish towns within three weeks. The principal points of his speeches have been plans for international reconciliation and reconstruction through international cooperation. He is also advocating a "true League of Nations."

The German Centrist party is pleading for the reconciliation of all classes and is in opposition to all radicalism. The majority Socialists say that their fight is only directed against the Right side.

The Independents want to "put aside militarism," call for peace with all nations and demand organization and production through the workers.

The communists say they are against the parliamentary form of democracy and for the dictatorship of the proletariat. They want an immediate junction with Russia and the establishment of the soviet system in Germany.

One of the interesting campaigns being fought out is that of Count von Bernstorff, who is running on the Democratic ticket in Duisburg. His campaign has been conducted in the American fashion. He has delivered 25 speeches in Rhineish towns within three weeks. The principal points of his speeches have been plans for international reconciliation and reconstruction through international cooperation. He is also advocating a "true League of Nations."

The German Centrist party is pleading for the reconciliation of all classes and is in opposition to all radicalism. The majority Socialists say that their fight is only directed against the Right side.

The Independents want to "put aside militarism," call for peace with all nations and demand organization and production through the workers.

The communists say they are against the parliamentary form of democracy and for the dictatorship of the proletariat. They want an immediate junction with Russia and the establishment of the soviet system in Germany.

One of the interesting campaigns being fought out is that of Count von Bernstorff, who is running on the Democratic ticket in Duisburg. His campaign has been conducted in the American fashion. He has delivered 25 speeches in Rhineish towns within three weeks. The principal points of his speeches have been plans for international reconciliation and reconstruction through international cooperation. He is also advocating a "true League of Nations."

The German Centrist party is pleading for the reconciliation of all classes and is in opposition to all radicalism. The majority Socialists say that their fight is only directed against the Right side.

The Independents want to "put aside militarism," call for peace with all nations and demand organization and production through the workers.

The communists say they are against the parliamentary form of democracy and for the dictatorship of the proletariat. They want an immediate junction with Russia and the establishment of the soviet system in Germany.

One of the interesting campaigns being fought out is that of Count von Bernstorff, who is running on the Democratic ticket in Duisburg. His campaign has been conducted in the American fashion. He has delivered 25 speeches in Rhineish towns within three weeks. The principal points of his speeches have been plans for international reconciliation and reconstruction through international cooperation. He is also advocating a "true League of Nations."

The German Centrist party is pleading for the reconciliation of all classes and is in opposition to all radicalism. The majority Socialists say that their fight is only directed against the Right side.

The Independents want to "put aside militarism," call for peace with all nations and demand organization and production through the workers.

The communists say they are against the parliamentary form of democracy and for the dictatorship of the proletariat. They want an immediate junction with Russia and the establishment of the soviet system in Germany.

GERMANS ROUSED OVER REPUBLIC'S FIRST ELECTION

Count Bernstorff Conducts His Campaign for Reichstag Seat After the American Fashion.

By John Grandens
(United News Staff Correspondent.)

Berlin, June 5.—Standing in the shadow of the first constitutional elections ever held in this country, Germany is wrought up to a high nervous tension, realizing that the outcome of this experience in election politics may be vital not only to the nation but, through its reaction, to Germany's relations with the world at large.

The elections are to be held June 6, and during the last two weeks there have been countless rumors and reports of impending action, now from the Left and now from the Right parties. The rumors, for the most part, concern the attitude of the militarists, especially members of the Freikorps, which is being dissolved.

PREPARED FOR UPSISING
In the meantime the Reichswehr stands

The German Centrist party is pleading for the reconciliation of all classes and is in opposition to all radicalism. The majority Socialists say that their fight is only directed against the Right side.

The Independents want to "put aside militarism," call for peace with all nations and demand organization and production through the workers.

The communists say they are against the parliamentary form of democracy and for the dictatorship of the proletariat. They want an immediate junction with Russia and the establishment of the soviet system in Germany.

One of the interesting campaigns being fought out is that of Count von Bernstorff, who is running on the Democratic ticket in Duisburg. His campaign has been conducted in the American fashion. He has delivered 25 speeches in Rhineish towns within three weeks. The principal points of his speeches have been plans for international reconciliation and reconstruction through international cooperation. He is also advocating a "true League of Nations."

The German Centrist party is pleading for the reconciliation of all classes and is in opposition to all radicalism. The majority Socialists say that their fight is only directed against the Right side.

The Independents want to "put aside militarism," call for peace with all nations and demand organization and production through the workers.

The communists say they are against the parliamentary form of democracy and for the dictatorship of the proletariat. They want an immediate junction with Russia and the establishment of the soviet system in Germany.

One of the interesting campaigns being fought out is that of Count von Bernstorff, who is running on the Democratic ticket in Duisburg. His campaign has been conducted in the American fashion. He has delivered 25 speeches in Rhineish towns within three weeks. The principal points of his speeches have been plans for international reconciliation and reconstruction through international cooperation. He is also advocating a "true League of Nations."

The German Centrist party is pleading for the reconciliation of all classes and is in opposition to all radicalism. The majority Socialists say that their fight is only directed against the Right side.

The Independents want to "put aside militarism," call for peace with all nations and demand organization and production through the workers.

The communists say they are against the parliamentary form of democracy and for the dictatorship of the proletariat. They want an immediate junction with Russia and the establishment of the soviet system in Germany.

One of the interesting campaigns being fought out is that of Count von Bernstorff, who is running on the Democratic ticket in Duisburg. His campaign has been conducted in the American fashion. He has delivered 25 speeches in Rhineish towns within three weeks. The principal points of his speeches have been plans for international reconciliation and reconstruction through international cooperation. He is also advocating a "true League of Nations."