

URGE LEAGUE AID IN CHINA'S CRISIS

Lionel Curtis's Plan for Intervention Is Endorsed by Dr. William Rappard.

"DAWES BOARD" SUGGESTED

Dr. Batcheider Tells the Politics Institute Nation's Finances Must Be Stabilized.

ROOTS DEFENDS CHINESE

Natives Not Wholly to Blame for Recent Shanghai Riots, the Bishop Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 14.—Discussion of plans for the rehabilitation of China, at the Institute of Politics today, led to the suggestion that the League of Nations intervene in order to reconcile the interests of the powers in China with the Chinese demands for the modification of foreign control, in order to prevent the present situation from developing into chaos and possibly war between the Orient and the western nations. A "Dawes Commission" for China also was recommended.

Lionel Curtis of London, editor of The Round Table, suggested the League as the agency for solving the problem. Dr. William R. Rappard, Swiss member of the Permanent Mandates Commission, endorsed the proposal with the qualification that he was speaking for himself and not as an official of the League. "In my opinion," said Dr. Rappard, "the League would be delighted to assume the task, on two conditions: first, that China should not only accept but welcome, and indeed request, the intervention of the League; second, that the United States Government should assure its cooperation.

"The mechanism of the League may be peculiarly adapted to matters of this kind, Chinese nationalists necessarily resent foreign intervention, but China being a member of the League and asking for the assistance of her associates is not thereby subjected to foreign interference."

Batcheider Suggests Dawes Board.

Dr. C. C. Batcheider, Professor of International Relations, New York University, and former acting commercial attaché in China, said he thought the Chinese would accept intervention by the League, but he was certain they would oppose a settlement by the treaty powers alone.

Dr. Batcheider said that foreign assistance was necessary to solve the industrial, economic and financial problems involved in the Chinese problem, as the Chinese are practically without experience in these fields.

"What is needed," he went on, "is a general reorganization along modern lines, and some experts advocate a so-called Dawes Commission for China, with the great difference that its duties would be purely advisory and that it would be appointed by the Chinese Government, upon its own initiative, to recommend a plan of reorganization."

Dr. Batcheider suggested that the commission have a Chinese chairman and include members of the Dawes commission because of their experience and prestige. The international consortium of bankers, he thought, would finance the plan.

Such a commission, he continued, would inevitably recommend the reform of finances and balance of the budget, which now provides for a monthly expenditure of \$10,000,000 against an income of \$1,000,000. He said this could be done by increasing the customs duties, now limited to a few cents, by old treaties, and that the foreign powers might consent to this change for the sake of mutual advantage through increased trade.

Roads and railroads, which he said were the great need in order to develop the great natural resources of China, would also be provided for in this plan, according to Dr. Batcheider. He urged foreign loans for railroads and the operation of the Government railroads in an independent organization, separate from the general budget, as in India and Germany. A national bank, owned by Chinese and foreign bankers and independent of the Government, he added, was necessary to stabilize finance. He also suggested banking laws governing all banks in China, including foreign banks.

Dr. Batcheider said the Chinese would be willing to listen to reason if convinced that the powers were willing to abandon their old policy of coercion, and that the situation was not as bad as that of Europe before the adoption of the Dawes plan.

Edmunds Disagrees With Balfour.

Dr. Charles K. Edmunds, provost of Johns Hopkins University and former President of Canton Christian College in China, disagreed with Earl Balfour's recent declaration to the British Parliament that foreign action was not responsible for the present state of affairs in China. Dr. Edmunds said that Western intercourse with China was indisputably the cause of the present troubles.

"The fundamental cause of the present international situation," he went on, "is psychological, and is related to the manner in which the foreign nations have dealt with China and in which foreign residents in China have dealt with the Chinese."

He said that reports attributing all the actions to Bolsheviki propaganda were exaggerated, but that there was a selfish movement of Russians in China, and that only the prompt adoption of a conciliatory attitude towards China by the other nations could remove Bolsheviki influence.

"The United States," he continued, "has the responsibility of adopting and inducing such an attitude."

The trouble in Shanghai, he asserted, was caused by an attempt to coerce Chinese labor and to apply Western methods in factory work without regard for the difference in conditions. Strikes, he said, were a natural result.

Dr. Edmunds said that the British demands for the restoration of law and order in the treaty ports before an international commission shall meet to discuss Chinese complaints was "putting the cart before the horse."

The Chinese could not do what the powers want, he went on, until they had adequate authority over Chinese territory.

He quoted Lord Morley to show that opium smuggling by British subjects was the origin of the conflict between Great Britain and China which led to the extra-territoriality and tariff control problems, and pointed out that Great Britain at Geneva last year refused to cooperate with China and the

United States for the control of opium smuggling.

Roots Would Speed Riots Inquiry.

Bishop Logan H. Roots of Hanchow, China, urged that the cause of the Shanghai troubles be cleared up. He said that the Chinese were at least not wholly to blame, pointing out that the commission appointed by the diplomatic corps and the Peking Government had not published its report, he said:

"The suspicion is widespread that it was not published because it hurt certain persons or nationalities, but now a demand is being made for further judicial inquiry. I read in the newspapers of Aug. 2 that Chinese officials abroad had been asked to communicate to the Government to which they are accredited China's unwillingness to have another inquiry."

"If it not right and wise that we foreigners should make it plain to our Governments that we, the people of the Western Powers, demand that our Governments settle this matter quickly."

Rappard Frames World Court

Dr. Rappard, in a lecture tonight, said that the World Court was the great hope of the future and that the trend toward the Court in America was encouraging for international peace. He discussed sanctions and disarmament as weapons of the League of Nations for outlawing war, pointing out that the whole character of the League has been changed in the last few years by interpretations of Articles X and XVI, which have "integrated those articles into insignificance."

He said that the diminishing of the coercive power of the League had "deprived the enemies of international cooperation of their main argument, based on the fear of entanglements and the alleged removal of the so-called super-state." At the same time, he declared, it had lessened the importance of the League as a security against war and had retarded the process of disarmament.

Dr. Rappard said that the great lesson which the last years have taught is that peace is securely founded only on justice, for the establishment of which compulsory arbitration is the necessary tool. He added:

"To develop sanctions before fully providing for arbitration is like organizing police forces before setting up police courts. Sanctions may preserve peace for a time, as they may also consolidate the rule of violence. They can never alone secure just peace, which is the only peace worth securing."

That is why I expect the creation of the Permanent Court of International Justice as the greatest and most lasting achievement of the League, which began its career with the intention of forcing peace, and has been led by circumstances to pursue it in the hope of outlawing war. And this is why, also, if I may be allowed as a foreigner to express an opinion on this question of American policy, "the movement toward the Court which, I understand, is setting in in America, is a most sound and hopeful movement. To outlaw war definitely and must first definitely establish law. That is the purpose of the Court, and that is the great hope of the future."

Maurice Discusses Armaments.

Major General Sir Frederick Maurice, Chief of Operations of the British General Staff during the war, at his round table on the limitation of armaments said that the unofficial objections in the British Empire to the Geneva Protocol were that the protocol would in effect commit the British Empire to war without the consent of its citizens.

"But the official objections were more serious," he said, "by far the most important was the objection that the British navy might be used by the League to blockade an aggressor State, and that the United States, not being a member of the League, the British navy might be called upon to interfere with the military traffic of the United States and so bring about the very conditions which had brought America into war on three previous occasions."

Professor Berardotte Schmitt of the University of Chicago at the round table of European political conditions suggested the policy of exchanging minorities, which has been used by the Greeks and Turks, as a solution of Central European minority problems. He intimated that the expulsion of Germans from Poland might be in pursuance of this policy.

At the round table on Inter-American relations Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, praised the American Federation of Labor for having pointed the way to cooperation between the American and Mexican people.

Dr. Guillermo A. Sorell, Secretary General of the Inter-American High Commission, advised a policy of assistance toward Mexico on the part of the world and expressed his faith in the ultimate success of the Government of President Calles.