

'Curb England,' Final Word to Irish Mission

Three Delegates, Who Will Sail To-day for Paris, Hear Orators Demand Fall of Naval Power

Get American Passports

Justice Cohan in Speech Interprets This to Mean Full United States Backing

Three American delegates who hope to plead for Irish freedom before the peace conference will sail for France this morning, with demands that England's naval power be broken down still ringing in their ears.

The demands were voiced by Justice Daniel F. Cohan and were roundly applauded by an audience that gathered at the McAlpin Hotel to bid farewell to the delegates. Other speakers announced the decision of American friends of Irish freedom to accept no compromise with England—to demand nothing short of the right to establish an Irish republic.

Incidentally, the three men interpreted the action of the State Department, which granted them passports to go to France earlier in the day, as an evidence of sympathy in their purposes. The passports announce the intention of the delegates to plead the cause of Ireland before the conference, and as such, said Justice Cohan, give the delegates not only the backing of the 20,000,000 Irish-Americans in the United States, but the 100,000,000 Americans as well.

Claims Nation's Backing

"We are nearer to seeing the dream of our existence come true than ever before," said Justice Cohan. "In the face of the action of the State Department to-day, which issued passports for these delegates, knowing their intentions, we can readily see that they have the backing of the entire American people."

"These delegates go to France as delegates for Ireland and, with England's consent, if possible, and without it if necessary, to plead the cause of the Irish republic before the peace conference."

"They are going to ask the conference to show that not only the military power of the Continent, but the naval power of that island, is to be crushed. They want to show that autocracy of kings and hands has been banished."

"The great power of England, with which she holds the peace of the world in her hand, must be broken. With her consent, or without it, this must be accomplished."

Will Alienate World

"If England wants to do what she is entitled to do—that is, govern her own people and her colonies, if they consent—she may continue to do so. But if England refuses to take warning from the empires that have ceased to exist, then the liberty loving people of the world will rise up and teach her a lesson."

"If England wishes to remain, with Japan, one of the two last remaining empires on the earth, she may do so only with that understanding."

Dr. Patrick McCartin was even more emphatic in his words of warning as to the possible result of the refusal of the peace conference to hear the delegates.

"The delegates now going to France may fail," he said, "but they will have accomplished something elsewhere. If the peace conference refuses to give them the authority they are seeking, they will get the authority from beyond the Rhine. As President Wilson has said, 'The working man is in the saddle.' He has seized the reins of government from the Rhine to Vladivostok and there is a lesson in that."

for all who refuse to grant Ireland Justice.

"The conference will have to act only on the basis that the Irish republic exists. Any compromise from that position will lose the sympathy of the working man for the cause."

Delegates Leave To-day

The delegates who will sail this morning are Edward P. Dunne, former Governor of Illinois and former Mayor of Chicago; Frank F. Walsh, now practicing law in New York; and Michael J. Ryan, city solicitor of Philadelphia. Each of the representatives of the Convention of the Irish Race, which met in Philadelphia, announced his decision to make a stand for recognition of an Irish republic.

"Without such recognition there can be no real peace, no honest league of nations," said Mr. Ryan. "Ireland must be recognized as a republic and the Irish as a free people."

Concern Shown at Washington Over Peace Table Split

Differences on Reparation and Policy Toward Bolshevik Cause Anxiety; Fear Lenin Recognition

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Both in the State Department and among administration Senators there is great anxiety over the reports from Paris of the sharp split in the peace conference, particularly over the action to be taken with regard to the Bolsheviks and the differences over reparation.

There is a fixed opinion in many minds here that the President is paving the way to recognition of the Lenin and Trotsky government. This is not credited at the State Department, where a high official declared he would be "amazed" if the President should take such a course.

It is stated positively at the State Department that there has been no recognition whatever of Martens, the Bolshevik ambassador. There has not even been an acknowledgment of the receipt of his credentials. His papers have been forwarded to Paris, it is said, for consideration of President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing. Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk has not been in Washington since Martens sent in his credentials, but it is said at the department that he would not handle this question anyhow, it being a matter which in the very nature of things would have to be sent to Paris for action.

Still Hope in Wilson

Administration Senators do not view the Bolshevik situation with great alarm, being confident that Mr. Wilson will smooth this out in some way, and postpone any action until a more propitious time. They are more worried about the differences over reparation.

"It seems to me," said Senator Hitchcock, the President's warmest defender on all questions before the Paris peace conference, "that there is no necessity of taking any immediate action with regard to the Bolsheviks. That is a matter which could be permitted to run along until afterward. I cannot conceive, when the time comes to deal with it, that the Bolsheviks could offer any effective resistance to whatever the Allies might decide to do. In the matter of force they are disorganized, practically a mob. They have no munitions. They have no good officers, save a few who are not in sympathy with their purposes. They could not oppose seriously such a force as the Allies could send against them."

Obstacle Seen in Reparation

"The differences over reparation seem to me very serious indeed. I fear that France and Great Britain, too, are hoping for too much. They are hoping for far more than Germany can possibly pay. The last British election was won on the platform of making Germany pay the entire cost of the war. Germany would simply disintegrate under such a burden. It would not be possible to obtain it."

"But it is very important that there should be speedy conclusion of peace with its accompanying return to normal. That is where Senators opposing this or that in the peace treaty will find public opinion not only of the country, but of the world, so strong that they will not be able to stand up against it."

Godsol Freed By Verdict of Appeals Court

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27, 1919, after all the court proceedings had been had, tending to prove that the Pierce Arrow Company had been the only possible "victim" of Godsol's operations.

Merton E. Lewis, former Attorney General of New York, under whom an investigation was made into the Godsol case for the French government, has declared in a letter to Senator J. Henry Walters, of Syracuse, that "the record does not, in my opinion, disclose evidence sufficient to justify any charge that Mr. Godsol (Godsol) made any false representations to any one either in France or within the state of New York."

At the time of Godsol's arrest, however, the newspapers were full of stories which intimated that the facts were all the way from his having stolen millions of dollars from the French government—there was no charge at any time that he had defrauded the auto truck manufacturers and the possibility that he was actually a Frenchman.

Godsol's friends allege that his prosecution was purely political, and was really aimed not at him, but at the French government.

Today's decision, Justice Robb, with whom Justice Van Orsdal concurred, said in part:

"Viewed from any angle, we can find no competent and adequate evidence (which, as we understand means substantial evidence) in support of the charge against Godsol. The complaint that false representations were made to the Pierce Arrow Company, that the money was obtained from the French government. The contract of purchase was between the Pierce Arrow Company and the government. Payments by the government to the Pierce Arrow Company in this country, and the commissions here involved. In short, it is the Pierce Arrow Company which is the victim of a political battle between Captain André Tardieu, then French High Commissioner in this country, and Albert Thomas, the French Socialist leader, who was Minister of Munitions at the time Godsol, or his Paris firm, was made agent for various American types of motor trucks suitable for army use."

No Fraud Seen

"The theory of the prosecution is that no agency was necessary. In other words, that exactly the same number of trucks would have been purchased by the French government had the Godsol agency not intervened. It logically follows that no deception was practiced upon that government. It wanted Pierce Arrow trucks, and it got what it wanted, at an agreed price. "But it knew that an agency did intervene, and that knowledge came to it immediately following the creation of the agency."

"Since commissions are usually considered a necessary incident of agency, it is somewhat strange that more than two years should have elapsed before any effort was made to deal directly with the Pierce Arrow Company. Of course, that company would have been perfectly willing to eliminate the agency, but, having unsuccessfully tried direct dealings, it ought not to be convicted of bad faith by a finding based upon pure suspicion that it made a corrupt bargain with Godsol."

Godsol was arrested last March and held without bail on a complaint sworn to by Ambassador Jusserand for his extradition to France. Justice Hitz, of the District Supreme Court, sitting as a committing magistrate heard the evidence and held Godsol for extradition for trial by a court competent to try the question of his guilt or innocence.

Counsel for Godsol sued out a writ of habeas corpus, which was heard by Justice Gould, who ordered the release of the prisoner. When the government appealed Godsol was released on \$50,000 bail to await action of the Appellate Court. He deposited Liberty bonds.

The United States attorney and counsel for the French government contended that as the committing magistrate had found "sufficient ground" for the charge of false pretenses Justice Gould could not review that finding on habeas corpus. Disposing of this contention, Justice Robb says: "Of course, the writ of habeas corpus is of much narrower scope than a writ of error, but it would be valueless, indeed, did it not permit a reviewing court to determine whether, under the laws of the land and there is substantial evidence tending to prove the guilt of the accused. Our sense of obligation to foreign powers under extradition treaties ought not to outweigh our sense of duty to the accused and cause us to surrender him in violation of those well settled principles of criminal procedure which from time immemorial have characterized Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. Persons charged with crime in foreign countries, who have taken refuge here, are entitled to the same defenses as others accused of crime within our own jurisdiction."

Direct Purchases Impossible

Commenting on the alleged false pretenses, Justice Robb remarks that "it is common knowledge that agents, and particularly those who are successful, usually express themselves in optimistic terms. Optimism is a part of their creed, and necessarily so. "It thus appears from the testimony of the French officers that Godsol's firm was in a very strange strategic position with respect to the purchase of automobiles required by the French army. Of course, Perry understood why he was sent to Paris. He must have known that the officials of his company had been unable to secure any business between November and March, and it is quite probable that when he learned of the friendly relations existing between the French purchasing bureau and Godsol's firm he became convinced that through that firm his company would be almost certain to get business."

"The Pierce Arrow Company endeavored to do business direct with the French government. It was unsuccessful, and, exercising its undoubted right, it appointed an agent and proceeded in a usual and reasonable manner. Of course, the price to the French government was 'burdened' with those commissions, but that is true of all sales, and because that government now is convinced that it should not have permitted an agency to intervene is no ground for holding Godsol, whose firm succeeded where its principal failed, guilty of a crime."

Charge Called Unwarranted

After reviewing the record at some length and dismissing the two cabigrams, so much relied on by the prosecution to sustain the charge of false pretenses, with the statement that it is not apparent upon what theory they constitute evidence against the accused, Justice Robb declares the case "throughout seems based upon unrelated and unwarranted suspicions, from which strained inferences have been deduced."

"The French War Office," says the justice in his opinion, "knew that Godsol's firm represented a considerable number of automobile firms, and it does not appear that the propriety thereof ever was questioned. From the testimony of the officers of the French automobile service it is apparent that the firm was in a favorable and apparently unique position to obtain orders for its principals. That business was obtained by

the Pierce Arrow Company immediately after Godsol's firm became its agent must be admitted; indeed, it is not denied. Here, again, in the face of admitted fact, the judge asked and found that Godsol had nothing to do with obtaining these orders; in other words, that the Pierce Arrow Company would have obtained the business anyway. We think the logical inference deducible from the facts is to the contrary. But, even assuming that Godsol's firm did nothing it is not for the French government to complain, since the Pierce Arrow Company saw fit to enlist the services of Godsol and is not now complaining."

Godsol Amassed Wealth While Still a Boy by Selling Synthetic Gems

Frank J. Godsol is a native of Cleveland. He was wealthy at twenty-five and a millionaire at thirty, having started as a jewelry salesman and branching out as the owner of a round-the-world chain of stores that specialized in synthetic gems.

Twelve or thirteen years ago he became a citizen of France, after having settled in Paris and ventured into the automobile and moving picture theatre businesses. When Germany started the war he was drafted into the French army, and it was while still a private and the driver of a French general's motorcar that he entered into the contracts with the French War Office which afterward were made the basis of fraud charges.

Godsol is credited with having made about \$1,500,000 a year throughout the period of the war. He was arrested in March, 1918, when he went to Washington and surrendered. All along he maintained that his contracts were legitimate and that he was simply the victim of a political battle between Captain André Tardieu, then French High Commissioner in this country, and Albert Thomas, the French Socialist leader, who was Minister of Munitions at the time Godsol, or his Paris firm, was made agent for various American types of motor trucks suitable for army use.

As a matter of fact, the same charges were preferred against him in 1916, while he was in this country on a purchasing mission. He returned to Paris, confronted his accusers and was exonerated.

After Godsol had surrendered in Washington the proceedings to extradite him were proceeding at that time, though he was urgent for a court test. He was held in the District of Columbia jail from March until July. And all the while he drew commissions on the French army truck purchases by virtue of the War Office contracts.

Meanwhile, through his wife, the sister of his office chief in Paris, he conducted his business as a partner of A. H. Woods and other theatrical managers in New York.

William J. Bryan, former Secretary of State, became interested in the case and was said to have presented Godsol's plea to the State Department. Various state officials of New York also became assured of his innocence and interested themselves in his behalf. That was prior to the court phase of the proceedings.

Godsol was the son of a jewelry manufacturer of Cleveland, an immigrant from Russia. He went West while still a boy and amassed a fortune in a few years in Montana. Then he established the Sarcetecora and Brazilian diamond business, that had an amazing success. Later he invaded Europe and launched the Tecla Pearl, a synthetic gem which enabled the possessors of priceless strings of pearls to put their treasures in safety deposit boxes and at the same time appear properly jeweled.

He has just turned forty-five.

Officers Likely to Lose Grade in New Army

Applicants Warned That Lack of Legislation May Cause Cut in Numbers

WASHINGTON, March 31.—War army officers who are applying for commissions in the permanent establishment were warned in a War Department circular to-day that because of lack of legislation they should consider carefully before placing themselves in that classification. Applications for reclassification with a view to discharge when the services of the officer can be spared will be considered.

It is suggested that a general reduction in grade of temporary officers upon entering the permanent establishment appears probable, and regulations governing the grade to which officers are to be appointed, and their relative rank, cannot be formulated until legislation authorizing appointments is enacted.

"While due credit will be given for service rendered during the war," says the circular, "officers cannot expect to retain the grades attained by them under war conditions."

Sergeant Survives Beating

Fort Totten Man, Reported Killed by Assault, May Recover

Colonel Willoughby Walke, commandant at Fort Totten, declared yesterday that Sergeant Frank H. King, who was reported to have died Saturday night in the post hospital, has not succumbed to his injuries and there is a chance for his recovery.

King, who is fifty-seven years old, and had been in France seventeen months with the 44th Regiment, Coast Artillery, was attacked as he lay asleep in the barracks. His skull was fractured.

Colonel Walke would not say whether the suspected assailant of King had been apprehended, but he declared a court of officers had been appointed to investigate the case. Soldiers under suspicion said two or three men under suspicion were in the guard house. Robbery is suspected as the motive for the assault. King was said to have frequently exhibited as much as \$1,000, which he carried with him in cash.

Dr. Day Blames Dr. Porter

Former Says Sister Prevented Cold Storage Investigation

Dr. J. C. Day, Commissioner of Public Markets, testified at the John Doe milk inquiry before Chief City Magistrate McAdoo yesterday that he was prevented from making an investigation of the cold storage plants in this state by the action of Dr. Eugene Porter, head of the state Council of Farms and Markets.

Two weeks ago, Dr. Day said, he offered a resolution at the meeting of the council calling for an investigation and the resolution was adopted. Dr. Porter asked that the investigation be not started until he was ready to take part in it.

Wilson Leads To Socialism, Says Bailey

Continued from page 1

racy; they stigmatize every man who believes in a faithful observance of the Constitution as a 'reactionary,' and they denounce those who defend the right of private property as 'subversive to the interests'."

"How then can any man who believes in the principles of the Democratic party vote for such men? They reject Democratic principles, and apply in the conduct of our government, principles which Democrats have always opposed. If you and I help to elect such men to office, we have no right to complain at the manner in which they administer our public affairs."

"I am fully persuaded that within the next years the Democratic party must either repudiate President Wilson, or it must embrace practically all the Socialist doctrines. He has already led our party—or rather I should say, he has already driven our party—into a reluctant support of many socialistic measures, and before his term expires he will have committed us, unless his power in that regard is challenged, irrevocably to socialism, under the name of 'Progressive Democracy.'"

"What then can you and men like you say to yourselves and to your friends? Will you say that you allowed Mr. Wilson to deceive you? You can hardly excuse yourselves on that plea, because every Democrat in the United States with intelligence enough to know why he is a Democrat, knows that Mr. Wilson is a Socialist—or at least, he is not a Democrat, if Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson were Democrats."

"The Socialists understand the attitude of the President, if Democrats do not, and 40 per cent of the men who voted for Eugene Debs in 1912 voted for Mr. Wilson in 1916. I say this because the Socialists polled almost 1,000,000 votes for Debs in 1912, while

they polled less than 600,000 votes for their Presidential candidate in 1916. Where did those 400,000 Socialist votes go? Nobody supposes that they remained at home, nor does anybody suppose that any of them were cast for Judge Hughes; they must, therefore, have been cast for President Wilson. "A Socialist preacher and teacher recently wrote a book entitled 'Woodrow Wilson and the World's Peace,' in which he describes the President as 'revolutionary beyond anything his words reveal, beyond anything his contemporaries have discerned,' and further declares that, 'as compared with Woodrow Wilson, there are Socialist spokesmen who are Bourbon in their understanding and their sympathy.' The man who wrote that description of the President has since the publication of the book in which it appears been appointed by the President to represent the United States at a most important conference.

"I may not accomplish much by a public and emphatic protest against the present trend of Democratic legislation and administration; but it is certain that I could accomplish nothing by remaining silent, and when the disaster comes—as come it must, if we persist in our present course—I shall have the unseemable satisfaction of knowing that I have done what I could to avert it."

"Sincerely your friend,
"JOSEPH W. BAILEY."

Yale-Harvard Air Race Next Will Be Feature of Exhibition at Atlantic City

Intercollegiate aeroplane races between Yale and Harvard will be a feature of the Pan-American Aeronautical Exhibition which is to be held at Atlantic City during May. It was announced at the Aero Club of America yesterday that Harvard had made two entries in the international airplane races. Yale has already entered several contestants.

Ralph and Herbert Pulitzer yesterday offered a trophy for annual competition to be open to military and naval aviators. The first competition for the trophy, which is to be known as the "Aerial Derby," will be held at Atlantic City. The trophy is for the longest non-stop flight.

Palmer Puts Curb On Espionage by Private Citizens

Practice Necessary in War, but Contrary to Ideas of Government, He Says; No Further Recognition

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Private organizations formed to detect violations of law will not be permitted to cooperate with the Department of Justice in the future, Attorney General Palmer announced to-day in a statement instructing all departments of the Attorney General's office to refuse to recognize such private agencies.

"Espionage conducted by private individuals or organizations is entirely at variance with our theories of government and its operation in any community constitutes a grave menace to that feeling of public confidence, which is the chief force making for the maintenance of good order," the Attorney General said.

"During the last two months my department has received communications from a number of private organizations calling attention to the fact that they have been formed for the purpose of systematically detecting violations of law and continuously offering to supply the Department of Justice with information of this character gathered by them."

Informal "Tips" Welcome

"It will be impossible for my department to have any connection, official or semi-official, with these organizations. This department welcomes at all times information which is germane to its work, from whatever source it may come. It has been the traditional policy of this department, however, grounded on sound reasons, not to confer its sanction upon private organizations and not to establish with

them any relations of an official or semi-official character. The only exception to this long-established policy, if it can be called an exception, was the formation during the war of the American Protective League, which was organized with the approval of the Attorney General and operated under the direct supervision of the bureau of investigation of this department."

"During the war there was need for such an organization auxiliary to this department, and the members of the American Protective League rendered service of the greatest value. Nevertheless, my predecessor, Attorney General Gregory, requested that an organization be disbanded, and in conformity to his wishes it went out of existence on February 1, 1917. It was his view, in which I heartily concur, that no organization, even of this type, should receive official recognition from this department in times of peace."

Private Espionage Depreciated

"Espionage conducted by private individuals or organizations is entirely at variance with our theories of government, and its operation in any community constitutes a grave menace to that feeling of public confidence, which is the chief force making for the maintenance of good order."

"Furthermore, on reflection it must be obvious to every one that for a government agency to maintain a relationship whatever with private bodies engaged in this work would, in the end, result in impairing the confidence of the public in the disinterestedness and impartiality of government investigations."

Smith Calls Conference

Staff Correspondence

ALBANY, March 31.—Governor Smith to-night summoned all the Democratic Senators and Assemblymen to a secret conference in the executive chamber at the close of the legislative session. It is known that the Governor is not pleased with the way his legislation has been treated by the majority, and it is believed that at to-night's conference a plan of action will be determined upon to try to rescue some of the Smith programme out of the legislative body. The conference was still on at midnight.

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