

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

THE WEATHER. Today—Rain. Tomorrow—Cloudy; continued cool. Highest temperature yesterday, 53; lowest, 49.

Turn to the financial page this morning. Read a different New York stock list. Most complete quotations published in Washington.

NO. 4584 WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1919. THREE CENTS.

Senators to Quiz Wilson on Treaty In Open Session

Republican Leaders Confer on Procedure When President Returns to Urge Confirmation of Compact—Penrose Says League Covenant Can Be Separated From Peace Document—Shantung and Fiume Features Considered.

The plan of having President Wilson sit in at open sessions of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations when it takes up the discussion of the peace treaty was under consideration by prominent Republican Senators yesterday.

It was suggested at a conference held in Senator Lodge's office that it might be advisable to have the President advise with the committee and explain all the disputed portions of the treaty and the league of nations covenant.

Fuller Light Desired. A majority of the Republican Senators are committed to the policy of having the doors of the Senate thrown wide open when the treaty is considered.

It is also understood that most of the Republicans who will be members of the Foreign Relations committee will favor open sessions of the committee. This has never been done before, but Republican Senators take the position that the fullest light should be thrown upon all the provisions of the treaty and the reasons for their inclusion in the document.

It is for this reason that the suggestion has been made that the President should be invited to attend the committee sessions. Senators believe there would be a great advantage in hearing from the President's own lips the reasons why Shantung peninsula has to be taken away from China, for instance, or why German East Africa should be given to England, rather than to Belgium.

Members of the committee want to inquire into all such questions before making up their minds about the treaty. It is argued that they can obtain this information in no more satisfactory manner than by having the President attend the hearings and give to them at first hand.

Precedents Don't Count. The calling of the President to confer with the committee would shatter all precedents of Senatorial procedure, but for that matter the opening of the doors of the Senate when the treaty is taken up would also be contrary to all precedent and precedents do not count for much these days anyway.

The conference in Senator Lodge's office was attended by Senators Penrose, Smoot, Moses, New, Watson, Borah and others. A great many things were discussed, among them being the problem of reorganization of the Senate and the probable attitude of the party organization on the league of nations question. It was stated that no definite conclusions were reached.

There was another conference in Senator Borah's office which was attended by Senators Norris, Johnson, of California; Keayon, McNary and Borah. This conference had to do with the fight Senator Borah is making against the election of Sen-

Belgium before his return and while there, is expected to open his campaign for ratification of the treaty and support of the league of nations.

The message the President cables over to be read to Congress when it convenes in extra session is expected to be very short and devoted almost entirely to domestic questions.

After his treaty message, his intention to go before the country is expected to be carried out. His friends here, who have been urging the course for some time, declare they are confident the President will make the trip. They believe that he can bring support of the people behind him and force speedy action in the Senate on the treaty.

Longest of Messages. His treaty message, private advice indicates, will be one of the longest the President has ever delivered to a joint session of Congress. He expects to review the whole international situation and developments requiring certain of the proposals in the peace treaty.

Allies Comment Scornfully Upon German's Tirade

London, May 10.—Here are some of the comments by the various peace delegations in Paris on Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's speech at the Trianon Palace Wednesday, as gathered by the correspondent of the Daily Mail.

United States—"Crude and sordid. Not a spark of sporting instinct in it."

Britain—"Insolent and impudent. The Germans should be taught a lesson."

France—"It shows the world what the Germans really are."

Japan—"Overbearing, but tinged with nervousness. Addressed to the German public rather than to the allies."

Jugo-Slavia—"A profound diplomatic mistake. It withheld all pity the allies might have felt toward him."

YANKS BACKING FINNISH DRIVE

Troops, Whose Withdrawal Was Promised, Operating Against Petrograd.

Paris, May 10.—Allied troops, including Americans, it was reported tonight, are being used in the Murmansk region to support the Finnish drive on Petrograd, instead of being withdrawn, as promised.

Verification has been received that two American railway soldiers have been killed in that section, but military officials here were inclined to believe the allies are operating there only to beat back the Bolsheviks as part of the withdrawal movement.

Treaty Message Expected To State "Wilson Doctrine"

That President Wilson, in his peace treaty message to Congress, will enunciate a new "doctrine" on America's future interest in foreign affairs, is the conviction of his friends here.

YANKEE FLIERS ARRIVE SAFELY AT TREPASSEY

May Start for Azores Today On Third Leg of Flight.

EAGER FOR THE HONORS Spirit of Rivalry Grows Tense Between Americans and British.

Trepassey, N. F., May 10.—Two of the three giant United States Navy seaplanes—the NC-1 and NC-3—are here awaiting the first favorable moment to hop off on the third long leg of their cross-Atlantic flight, and their crews are eagerly anticipating the honor of getting away first in the epochal flight.

Broken Propeller. Like monster ducks, the two great planes splashed into the waters of Trepassey Bay after flying from Halifax. The NC-1 was first to arrive, striking the water and sending up a great shower of spray at 2:41 Washington time. Having left Halifax at 7:47 a. m., she covered the 474 miles in 6 hours and 54 minutes.

A broken propeller compelled the N. C.-3 to put back to Halifax shortly after the start, for repairs. Apparently Commander Towers, in charge of the flight, directed the sister plane not to wait for the N. C.-3, for the N. C.-1 proceeded steadily, while the other returned.

The propeller trouble was remedied in record time and the N. C.-3 again took the air at 11:29, New York time, arriving here at 6:50, New York time, or seven hours and ten minutes after starting.

Each of the two planes eclipsed the average speed made on the first leg of the journey, which was sixty nautical miles an hour.

The N. C.-1, which made an enclaved landing at Chatham, Mass., Thursday afternoon, while accompanying her sister planes on the first leg of the flight from New York to Halifax has been repaired at the air station at Chatham and will leave that place for Halifax tomorrow morning, weather permitting, and with good luck should arrive here Monday night.

Intense Rivalry. The NC-1 and NC-3 will not wait for the NC-4, if weather conditions favor a hop off for them before her arrival, but will start on the long third leg of the flight—1,000 nautical miles, or 1,280 land miles—the first moment the weather gods permit.

This was made clear this afternoon when Capt. Crenshaw, on the flagship Prairie, said the NC-1 may swing overseas tomorrow, weather permitting.

Final decision upon the question as to the start will be made by Commander Towers, but naval officers are satisfied that it will not necessarily be delayed for the disabled plane to join them, though the NC-4 may be here tomorrow morning.

The Prairie is equipped with shops in which all needed parts so that repairs can be made in record time. The spirit of rivalry is growing.

LOST AIRPLANE FOUND AT SEA

Destroyer Discovers Wreckage of Aircraft that Fell In Flight April 25.

Boston, May 10.—The wreck of the naval seaplane lost on April 25, while flying from Boston to Chatham, Mass., was found forty miles east of Peaked Hill Bar, off Provincetown, naval officials stated today.

The plane, which was piloted by Lieut. J. S. Buchanan, and carried Ensign John Howard and Electrician Bernard Torres, was found by the destroyer McDermott.

Faults and Virtues Of Those Who Led

What Generals Did and Did Not Accomplish in Struggle.

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For many years after this war, perhaps in every generation that follows the men who fought in it, there will be criticism and controversy about its generalship. Mud will be thrown—not in handfuls, but in bucket-loads—upon the French and British generals, perhaps also upon American generals, by officers and men who believe that battalions were needlessly sacrificed in certain actions; that horrible blunders were made from time to time, and that victory might have been gained at less cost if the strategy and tactics of the high command had been more scientific, and quicker in understanding the enemy's weakness or strength in certain places on certain days.

There is no man at present who can give exact judicial decisions upon the particular conduct of the generals in the fields, whoever they may be, because a mass of minute and technical evidence is required before there can be a summing up of defense or blame in even a small action, still more in a series of battles like those fought on the British front, and that is hardly available.

Views of Observer. All that is possible at the present time is to analyze in a broad and general way the leading qualities of our command, and to touch upon some of the weaknesses and failures of the system, character and actions of the commanders. In this article I propose to put down, not in any dogmatic spirit, some of the conclusions I have reached about British generalship, as far as I was able to observe it during the war. The official war correspondents with the British armies in the field, of whom I had the honor to be one, had considerable opportunity of gauging the quality of the generals in command, because we visited their headquarters constantly during the progress of battles, had a close knowledge of their staffs, and enjoyed personal friendship with many of them who came as guests to our own mess or invited us to theirs.

From the point of view of personal character, no body of men could be more admirable, as great gentlemen of the old-fashioned English type—which is a very good type, in its own way. They had the easy dignity of men who belonged to good English, Irish and Scottish families, and who, for the most part, had been dedicated from youth to the profession of arms, like their fathers and grandfathers as a hereditary caste. Many of them had served in India, Egypt and South Africa, and had gained distinction

BRITISH REVOLT PLOT RUMORED

Army and Navy Conspiracy To Seize Government Said To Have Been Nipped.

London, May 9.—Officials tonight refused all comment on a report published in an afternoon paper and widely circulated that the British government has nipped in the bud a gigantic plot for a joint revolt by the British army and navy.

Government detectives and secret service agents were said to have discovered the conspiracy through documentary evidence just before the time it was scheduled to be staged. The plot, it was said, was to have British sailors start a mutiny, much along the lines of that which led Germany's revolution and collapse, while troops at various points were to launch wholesale desertions simultaneously.

The plan, it is alleged, provided for the seizure by sailors of the chief British ports.

A manifesto issued by the Independent Labor Party takes sharp issue with the peace treaty as outlined in the official summary, denouncing it as a "capitalistic peace."

The manifesto particularly protests to the Danzig and Saar Valley solutions, saying they contain the seeds of future wars.

V-LOAN TRIUMPH ASSURED, SAYS TREASURY CHIEF

Secretary Glass Confident America Again Is "Over The Top."

D. C. PROVED LOYALTY Capital Made Consistent Record by Giving More Than Asked.

America has "finished the job." Asked for a loan of \$4,500,000,000 by the Government, the nation answered with subscriptions which Secretary Glass believes already exceed that amount. In a statement last night, the Secretary declared that indications were the fifth and last popular drive for war funds had been "largely oversubscribed."

The official figures, issued in connection with the statement, show the Richmond District, in which Washington is included, subscribed 73.69 per cent of its quota. Washington, however, oversubscribed its special quota. "While the official reports to the Treasury Department show only \$1,819,628,900 subscribed up to noon Saturday, official advices from the several Federal Reserve districts indicate that without any doubt the Victory loan is already largely oversubscribed," the secretary's statement said.

Every District Working Hard. "Every district is making a determined effort to gather in every possible subscription before midnight, when the campaign formally closes. "Thus, for the fifth time, the country has met the call of the government for the funds required. Thus, again, the great liberty loan organization has proved its mettle."

Official figures show that the Minneapolis, St. Louis and Cleveland Federal Reserve districts had exceeded their quotas at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Their standings in the oversubscription is in the order named.

Cleveland Jump Is Feature. The feature of the closing day of the campaign was the remarkable jump of the Cleveland district. In last night's official figures, Cleveland stood in ninth place, with 63 per cent of her quota obtained. The district, therefore, subscribed 47 per cent of her quota in one day.

Late reports from Chicago indicated that the Windy City's district had reached its quota, only the tabulation of figures being needed to show the district officially beyond the mark.

New York loan directors tonight telegraphed that their subscriptions already have 50 per cent of their total \$200,000,000. Messages from the loan directors in Boston and Philadelphia said: "Don't worry. Big money is pouring in."

Dallas District Improved. The Dallas district, which has been causing some concern, reported today that at the outset of business it apparently has 50 per cent of its total. With that much unofficially reported, loan leaders there telegraphed that the outlook for an oversubscription was good.

The Atlanta district reports that CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

BAKER NAMES BOARD ON COURTS-MARTIAL

A board representing the regular army, the national guard and the reserve corps was appointed by Secretary of War Baker yesterday to investigate the court-martial system in the army and to make recommendation which will be presented to Congress during the coming session.

Maj. Gen. Francis J. Kernan, former commander of the service of supply in France and for a time commander of combat units, is chairman.

His associates are Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan of the Twenty-seventh Division and Lieut. Col. Hugh W. Ogden, former judge advocate of the Forty-second Division, who in civil life is a prominent Boston lawyer.

Germans to Claim Place in Council With Her Allies

Series of Diplomatic Coups Planned by Teutonic Delegation at Versailles—Exchange of Notes Begun—Enemy Asks Admission to League—Appeal for Personal Talk With Wilson Turned Down.

Paris, May 10.—When the time comes for the allied and associated governments to settle accounts with Austria, Germany will spring the first of a series of diplomatic coups she has planned in her peace campaign.

She will claim that the alliance with Austria stands, and that the German plenipotentiaries have a right to sit in the negotiations, giving "aid and counsel" to their "ally."

Austrians Not Agreed. What attitude the Austrian delegation will take toward this claim is still unknown. Herr Klein, head of the Vienna plenipotentiaries, favors incorporation of German Austria in the German empire, while Prof. Lammash, second in influence among the Austrian representatives, is understood to oppose it.

It is regarded as extremely unlikely that the allies and America will back the German plea. Exchange of written notes between the council of four and the German delegates is under way. It began with a lengthy document by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, protesting against many of the essential peace terms.

In a separate note the head of the German delegation also demanded that Germany be admitted to the league of nations on equal footing with other nations.

Allies Quickly Reply. The allied reply to this note was quickly formed and delivered. In it the powers point out that Article I, paragraph 2, of the league covenant, explicitly provides for Germany's admission to the league.

The reply further states that the treaty is the result of mature deliberations based upon the principles of the armistice agreement. The powers, says the reply, cannot admit polemical discussion of the terms, nor the right of Germany to exact new conditions. The terms stand substantially as drafted, the reply states. Only practical suggestions from the German side can be considered.

While his written representations were still being translated into English and French—everything the German plenipotentiaries sent at least two languages—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, after a feverish exchange of wireless messages with the Ebert government at Berlin, and evidently upon the latter's instructions, sent a request to President Wilson—by what route is not known—for a personal interview.

Terms Down Request. The President turned it down flatly, according to press reports here. In such an interview the Count and his government saw the last hope for an entering wedge, at least of "oral discussions" which Clemenceau decisively—and incisively—declined labor in his speech at the Trianon Palace Wednesday.

Never during the whole war, perhaps, has the air vibrated under such steady volume of wireless messages as are now speeding through ether from Versailles to the Eiffel Tower, thence to Nauen, the giant radio handle it from Berlin.

Continued on page two.

Uncle Sam Asked To Rule Mt. Ararat, Noah's Landing

New York, May 9.—America may have a chance to learn more than it now knows regarding Noah's ark, for the United States has been asked to become mandatory of the Caucasian principality of Nakhikhevan, which is at the foot of Mt. Ararat, upon whose summit Noah beached his craft after the exciting cruise.

OFFER TO FEED RUSSIA HELD UP

Nansen Finally Succeeds in Getting Allies' Proposal To Lenine Cabinet.

Paris, May 10.—The proposal to feed Russia under direction of a neutral commission, adopted by the allies on April 17, only reached the soviet government Thursday, it was learned today.

Receipt of this news explained Premier Lenine's failure to answer, but the delay in forwarding the proposal remains a mystery. The obvious method of sending the proposal was by wireless, but the British and French refused to consent to this. Attempts to send the text of the proposal by telegraph were blocked by the Scandinavian countries. The German government also declined to handle it from Berlin.

Continued on page two.

Last of Pacts to Be Made With Enemies by June 30

Paris, May 10.—Confidence was expressed in certain allied circles tonight that the last of the enemy pacts will have made peace by the last of June. The allies are rapidly assembling the articles of the Austrian pact. It is understood the conditions are being drafted as fast as they are completed, and that the document will be ready for submission early next week.

Conclusion of peace with Germany and Austria will mark the end of America's direct participation in the negotiations. The United States was never at war with Bulgaria or Turkey, and her sole interest in the treaties with those countries apparently will be to see that the armistice terms and President Wilson's fourteen points are observed.

Austrians Due Tomorrow. The Austrian delegates, according to the latest advices, are scheduled to arrive at St. Germain, near Versailles, about Monday. Every indication points to their receiving their terms within a day or two after their arrival, at most. They will probably be given a fifteen-day period in which to discuss the conditions before submitting their reply.

After the treaty is in the hands of the Austrians it is probable the allies will take up the Bulgarian and Turkish pacts. The details of the Turkish pact, at least, have already been disposed of, and it is believed that comparatively little time will be required to put these documents into shape.

In the ordinary course of events, the Turks and Bulgars would receive their terms by the middle of June, one of those nations probably by the last of May. It is not known which pact will be taken up first, and it is not at all probable that the Turks and Bulgars will be invited to the conference practically at the same time.

Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, will personally go to Berlin to present his official report to President Ebert and Chancellor Scheidemann, it is said.

May Submit Proposal. Under the rules laid down to govern the negotiations, the Germans have a perfect right to submit any proposals they choose, but the right to discuss the terms in any other way than in writing has been specifically denied them.

In spite of the reports of bombastic differences coming out of Germany, and in spite of the pessimism evident in certain sections of the allied press, allied officialdom, as represented in Paris, refuses to believe otherwise than that the Germans will sign the treaty at the proper time.

The conferees cannot see how the Germans can do otherwise. The enemy delegates know that in the hour they should announce their refusal to accept, the radicals would be swept into power and the radicals have openly declared they want immediate peace, regardless of conditions.

Grip Germany's Throat. Furthermore, the allies have given Germany a veiled warning that refusal to sign will mean economic strangulation. Immediately after the terms were presented to Brockdorff-Rantzau and his colleagues, it was made known that the blockade section of the sur-