



GRAFT CHARGED AGAINST THREE NAVY MEN HERE

Wholesale Traffic in Promotions, Safe Berths and Discharges Is Alleged

All Said To Be Under Arrest

Lieutenant, Boatswain and Steward Are Reported Held at Ellis Island

High ranking naval officers in the 2d Naval District, including New York, admitted yesterday to The Tribune that a wholesale traffic in promotions, safe berths and early discharges had been uncovered here by Navy Department investigators.

The investigation of graft was started weeks ago, according to The Tribune's informants, by Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant of the district, working independently.

Three men at least are reported under arrest awaiting the findings of courts martial. They are said to be confined at Ellis Island. The prisoners, semi-official report has it, are a "J. G." (junior grade lieutenant), a chief boatswain and a commissary steward.

Officer Discusses Case

The man, it is said, were placed under arrest while assigned to the district headquarters, 230 Broadway, and to Naval Training Base, Section 6, at Bensonhurst.

"Chief Boatswain C— was arrested on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," said a high officer of the Bensonhurst station, who could speak with authority. "He is now awaiting the decision of the investigating commission appointed several weeks ago by Admiral Usher. The probe has been going on steadily since then."

"Can you tell the specific charge against him?" was asked by The Tribune's reporter.

"Well, it was for accepting money unlawfully," the officer answered. "I understand that he took money on the promise of getting early discharges from the service for men."

Other Charges Possible

"Was he charged also with appropriating to his own use money from the mess fund?"

"It is quite possible, but I have not heard those details."

When the officer was asked to verify the report that the prisoner in question had appropriated \$200,000 within a year he laughingly declared that it probably would be found to be "no more than \$10,000 or \$15,000."

At the Bensonhurst station and even among the tradespeople in the neighborhood the revelations of graft came as a surprise. "Gobs" and officers alike told of how the chief boatswain, who held a post of importance at the station, had managed to extract an income from almost every activity going on.

"Some time ago he installed laundry machinery inside the station," said an officer. "The 'gobs' had been giving their laundry to outside agencies, but he contrived it so that they had to patronize his laundry, and he even charged them for using it when they did their own washing."

Also Profit in Sales

"Navy shoes were worn out at a tremendous rate last winter, and at first they were given to outside shoemakers. The chief boatswain got wind of this and bought leather and hired shoemakers. Then he refused permission to have shoes repaired outside and took all the profits from the work done on them."

"Another thing—he had a finger in the mess fund. With the cooperation of a commissary steward, now also under arrest, he was able to divert a part of the fund which should have gone to buying food for the enlisted men. He

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Hyman Wants Two Terms to Prove He's 'Best Mayor New York Ever Had'

PALE BEACH, Fla., Feb. 18.—Mayor Hyman made public here to-day his life ambition. He wants posterity to hail him as the "best Mayor New York ever had." In the course of his remarks on his ambitions, His Honor said that the people could elect him for another term if they wanted to.

He added that he didn't want to be Governor of New York State. He even declined any designs on the Presidency. Here is what he said:

"I perform my duties faithfully and well, like people may employ me for four years longer when my present term expires. I have no ambition to be Governor of New York State or President of the United States. I would like to be the best Mayor that New York has ever had. That would be sufficient for me."

When asked whether he was starting a campaign for himself at this stage, the

Soldier, Home 2 Months, Seeks a Job in Vain

"H—AS you all got anything for us?" That was the question which almost drove Private Arrie Holland, colored, out of his mind. Each evening it was repeated when he returned to his room, at 336 West Fifty-fifth Street. It was his wife who asked this question, and for two months former Private Holland was forced to look from her to their baby and answer, "No."

There is a gold chevron on Arrie's sleeve, won by his efforts to down the "bush Germans" in France. There is also a red chevron, telling all beholders that he has been honorably discharged from the service.

Sixty days ago Private Arrie Holland, U. S. A., became plain Arrie again—a dusky citizen who needed a job badly.

A day or so ago the continued vain search got on Arrie's nerves to such an extent that he sought the Knights of Columbus hut in Longacre Square and poured out his woes in something bordering on hysteria.

"Boss," he gulped, "Ah'm bein' drove to highway robbery!"

The returned soldier swept out the hut and tidied up the place and received \$2 for his work. That was the first money Arrie had earned since he came out of the army.

At 336 West Fifty-ninth Street Mrs. Holland waits with the baby for the time when Arrie will return with a joyous "Yes" in answer to her question.

Bill Proposes 10 Per. Drinks For New York

Republicans Who Backed Dry Ratification Said To Be Behind the Measure

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—New York State will be an oasis in an arid country after next July 1 if a bill now being prepared in the legislative bill drafting department becomes a law.

The Tribune can state authoritatively that prominent Republicans here who voted for ratification are behind the measure. One of the Republican legislative leaders said to-night:

"If this bill goes through the thirsty workman of this state under this bill will still have his beer and ale, while wines, even the ports and sherries, would still be at the call of those who prefer them."

Great secrecy is being maintained concerning the provisions of the bill. It is said it will define an intoxicating beverage as any liquor containing more than 10 per cent of alcohol. This would eliminate whiskeys, brandies, gins and strong cordials.

William H. Anderson, of the Anti-Saloon League, holds that the state has not the power to put its own interpretation on what is an intoxicating drink. For a long time it has been known that an effort would be made to put through a 3 or 4 per cent bill, but not until to-night was it believed that a measure which would permit of as high as 10 per cent of alcohol in a beverage would receive any serious consideration.

A number of Assemblymen who voted for ratification have already informed Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the House, that they would be for a liberal interpretation by the Legislature of what constitutes an intoxicating drink. In voting for ratification these men say that they have fulfilled their pledges to their constituents, and they now feel that they are justified in favoring a bill which would permit beer and the light wines. In the Senate the vote claim that at least three of the Republicans who voted for ratification will support such a bill. These Republicans, with the Democrats, it is said here to-night, could muster up enough votes to pass it.

After discussing the future of Mayor Hyman, his honor then turned upon the Bolsheviki, who, he said, were a menace to our form of government. Bolshevism, he charged, was the direct outcome of the oppression by profiteers in the necessities of life. Among these oppressors the Mayor cited Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Wilson & Co., the Cudahy Packing Company and Morris & Co.

"The quicker the Federal authorities put an end to the profiteers," Mayor Hyman concluded, "and bring the profiteers to the bar of justice, the better it will be for the millions of people in the United States. We have no place in this country for Bolsheviki, Bolsheviki makers or red flag paraders."

Bolsheviki Aim To Make 'Reds' Of Schoolboys

New Propaganda Is Growing Into a National Menace, Charges Robert Maisel

Two Societies Are Active

Radical Ideas Inculcated to Insure Their Support by the Next Generation

Robert Maisel, director of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, said yesterday that if the spread of Bolsheviki theory among the young is to be stopped the start must be made outside of the schools. The presence of a few radical public school teachers, he said, is by no means the root of the trouble. Back of the Leninist doctrines so glibly enunciated by New York schoolboys lies, he declares, not a group of independent individuals, but one of the most compactly organized and efficiently working propaganda distribution agencies this or any other country has ever seen.

For several months Mr. Maisel and the organization he represents have been investigating the main springs of Bolsheviki sympathy in this country. He left last night for Dubuque, Ia., to establish organizations to combat Bolshevism.

"In this work," he said, "combating the influences that are being brought to bear on the young is one of the most important tasks."

Agitators Build for Future

According to Mr. Maisel, the Young People's Socialist League and a scattering of so-called Socialist Sunday schools are responsible for the red-tinted sentiments which Dr. Campbell, of the Brooklyn Commercial High School, and other educators recently have found afflicting the immature minds of their pupils.

The instruction of these young people in the theories of the "class war," he said, has been undertaken systematically in the hope that if the proletarian revolution fails within the next few years it will overwhelmingly consummate itself when the generation now in school becomes the citizenship of the American Republic.

The Socialist Sunday schools, he said, aim to inculcate the proletarian theory of industrial government in the minds of children of from five to thirteen years. The Young People's Socialist League, carried on the work with children of from thirteen to eighteen. The organization of these bodies, he said, is not merely local; it is nation-wide.

Investigation, yesterday, developed the fact that, although for the last few years the activities of the Socialist Sunday schools had fallen off, a tremendous impetus has been given to their work within recent months. Today more than a dozen such institutions are flourishing in New York City. The most active are in Harlem and the Bronx. There are also well organized schools in the Yorkville and Brownsville sections.

Socialist Interest Denied

Julius Gerber, executive secretary of the local branch of the Socialist party, although admitting knowledge of the existence of such agencies, denied last night the Sunday schools are in any

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Sweden Denies Asylum For Gen. Ludendorff

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18.—General Ludendorff, the former head of the German military system, who sought asylum in Sweden after the German revolution, will be obliged to leave that country this week, according to a telegram from Malmo. Sweden is said to have refused Ludendorff's application for a renewal of his permit to remain in the country.

Friday, February 21, is the date set for his departure.

Four Classes Of Notes Urged For Next Loan

Short Term Obligations in Forthcoming Campaign Favored in Lower House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Short term notes, maturing in from one to five years, would be offered in the forthcoming Victory Liberty Loan campaign, instead of long term notes, under a tentative agreement reached today by the House Ways and Means Committee to fix the terms of the loan by legislation rather than to give Secretary Glass wide discretionary powers to determine them, as he had asked.

At the same time Secretary Glass, in a statement, explained that the intensive popular campaign would be conducted as planned, regardless of the terms arranged by Congress, and that it would start not later than April 21. The Secretary had asked Congress for authority to issue either bonds or notes as market conditions as the time might warrant, but members of the committee concluded that a new loan issue would necessarily carry with it such a high rate of interest that financial markets might be adversely affected for some time.

Limit of \$17,050,000,000

Under the tentative agreement of the committee, reached in executive session, Secretary Glass would be given discretion of issuing any one or several of four kinds of notes to be prescribed by the legislation. The quantity of these non-negotiable securities would be limited to probably \$17,050,000,000, of which the Treasury now plans to issue only about \$6,000,000,000. The principal features of each of the four kinds of notes proposed would be as follows:

One class would be at a low rate of interest, possibly 4 per cent, and exempt from all Federal taxation.

One would be at a comparatively high rate, possibly 5 per cent, and subject to all Federal taxes.

A third would bear a moderate rate of interest—4½ per cent—was suggested—and be exempt from normal tax levies.

The fourth would be exempt from taxation up to a certain amount.

Terms Not Yet Defined

These terms have not yet been defined, but Treasury officials said the proposed alternatives would satisfy the Treasury Department. They cover all the possible terms which the Treasury might choose, even if it had broad discretion, it was explained. In denomi-

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ITALY REJECTS PLAN FOR MEDIATION WITH SLAVS; NEW TERMS STUN ENEMY

Borah Refuses To Confer at White House

Idaho Senator, Opponent of World League, Will Not Attend Wilson's Dinner

Lodge Intends to Accept

Chairman Hitchcock Says No-Debate Injunction Is Not Accepted Literally

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Fearing the "long standing custom" that meetings at the White House "are always regarded as strictly confidential upon the part of the guests" and that the dinner the President is to give the Foreign Relations committees of the two houses of Congress "would be regarded as especially confidential," Senator William E. Borah to-day declined the White House invitation.

The Idaho Senator, who has been one of the most vigorous opponents of the league of nations idea, said in his letter of declination that his objections to any such league were fundamental and could not possibly be overcome. He did not wish, therefore, to be put in the position of accepting any confidential information which he would not be at liberty to use in public debate.

Senator Borah's Letter

"I greatly appreciate your note honoring me with an invitation to meet the President on February 23 to discuss the league of nations, a matter of most vital concern to the whole country. Meetings at the White House, according to a long standing custom, are always regarded as strictly confidential upon the part of the guests. This meeting, I take it, would be regarded as especially confidential.

"Otherwise the President would have spoken according to his custom to the open Senate. The differences between the President and myself on this question are fundamental. I am sure no suggestions of mine would modify in the slightest the view of the President, and nothing could induce me to support this league as outlined in this proposed constitution, or anything like it.

Won't Attend Meeting

"I feel, therefore, that it would not be fair to the President to accept his confidence or receive from him con-

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Foe Signed Fearing "Moral Collapse"

BERLIN, Feb. 17 (By The Associated Press).—The German government's reasons for accepting the stringent terms for the renewal of the armistice, as outlined in a Weimar dispatch to the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," is that a renewal of military operations following refusal to sign would lead to the complete moral collapse of the German people.

The absolute conviction prevailed that refusal to sign, or dilatory treatment of the proposals, would meet with an immediate advance of the Allied armies beyond the Rhine, involving the occupation of the most important and indispensable industrial districts of West Germany.

The representatives of the parties who participated in the Cabinet deliberations agreed unanimously that the people as a whole would neither understand nor approve such an outcome, and that, therefore, there was no alternative except to sign under protest.

The Berlin papers generally come to the same conclusion, except the conservative organs, such as the "Kreuz Zeitung" and the "Allgemeine Zeitung," which declare that the government should have refused to sign the terms, thus forcing the Allies to take the responsibility for a renewal of military operations.

31,000 'Reds,' 95 Guns Taken By Denikine

Anti-Bolshevik Army Reaches Caspian After Having Scattered 100,000 of Foe

ODESSA, Feb. 13.—The anti-Bolshevik army of General Denikine has reached the Caspian Sea, having advanced 350 verstas (231 miles) and captured 31,000 prisoners, 95 guns and eight armored trains.

In the victorious advance, General Denikine's army scattered a Bolshevik force of more than 100,000. Bolsheviki war material in railroad cars, which stretched for a distance of thirty miles, also was captured.

General Denikine now will be able to turn his attention to the Don region, where the position of the forces opposed to the Bolsheviki has been precarious for several weeks.

General Denikine, former chief of staff of the Russian army, is the military power behind the anti-Bolshevik government of Ekaterinodar, affiliated in the campaign against the Bolsheviki with the Omsk government of Admiral Kolchak.

For several months General Denikine has been actively engaged against the Bolsheviki, and on January 14, it was reported that he had administered a severe defeat to the Bolsheviki on the River Kuma, in the Caucasus.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 18.—Bolshevik forces operating in the Ukraine, according to advices from Kiev, have suffered several severe defeats at the hands of the Ukrainians.

The Bolsheviki, it is added, sustained their most severe setback about twelve miles from Kiev, to which the Ukrainian government returned several days ago. Other Bolsheviki forces were defeated in the Eastern Ukraine.

Poltava, Kharkov and several other important towns are now held by the Ukrainians. Kharkov is 250 miles east of Kiev.

George N. Peek Named To Head Price Board

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—George N. Peek, of Moine, Ill., former member of the War Industries Board, has been chosen by Secretary Redfield as chairman of the new Government Price Conference Board. Mr. Peek will select his associates.

Americans in Chihuahua Plan to Escape Raids

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 18.—Employees of the American Smelting and Refining Company and other large American concerns operating in Chihuahua have been ordered to prepare to leave for the United States, it was learned to-day. Persistent rumors of impending bandit raids and rebel threats to destroy property are said to be responsible for the proposed exodus of American mine and smelter men.

Boston to Greet Wilson By Wireless Telephone

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—By use of the radio telephone Mayor Peters will welcome President Wilson to this city, while the George Washington is still more than 200 miles from land, it was announced to-night. The wireless telephone device to be used was installed at the headquarters of the Northeastern Army Department to-day. The authorities expect that the George Washington will be in "speaking" distance late Sunday.

If you have trouble, buy more LIBERTY BONDS from us. If you need money, we will buy LIBERTY BONDS from you. John Mull & Co., 61 2nd Ave.—Advt.

Delay of Peace Is Ascribed to Opposing Views

Conflict Between Wilson and France Believed to Have Caused an Impasse

By Frederick Moore

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PARIS, Feb. 17.—The absorbing question of who is delaying peace was raised by the French press to-day. While making no accusations, but carefully retaining their characteristic courtesy, the French newspapers refute the charge of several American newspapers that the French government is responsible.

Responsibility for the delay is the question discussed everywhere in Paris—which is natural, because of the thousands of soldiers of many nationalities constantly on leave here who are longing to return to their homes. It is a question which has often been put to me by Americans less well placed to comprehend what is going on in the five-power council and its sub-commissions, and I have therefore formulated an opinion which I must naturally give as my own, quoting nobody.

Obviously, every group of delegates would deny a charge of obstruction, and it is undoubtedly true that each delegation wants a prompt conclusion of peace, but not on the terms the others have in mind. Any delegation of the five powers undoubtedly could draft a peace document quickly if that delegation alone had the power of determining the articles.

Views Differ Over German Menace

It is the conflict of views which primarily is causing delay, and the most important differences lie between Mr. Wilson and the French, who require that Germany shall be put into such a condition as will prevent her again becoming either a military or commercial menace. As Mr. Wilson's intentions are to prevent the crippling of a defeated enemy, an impasse temporarily exists.

It is contended by the French statesmen that they would be sacrificing the protection and vital interests of their nation by making what is styled a "Wilson peace," whereas Americans who are in a position to know have stated that President Wilson will refuse to sign what might be called the French terms.

The real issues have been reluctantly and slowly faced. Mr. Wilson sought the early formation of a league of nations, to the immediate drafting of which the French and other Allies willingly agreed, in the hope of finding the President more tractable thereafter.

France Would Make Disarmament Sure

During the drafting President Wilson gave way on two main points—first, that Germany should not be included in the league, and second, that Germany shall not be permitted to maintain an army for a period of years. Both were satisfactory to France, although the latter seeks more and wants the league to insure Germany's continued disarmament, which now, in French opinion, is only morally pledged by the league. The recommendations that developed between the American and French delegates before these points were agreed upon already have been recorded in cable messages.

There are two other paramount matters still to settle. On the matter of France's frontier it is probable that the American view will prevail, because the British will not support the French

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Rome Delegates Insist Claims to Dalmatia Be Left to the Peace Table

New Russian Parley Call To Be Issued

Armistice Is Accepted by Germany in Fear People Wouldn't Brook Delay

Italian delegates have notified the peace conference that they will not accept the proposal that conflicting claims of the Italians and Jugo-Slavs in Dalmatia be arbitrated. Under the Jugo-Slav proposal President Wilson was to have been the arbitrator.

The territorial claims of the Serbs, Slovenes and Croats in the plan to create greater Serbia were submitted to the Supreme Allied Council in Paris yesterday.

The Supreme Allied Council is taking steps to hasten the formulation of the peace treaty. It is thought that when President Wilson returns to Paris, March 15, five or six essential provisions of the treaty will have been drafted for submission to the full peace conference.

The Supreme Council has held in abeyance the plan to appoint a mission to investigate the size of a military force which might intervene successfully in Russia.

A decision to issue a new call for a conference of Russian factions is said to have been reached by the council. It is thought that some place other than the Princes' Islands will be named, and that immediate cessation of hostilities by all factions, including the Bolsheviki, be insisted upon.

Dispatches from Weimar state that the German government leaders at first decided not to accept the new Allied armistice terms, and that they receded from that position only because they believed the Entente armies would occupy all of Germany.

Berlin dispatches state that the armistice terms were accepted because of fear of a "moral collapse" of the German people.

Italy Insists Peace Parley Should Pass On Dalmatian Claim

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The Italian delegation to the peace conference, according to an official note, has informed the secretary of the conference that it cannot accept the proposal for the arbitration of Italian and Jugo-Slav claims in Dalmatia as urged by the Jugo-Slavs.

The Italian plenipotentiaries, in their letter to the secretary, explain that all territorial claims are being submitted to the peace conference and they do not believe that recourse should be had to any exceptional procedure.

The territorial claims of the Serbs, Slovenes and Croats were submitted to the Supreme Peace Council at its meeting this afternoon by M. Venizelos, M. Trumbitch and M. Zolger. According to an official announcement, it was decided to submit the questions of the frontiers claims, except those in which Italy is directly interested, to the commission already charged with the question of the frontiers of the Danub.

Greek Claims Weighed

The official statement on the work of the special committee on territorial claims says:

"The special committee for the study of territorial questions relating to Greece met Tuesday at 10 a. m. at the Foreign Office. This committee is composed of the following delegations: Representing America, W. L. Westernman and Clive Day; Great Britain, Sir Robert L. Borden and Sir Eyre Crowe; France, Jules Cambon and Jean Guay; Italy, M. de Martino Castoldi.

"The committee is making an examination of the conditions to be considered in determining the new boundary of Greece and Northern Epirus. The different delegations presented their tentative proposals."

Clemenceau Also Suggested

Early last week the Jugo-Slav delegates to the peace conference asked President Wilson to act as arbitrator in the differences with Italy regarding the eastern coast of the Adriatic. President Wilson suggested that the Italians and Jugo-Slavs discuss their differences. The Italians declined to make a decision at that time.

Later, the Jugo-Slav delegates appealed to President Clemenceau as president of the conference to act as arbitrator, but there have been no reports that the French leader took any action on the question.

New York Tribune Special Cable Service
PARIS, Feb. 18.—The Serb proposal that Serbo-Italian differences regarding frontiers shall be submitted to the arbitration of Mr. Wilson is received without favor in Italian circles here.