'From Press to Home Within the Hour"

The Star's carrier system covers every city block and the regular edition is delivered to Washington homes as fast as the papers are printed.

Yesterday's Circulation, 96,338

TWO CENTS.

(A) Means Associated Press.

No. 29,738. Entered as second class matter post office, Washington, D. C. U. S. OFFERS 5-YEAR PACT

AND DEBT PARLEY IN 1930; FRENCH PLAN, REJECTED "It's All Over," Says How Debt Parley

Caillaux to One of Colleagues.

DEPARTURE PLANS REMAIN UNCHANGED

Hope of Agreement Still Is Held for Meeting This Afternoon.

Flatly rejecting the latest French proposal to refund their four-billion dollar debt, the American Debt Com-mission today made a counterproposal understood in well informed circles to be entirely different from anything yet considered; a tentative five-year plan to be reopened at the end of that

The American plan was said in unofficial circles to have asked the French to pay \$40,000,000 a year for five years. At the end of this five-year time, the American proposal would provide for reopening the entire ques tion of funding the French debt.
French Foreign Minister Caillaux received rejection of his latest offer and the new American counterproposal in a brief session of less than 10 minutes today and immediately went to the Hamilton Hotel for a session with his commission.

Said It's All Off.

Said It's All Off.

In a serious mood, he was known to have placed his arm about one of his close associates and said: "Well, my boy, it's all off."

The French were blue this afternoon, without mistake. The French liner France sails from New York tomorrow night, carrying Caillaux back to Paris. No one could predict shortly after noon today whether negotiations would survive the crisis.

The American proposal was made, it was understood, as a last resort in order to give the visiting com-

in order to give the visiting com mission an entirely fresh matter to consider, and with a view to allowing them the opportunity of postponing for five years the funding of all their

In five years, it is believed the Americans feel France will be better prepared to estimate accurately her future capacity to pay. In that time it was pointed out today by those close to the situation it will be known better than now, how well the Dawes plan will work, in affording to France her reparation payments from Germany It is known that the uncer-It is known that the uncer tainty surrounding future payments from Germany is a large factor in the French hesitancy to go further in their offer.

No Hopeful Signs.

There is also the pending question now of a security pact among European powers which will be decided and be in a more definite state at the end of a five-year period. Some hope was expressed in unofficial American circles that the French might consider the entirely different might consider the entirely different American offer as a basis for further

joint session of less than 10 minutes at the Treasury Department, had been presented by French Finance Minister Caillaux yesterday at a joint meeting of French and American subcommit-tees of the two commissions. M. Cail-laux had offered \$40,000,000 annually for the first five years. \$60,000.00 for for the first five years, \$60,000,000 for the next seven years and an average annual payment over the amortization period of 62 years of not more than \$100,000,000. The French also de-manded a safeguard or security clause.

Whole Plan Rejected.

This whole proposition of the French, it was explained, was rejected as unacceptable by the American com-mission, including the safeguard clause. This security clause had been emphasized as practically a vital fac-tor in any agreement which the French would accept

proposal was not revealed, but it was understood to embody something of an entirely different nature from the line of negotiations previously fol-lowed. One indication was that the American offer might be considered a complete change. What this meant, however, was not made clear.

It was emphasized however that following the conference with Presi-dent Coolidge the American commis-sioners had found the whole French proposal unacceptable, including the

Finance Minister Calllaux, so far as ow, has not altered the Americans know, has not aftered his determination to leave Washington tomorrow morning to embark for France from New York on the French line ship France. This approach-yesterday noon have been well-nigh hectic.

There was no one who could safely predict today whether an agreem (Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

BREAD PRICES SLASHED.

CHICAGO, October 1 (P).—The price of bread, wholesale to dealers, was slashed approximately 20 per cent today by the Ward Baking Co. of Chicago, supplying about 98 per cent of the retailers here.

The cuts enabled dealers to sell the large loaves for 12½ instead of 15 cents and the one-pound loaves for 8½ instead of 10.

Stands at Present France's latest proposal, looking to payment totaling \$6,220, 000 over a period of 68 years, is rejected by the Ameri-

years, is rejected by the American commissioners, who maintain a solid front.

United States makes a counter proposal today. It is believed to be a settlement for five years, with a new funding arrangement made then.

The French and American commissions meet at 3 p.m. today for further conference, when an answer on the American offer of settlement is expected.

can older of the pected.

M. Caillaux, head of the French debt commission, is still determined to sail for home tomorrow aboard the French

morrow aboard the French liner, France.

The so-called security clause, insisted upon by the French commissioners, by which France would be permitted to halt payments and see another revision if her resources prove in-adequate to comply with the settlement, is refused by the

settlement, is refused by the Americans.

President Coolidge fully is in-formed of situation by the American subcommittee, and concurs with the decision.

FRENCH IN ERROR

Conclusion Wrong From Remark of Mellon. Believed Offer Accepted.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

The misunderstanding in the press reports which this morning prema-turely announced an agreement between French and American misions is easily explained. When the subcommittee consisting of Secretary Mellon, Secretary Hoover and Senator Smoot met with a subcommittee composed of M. Caillaux and yesterday the Americans asked that the French put their latest proposal in writing. Everything prior thereto had been oral. M. Caillaux reached for a paper pad and pen and wrote out in longhand the detailed offer and signed it. There had been some suggestion that M. Caillaux had not really come to make a settlement but simply to make a gesture. His action in promptly signing an offer removed all such impressions at once.

Agrees to Submit Offer.

nowever, early this afternon there were no hopeful signs. No French opinion would hazard a guess as to the outcome.

Following the emphatic denial at the White House that any settlement had been reached, negotiations continued this morning, and a joint meeting between the two commissions was set for 3 o'clock this afternoon, when an answer by the French is expected.

The French offer, refused in a short oint session of less than 10 minutes at he Treasury Department, had been resented by French Finance Minister allaux yesterday at a face Minister allaux yesterday at a face Minister allaux yesterday at a face Minister and commission.

The French, however, jumped to the French commissioners at 11 o'clock.

Report Accepted.

Inasmuch as the report to the effect that terms for settlement had been reached emanated from what was supposedly an authoritative source, it was readily accepted as being true. And it was generally supposed today for the treasury Department, had been or respondents, knowing specific and Senator Smoot to be controlling to binding the bargain and been concluded and that the matter of binding the bargain and being the bargain and been concluded and that the matter of binding the bargain and been concluded and that the matter of binding the bargain and been been concluded and that the matter of binding the bargain and been binding the bargain and been been concluded and that the matter of binding the bargain and been been concluded and that the matter of binding the bargain and been concluded and that the matter of binding the bargain and been concluded and that the matter of binding the bargain and been concluded and that the matter of binding the bargain and been concluded and that the matter of binding the bargain and been concluded and that the matter of binding the voices in the American commission, promptly inferred that if the French information was correct the settlement had been reached. The statement issued at the White House was designed to deny such reports. At the time the statement was issued the American commission had not even met to receive the French proposal. Informally, of course, Mr. Coolidge had been apprised of its conlosal. Informally, of course, Mr. coolidge had been apprised of its con-

Proposal Is Unacceptable.

The French proposal is indeed uncceptable. It provides for a payment of an annual average of \$40, 000,000 for five years and \$60,000,000 for seven years thereafter, making a total of \$620,000,000, and then the annual payments would average \$100,000,000 for 56 years. The French arrived at these figures in this way: Having agreed to pay in all an average of \$100,000,000 per year the total amount due in the course of 12 years would be \$1,200,000,000. But in the meantime they would have paid five times \$40,000,000 and seven times \$60,000,000, or a total of \$620,000,000, which when subtracted from the \$1.200,000,000 due in 12 years would leave \$580,000,000 to be deferred. The French suggested that this \$580,000,000 be paid after the 62-year period had ended, namely in six years thereafter the payments averaging the treafter the payments averaging them \$200,000,000 to the content of the payments averaging them \$200,000,000 the paid after the \$200,000,000 the paid after the payments averaging the payment 00,000 for five years and \$60,000,000 thereafter the payments averaging about \$97,000,000 per year. But the Americans feel that any sum post-poned as long as that would not be worth much in present-day values.

Too Distant Maturity.

Any security which has such a far-off maturity date and bears no inter-est would not have much market value. The statisticians figure it out that a dollar at the end of 62 years is worth about 3 cents in present-day value, so the \$680,000,000 would really be worth not much more than \$17,000,000 in actual dollars today.

What the American commission

Reports of Rifts in American Pody Unfounded.

SMOOT AND MELLON ISSUE STATEMENT

Meeting at White House Not to Ask Coolidge Approval.

Emphatic denial was made at the White House today of public reports to the effect that an agreement had peen reached for the settlement of French debt to the United States. At the same time denial also was nade of discord and division among the members of the American deb

This statement, although brief, was in language unmistakably plain, and while it was dictated by Secretary of he Treasury Mellon, head of the American commission, and Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, a member the commission, the statement is known to have had the approval of President Coolidge. Its issuance fol-lowed a conference between President oolidge and the four members of the abcommittee of the American comnission who had been handling the settlement terms with M. Caillaux and his experts since the negotiations were pened here several days ago. The other two members of the subcom mittee present at the conference were Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Representative Crisp of Georgia.

The statement, in full, follows: "The representation in the press on he supposed authority of a member of the French commission that agreement had been reached and purporting to give the terms is entirely incorrect. Such a statement obviously did not come from M. Caillaux, because before the adjournment of the subcommittee last evening the French members were informed by the American members that their proposals not likely to be accepted.

"There has been no difference of ommission. The visit to the President this morning is to inform him of the position of the negotiations No proposal has been made accepta-ble to the American commission and ione has been submitted to the Pres ident for his approval or disapproval. When the subcommittee had con cluded its more than a half hour's talk with President Coolidge and had made public its denial of the debt settlement

story which is known to have come

assent of Fresident Coolinge, publica-tion of the figures of the settlement and the terms of payment and other details, contributed largely to the re-port being generally accepted. Although the White House state-

Although the White House statement today explained that the visit of the subcommittee to the President this morning was merely to inform him of the progress thus far made in the negotiations, it is understood that the President was-advised in minute detail of the several proposals made by the French and of the position taken by the American members. Those who are close to the President and are familiar with his attitude toward the settlement of debts owed the United States by foreign nations intimated today that they would be surprised if President Coolidge put his stamp of approval upon any such stamp of approval upon any peen reached in this morning's press

DELUGE TAKES 20 LIVES.

Many Injured in Japan's Worst Rain in 50 Years.

TOKIO, October 1 (A).—Twenty persons were reported killed today and many were injured in the most torrential rainstorm in Japan in 50 years. At Yokohama 50 houses were crushed by a landslide and serious damage also was reported in the Kanto district.

LYNCHING CLAIM FILED.

PUEBLA, Colo., October 1 (49).— The Mexican government has filed a claim for \$50,000 against the United States as a result of the lynching here wants is that the payments be so after they were alleged to have ad-(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.) mitted slaying a policeman.

How Drunk Is Drunk? Is a Question

TRAIN RECORD CLAIMED.

SEATTLE, Wash., October 1 (4P).—
Engine No. 2517 of the Great Northern Railway pulled into Seattle yesterday 110 hours from the time it left here for St. Paul, establishing what is claimed as a world long-distance record. Twenty-four engineers and twenty-four firemen were used on the trip, which totaled 3,600 miles.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, October 1.—A common standard for determining insobriety has been ineffectually sought for by London's police surgeons. Falling to and the doctors, lead to different conclusions and possibly to the unedity-into the home secretary as to their ideas of fair tests to determine drunkenness. Dr. E. Rowland Fothergill in the British from an excess of alcohol, and yet is rained twenty-four firemen were used on the trip, which totaled 3,600 miles.

Are they not" asks Dr. Fothergill, "complex of two conflicting ideas, which, in interpretation by the police and the doctors, lead to different conclusions and possibly to the unedity ing spectacle of doctors differing in public courts?

"Many a highly placed personage after a banquet is suffering for him from an excess of alcohol, and yet is capable of performing his immediate duties of walking home, although he could not have managed a motor car."

"It is not sufficient to label a government a democracy and simply provide for majority rule. A government must be stable, must insure the protection of law to minorities as well as majorities, the maintenance of in (Continued on Page 4, Column 5.)

WORLD CONGRESS OPENS ITS SESSION By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1925.—SIXTY-TWO PAGES.

Peace Not Law-Made, Kellogg Tells Body-Disarm All, Lobe Urges.

Permanent universal peace must standing of the people, and not from mere dreams of statesmen, Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg told the Interparliamentary Union at the opening session of its twenty-third conference here today.

Seated before Mr. Kellogg in the chamber of the House of Representa tives, which has been opened to the meetings of the union in Washington, were the law makers from 41 nations and his warning that the world cannot have lasting peace until it comes opinion whatever among the American as a mandate from the people themselves was delivered with measured

"Universal peace has been dream of statesmen," the American Secretary of State told his distin-guished audience, "for ages, but no one has yet found a specific. The cure must come from the hearts and understanding of the people. They
must be taught to think in terms of peace; they must realize that there are better means of adjusting international disputes than the arbitra

German Urges Unarmed World.

Carrying further the movement for world peace, Dr. Paul Lobe, president of the German Reichstag, made an impassioned appeal for world disarma-

shouted amid the applause of the conference. Dr. Wirth added that Ger-many honors President Coolidge's ef-forts in this direction and hopes he will not relax until he has succeeded. Among the 300 or more delegates will not relax until he has succeeded. Among the 300 or more delegates in the chamber at the time were those from nations which have only recently emerged from the tragedy of armed conflict, and Mr. Kellogg's words were weighed heavily as he flung them at his audience. Delegates from France sat immediately in front of those from Germany, while scattered elsewhere through the hall were representatives from every hall were representatives from every country that engaged in the World

War War.

"One of the prime objects of your organization is, I understand, to further the cause of peace," Mr. Kellogg began. "A noble aspiration, which will find sympathy in millions of hearts after the great world conflict Nothing will contribute more certainly to peace than for members of the various parliaments and legis lative bodies to meet as you are doing to exchange views on your respective with least the contribution.

Blames False Patriotism.

"The principal causes of wars are national ambitions, national jealousies and racial hatreds. Knowledge and acquaintance remove suspicions, and intercourse softens animosities bifration and judicial settlements have a conspicuous place and are powerful instruments for peace, but there must be more than treaties and conventions.

"There must be the spirit of tol-"There must be the spirit of tolerance and a willingness to submit to arbitration or judicial settlements. How many nations have been plunged into war by a false sense of patriotism! The permanent peace of the world depends on the spread of knowledge and the proper understanding of each other's problems."

Mr. Vellogg reviewed briefly the evolution standing of each other's problems."

Mr. Kellogg reviewed briefly the evolution of "representative democracies" in governments. They are powerful instruments in the maintenance of peace, but parliamentary government, used in its broad sense as including all form of representative democracies. "is today facing as grave problems as at any time within the memory of any man now living." he declared.

Dangerous Forces at Wark

Smoking, Drinking, **Bobs and Lipstick Banned for Brides**

By the Associated Press.

LEIPZIG, Germany, October 1.—
"I pledge to marry only a girl who does not smoke, drink, bob her hair or use a lipstick" is the novel promise exacted from applicants for membership in the Young Men's Anti-Tobacco League.

Twenty per cent of the cigarettes sold in Germany are smoked by women, the league says, and the fair addicts, seeing their complexions fade, are resorting to the rouge pot and lipstick.

HEINEN REVEALS

Says Survivor of Shenandoah Told Him of Conditions Before Break-Up.

LAKEHURST, N. J., October 1.-Benjamin O. Hereth, a Shenandoah survivor, and James Work, chief draughtsman at the air station here, were named today by Capt. Anton Heinen, Zeppelin pilot, as the men who gave him the information upon which most of his testimony was

on the direct order of the court. Rear Admiral Jones, the president, demand ing the names, since the men themselves had not come forward. Heiner ment.

e ef.
'Germany is disarmed; now for in withholding the names yesterday, the disarmament of the world," he said he thought they should be permitted to volunteer the information

Approached by Hereth.

The witness said Hereth came to him and told him what happened as the Shenandoah broke up. He could not say how long Hereth, a machinist mate, had been in the crew Work was the man, Heinen said, who told him that those at the station

him the men were afraid to make the trip on the Shenandoah, Heinen said a man named Buckley at the air sation had told him secretly this. He was unable to say whether Buck-ley was attached to the ship.

Claims Hereth Was Sober. "Then of your own knowledge you know of no member of the crew who was afraid to make the trip?" asked

Admiral Jones.
"Unless Buckley was a member, "Unless Buckley was a member, no," was the reply.

"What was Hereth's condition as to sobriety at the time he talked to you?" inquired Lieut. Comdr. Rosendahl, senior surviving officer.

"He could have sat here in this court with perfect propriety in the condition he was in," Heinen returned. Replying to a hypothetical question put by the court, Capt. Heinen said there were no outside forces in said there were no outside forces in the air that could break up a dirigible unless the hull struceure previously had been strained by internal pres-

Type Case Assumed.

The case assumed for the purposes of the question was that of a ship being tossed up and dropped in the air just as the Shenandoah was, go-

so the \$680,000,000 would really the not much more than \$17, in actual dollars today.

It has a mercian commission is that the payments be so inserted on Page 2, Column 3.)

The men were hanged by a mobing that the payments be so inserted on Page 2, Column 3.)

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The men were hanged by a mobing that the payments be so inserted.

This concluded the more than four thours of cross examination of Heinen.

Before he left the stand he thanked orderly representative government and for the establishment of class rule which may well give us serious thought. I am not an alarmist and I have absolute confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the people of Jose Gonzales and Santos Ortez.

This concluded the more than four thours of cross examination of the described as "the most awful and most difficult duty of my life." He added that he would like it known thought. I am not an alarmist and I have absolute confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the people of several payments as at any time within the memory of any man now living," he declared.

This concluded the more than four the distinguish court for its courtey in what he described as "the most awful and most difficult duty of my life." He added that he would like it known that he head done what he conceived to be his duty to state what was in his mind and his heart.

Gave Clear Warning. The sign which the storm gave to the airship Shenandoah before she was wrecked is one of the greatest danger signals known of in the air. Capt. Anton Heinen, former German Zeppelin pilot, declared today before the naval court of inquiry hire. "When Lieut. Anderson said he saw

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1.) Radio Programs-Page 54.

SHIP BOARD SHEARS PALMER OF POWER

Rescinds Authority Given

Palmer as head of the Emer gency Fleet Corporation and to form ulate a new policy for operation and the future disposal of the Government-owned ships to private interests President Coolidge has appointed H. G. Dalton of Cleveland to make a thorough investigation of the entire situa tion and to report to him.

This action by the President was entirely unexpected, and those who are familiar with the long-standing and bitter row, which has divided the Shipping Board and which has so completely blocked the President's merchant marine policies, are inclined

Halts Fight on Palmer.

Whatever may be the future developments, one thing is taken as being positive in more than one quarter, and that is no move would now be made by the board toward accepting Admiral Palmer's resignation. At least the board is not expected to take any such drastic step until after Mr. Dalton has completed his survey and has reported, and Mr. Coolidge has had time to express himself to Congress regarding this problem.

Mr. Dalton, who is a member of the Shenandoah all along, but without

any such drastic step until after Mr. Dalton has completed his survey and has reported, and Mr. Coolidge has had time to express himself to Congress regarding this problem.

Mr. Dalton, who is a member of the firm of Pickands-Mather Co. of Cleveland, which engages extensively in shipping on the Great Lakes and in the iron ore and coal business, is a recognized transportation and engineering expert. Those who recommended him to President Coolidge as the man to get at the bottom of the trouble were loud in their praise. Among the group was Myron T. Herrick, American Ambassador to France, who introduced Mr. Dalton to the President Coolidge was sufficiently impressed with Mr. Dalton after outlining to him his plan of action to turn the task over to him, but best fore announcing this fact he had Mr. Dalton to the matter more Dalton to lunch at the White House when they went into the matter more when they went into the matter more thoroughly. When the President and Mr. Dalton had reached an understanding and had whipped into shape a fairly definite idea of how they would proceed the President summoned to the White House Chairman (Conner and Admiral Bayson of the O'Connor and Admiral Benson of the Shipping Board and Admiral Palm It was then that the President an nounced his plan and his selection of Mr. Dalton.

Few Details Given.

The public announcement followed this conference, but it went into little detail.

Mr. Dalton left for Cleveland shortly after this conference and indicated that he would return within a week

or so.

Just what course he would pursue
Mr. Dalton did not announce, but it
was said to be his purpose to inquire
into the entire Shipping Board situa-

MEN MAY BE ALIVE Work Hastened as Weather Veteran Predicts Fleet Dis-

Aids Operations for First Time in Days.

LIFTING TO TAKE HOURS, WITH SUCCESS A GAMBLE

Transfer of Submarine Under Water From Lines of One Ship to Another's Necessary.

UNITED STATES SUBMARINE BASE, NEW LONDON, Conn.. October 1.—Rescue work on the submarine S.51 is progressing as planned. Rear Admiral H. H. Christy reported from the U. S. S. Camden in a message eceived at the submarine base today.

The weather is favorable. The message, timed at 11:25, said slings had been adjusted to the wrecking ship Monarch, while the Century was getting into position.

It will take the two wrecking ships two or three hours at least to lift the submarine from the sea, officers here believed. It is quite possible that a longer time will be required.

Success a Gamble.

The admiral's message was the sec-ond received today, the first merely chronicling the arrival of the two wrecking lighters from Newport, where they had sought shelter from the rough weather and heavy seas

Last Year—Coolidge Orders a Full Inquiry.

The broad powers delegated to the Fleet Corporation last year at the suggestion of President Coolidge were withdrawn today by the Shipping Board.

By rescinding resolutions intrusting the corporation with extensive administrative powers, President Leigh Palmer will revert more to the position of an employe than an officer with details of the shipping administration.

Coolidge Starts Inquiry.

Determined to end the difficulties he has been having with the Shipping Board over the retention of Admiral Ported.

The rough weather escue operations that had delayed rescue operations for the past three days.

It was pointed out that attempting to lift the S-51 with the cranes on the Monarch and Century was somewhat of a gamble. Each of these boats can lift only 100 feet at a time, while the submarine lies in 128 feet of water and probably has worked two lighters get her as far as their holsts can bring her one of them will attempt to hold on and keep the submarine at the 100-foot level until the officer can take a new grip.

The U. S. S. Camden, mother ship of the rescue feet, will return to the submarine base as soon as rescue operations have been completed or abmdoned. Admiral Christy expects to be back for the court of inquiry ordered by Secretary Wilbur for Cotober 15. There was a belief here today that this court would be held at the submarine base instead of at the Submarine base instead

at the submarine base instead of at the Charlestown navy yard, as originally reported.

Efforts were renewed today to determine whether any of the men trapped in the S-51 were still alive. Hope that any were alive was abandoned yesterday by Rear Admiral H. H. Christy, in charge of the rescue operations, but, acting under orders of Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, he directed his forces to continue efforts to find the men alive or reefforts to find the men alive or recover bodies.

In the attempt to raise the S-51 much depends upon whether certain of her compartments contain air or water. Pumping of air into the submarine, in the hope that some may reach the men, will be continued.

The order from Washington caused a switch in plans, for details of beginning salvage operations already had

to think that the Executive has apparently gained the upper hand. It is taken by some as the President's first definite step toward seeking legislation either to abolish the Shipping Board entirely or else relieve it of all its present administrative and executive authority.

Sixth Day Under Water.

The men in the wrecked submarine have started on their sixth day under water. Officers at the submarine base never have officially given up hope that some of them might be alive, but none has been found who actually believes that there is a possibility that

any survive. Lieut, C. B. Momsen, commander of

ASKS AID FOR RAILROADS.

F. W. Sargent Pleads for Help of People for Lines.

CHICAGO, October 1 (AP).—Fred W. Sargent, president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, in a speech yesterday, said that not one of the 50 Western district railroads had earned 5.75 per cent since the war, that they needed \$500,000,000 a year in investments for severe year in investments for some years to come, and pleaded for the people to "fight with and not against their railroads."

Chilean President Resigns.

BUENOS AIRES, October 1 (49).—A dispatch to La Nacion from Santiago, (Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

BUENOS AIRES, October 1 (49).—A dispatch to La Nacion from Santiago, Chile, says President Alessandri has resigned.

Unthinking Piety of British Talkers Proves Irking to Ramsay MacDonald

enthusiastic manner about "subject

Enthusiastic manner about "subject races," but that not one of these individuals ever had devoted five minutes to trying to understand what he was talking about.

In an ironical tone the former premier exclaimed: "What a tremendous very hears.

Mr. MacDonald made this announcement yesterday while speaking at the Parliamentary Labor party conference. He said he had heard people at the conference talking in a very at the conference talking the conference ta

RAISING S-51 BEGINS SEA AIRMEN URGE WITH LITTLE HOPE SEPARATE NAVAL **AVIATION SERVICE**

aster in Emergency With Present System.

CLAIM OTHER OFFICERS ARE LOATH TO TESTIFY

Make Proposal as Remedy for "Dissatisfaction and Discouragement" of Men.

Grievances of naval aviation, with particular emphasis on control exer-cised by non-flying officers, were given a frank discussion before the President's Air Board today by two flying lieutenant commanders, who urged the creation of a separate air corps in the Navy as a remedy for the present conditions of "dissatisfaction and dis-

couragement."
The officers who testified at the morning session were Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Paunack, chief of the flight divi-sion of the Bureau of Aeronautics, and Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Bartlett of the Naval War College and recently in the plans division of the bureau.

Testify Without Hesitation.

Testify Without Hesitation.

Their testimony was given without hesitation and was considered exceedingly interesting in view of the fact that the state of affairs as represented by the officers never had been as concisely presented before the other various aircraft investigations in the past year. The crux of the present system of naval aviation operation hinges on the dominance by the Navy Department over avaition.

Both officers, however, made it clear that personalities were not the cause.

declared they know declared they know expressed unwilling ions on improvementies before a bound of the land o

the Army witnesses had an the negative on the question

Charges of Muzzling The particular interrogation each witness by Senator Bingham on the subject of open discussion by junior officers is designed in connec-tion with Col. Mitchell's charges of

"muzzling."
Comdr. Paunack, in reply to question from Senator Bingham, said most of the naval aviators he knows most of the naval aviators he knows desire a separate corps in the Navy and that he never heard any one "favor retention of the present system of operation." The idea of a united air force which gained some circulation in the flying personnel now has faded out in favor of the separate corps, the witness said. Under the present control of the Navy Department, Comdr. Paunack said, naval aviation has no advanced schools in tactical engineering or schools in tactical engineering other branches of flying such as the Army has. "There are no tactics developed to handle large air forces," he said, "and if we decided on this, we would have to send our officers to the Army school first."

Causes of Grievance. He told Rear Admiral Frank E. Fletcher, retired, of the board that the Navy could provide such institu-

Among the grievances in naval avia-Among the grievances in naval aviation, the witness testified, are "unsympathetic attitude from the other branches, flight pay, control and command by non-flying officers, assignment to aviation of officers without regard to rank, uniforms, action by the department on the aviation matters with little reference to the Bureau of Aeronautics, lack of authority in the Aeronautics, lack of authority in the bureau equal to responsibility placed upon it.

Few Aviation Experts.

Complete knowledge of aviation, Complete knowledge of aviation, the witness declared, cannot be acquired in the normal period of specialization allowed in the line activity of the Navy. There are few experts in the department on aviation matters and specialization in this subject is necessary, he declared. If a system were evolved to insure continuous aviation duty "it would eliminate dissatisfaction now and would inate dissatisfaction now and would not adversely affect the efficiency of the fleet," he said.

Some admirals, continued the witness, are "reactionary" on the subject of aviation, while others are "seriously weighing the problem with the view to improvement."

Present Fighting Force.

The fighting force of naval aviation today, said the commander, lies in the following units: Two fighting squadrons of 12 planes each; two spotting squadrons of 12 planes each; one scouting squadron of 12 planes; one torpedo and bombing squadron of 12 planes and another similar organization with a strength of 5 byte average. 12 planes and another similar organization with a strength of 6, but now operating with from 2 to 4 planes. The reserve naval aviation situation is, the witness said, "a hand-to-mouth proposition." There is a shortage of flyers and when five were assigned to Annapolis recently "we had to dig around everywhere for them," he added.

Field of Activity.

Comdr. Paunack said it was his belief that the field of naval activity begins with the coast line, and if this were thought by the Navy there would be no objection, in his opinion, to a separate air arm. He said if naval (Continued on Page 4 Column 1.)