

WORDS TO THE NAVY

WILSON'S ADDRESS BROUGHT OUT IN SIMS-DANIELS CASE.

REVEALS PRESIDENT'S POLICY

Shows He Was Dissatisfied With British Methods. Told Fighters to Do Audacious Thing.

Washington, D. C.—During the investigation of the Daniels-Sims case before the senate naval committee, President Wilson authorized the publication of a speech he delivered confidentially to officers of the navy on the quarter deck of the dreadnaught Pennsylvania on August 11, 1917.

In his criticism of the navy's conduct of the war, Admiral Sims has always stressed the complaint that the administration was laggard in fully co-operating with the British admiralty in the early months of the war.

Publication of the president's speech to the naval officers reveals that Mr. Wilson himself was strongly dissatisfied with the methods of the British navy.

In laying the text of his remarks before the committee, Secretary Daniels said they showed the "bold and vigorous" policy the president had outlined for the navy.

In opening his address to the officers, Mr. Wilson said:

"Admiral Mayo and gentlemen: I have not come here with malice prepense to make a speech, but I have come here to have a look at you and to say some things that perhaps may be intimately said and, even though the company is large, said in confidence.

"This is an unprecedented war, and, therefore, it is a war in one sense for amateurs. Nobody ever before conducted a war like this and therefore nobody can pretend to be a professional in a war like this. Here are two great navies, not to speak of the others associated with us—our own and the British, outnumbering by a very great margin the navy to which we are opposed and yet casting about for a way in which to use our superiority and our strength.

"Now, somebody has got to think this war out. Somebody has got to think out the way not only to fight the submarines, but to do something different from what we are doing.

"We are hunting hornets all over the farm and letting the nest alone.

"None of us know how to go to the nest and crush it and yet I despair of hunting for hornets all over the sea when I know where the nest is and know that the nest is breeding hornets as fast as I can find them. I am willing for my part and I know you are willing because I know the stuff you are made of—I am willing to sacrifice half the navy. Great Britain and we together have, to crush that nest, because if we crush it the war is won. I have come here to say that I do not care where it comes from. I do not care whether it comes from the youngest officer or the oldest, but I want the officers of this navy to have the distinction of saying how this war is going to be won.

"I am willing to make any sacrifice for that. I am ready to put myself at the disposal of any officer in the navy who thinks he knows how to run this war.

"I wish that I could think, and had the brains to think, in the terms of marine warfare, because I would feel then that I was figuring out the future history of the political freedom of mankind. I do not see how any man can look at the flag of the United States, and fall having his mind crowded with reminiscences of the number of unselfish men who have died under the folds of that beautiful emblem. I wonder if men who do not die under it realize the distinction they have?

"There is a distinction in the privilege and I, for my part, am sorry to play so peaceful a part in the business as I myself am obliged to play, and I conceive it a privilege to come and look at you men who have the other thing to do and ask you to come and tell me how this thing can be better done, and we will thank God that we have got men of original brains among us.

"We have got to throw tradition to the wind.

"As I have said, gentlemen, I take it for granted that nothing that I say here will be repeated, and therefore I am going to say this: Every time we have suggested anything to the British admiralty the reply has come back that it had never been done that way, and I felt like saying, 'Well, nothing was ever done so systematically as nothing is being done now.' Therefore, I should like to see something unusual happen, something that was never done before; and inasmuch as the things that are being done to you

were never done before, don't you think it is worth while to try something that was never done before against those who are doing them to you?

"There is no other way to win. America is the prize amateur nation of the world. Germany is the prize professional nation of the world. Now, when it comes to doing new things and doing them well, I will back the amateur against the professional every time. He knows so little about it that he is fool enough to try the right things. The men who do not know the danger are the rashest men.

"Please leave out of your vocabulary the word 'prudent.' Do the thing that is audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring because that is exactly the thing that the other side does not understand.

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because this is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old way and covet the new ones.

"I am not discouraged for a moment, particularly because we have not even begun and, without saying anything in disparagement of those with whom we are associated in the war, I do expect things to begin when we begin. If they do not, American history will have changed its course; the American army and navy will have changed their character. There will have to come a new tradition into a service which does not do new and audacious and successful things."

CONFESSES TO KILLING.

Mystery Surrounding Death of Wolf Family in Dakota Cleared.

Washburn, N. D.—Henry Laver, a farmer, has confessed to the killing of Jacob Wolf, his wife and five children and a chore boy, Jake Holter, on the Wolf farm, three miles west of Turtle Lake, N. D., on April 22. It was announced here by J. E. Williams, state's attorney for McLean county.

Ill feeling of long standing, culminating in a quarrel over injuries administered to Laver's cattle by Wolf's dog, was responsible for the crime, according to Mr. Williams' version of the confession.

Laver, who is married and has six children and who owns a farm one and a half miles from the Wolf home, was sentenced to life imprisonment in the state penitentiary at Bismarck for the deed.

GIRL ADMITS CRIME.

Kills Brother-in-Law and Sister by Administering Fly Poison.

Salina, Kan.—Miss Stella Hyman, 20 years old, confessed that she had killed her brother-in-law and her sister, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Burch, and had administered poison to their daughter, Nancy Bunch, last August, at Lincoln Center, near here, according to the county attorney.

In her statement, the county attorney said, Miss Hyman said she placed fly poison in coffee and other food. Her motive for the crime, she is said to have told, was that she was the mother of child which Lee Bunch, son of the couple she killed, was the father and that his parents would not let him marry her. She said also that her sister and brother-in-law abused her.

Huge Profit in Sugar.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Federal investigators have determined that the Utah-Idaho company, with headquarters here, by selling sugar at 22.75 cents per pound wholesale, to which it was raised May 1, from 13 cents, are realizing a net profit of \$14.15 per 100-pound sack, according to announcement by United States Attorney Isaac Blair Evans.

Another Ark to Depart Soon.

Washington, D. C.—Another "soviet ark," loaded with radical aliens, will be started on its way to Russia shortly, the house appropriations committee was told by Anthony Caminetti, director of immigration. "I am now ready to deport in large numbers," Caminetti said.

Sugar Embargo Proposed.

Washington, D. C.—A resolution for an export embargo on sugar and an investigation of the shortage by the federal trade commission was introduced in the house by Representative Hudspeth, Texas.

Limit Cash Bonus to \$500.

Washington, D. C.—Republican members of the house ways and means committee decided to limit the maximum cash bonus under the proposed soldier relief legislation to \$500 and to limit the grants under the other provisions to \$625.

Record Price for Cow.

Chicago, Ill.—A record price of \$17,000 for a Guernsey cow was paid at the combination sale of Guernsey cattle, held at the farm of E. R. Malby at Midlothian, Ill.

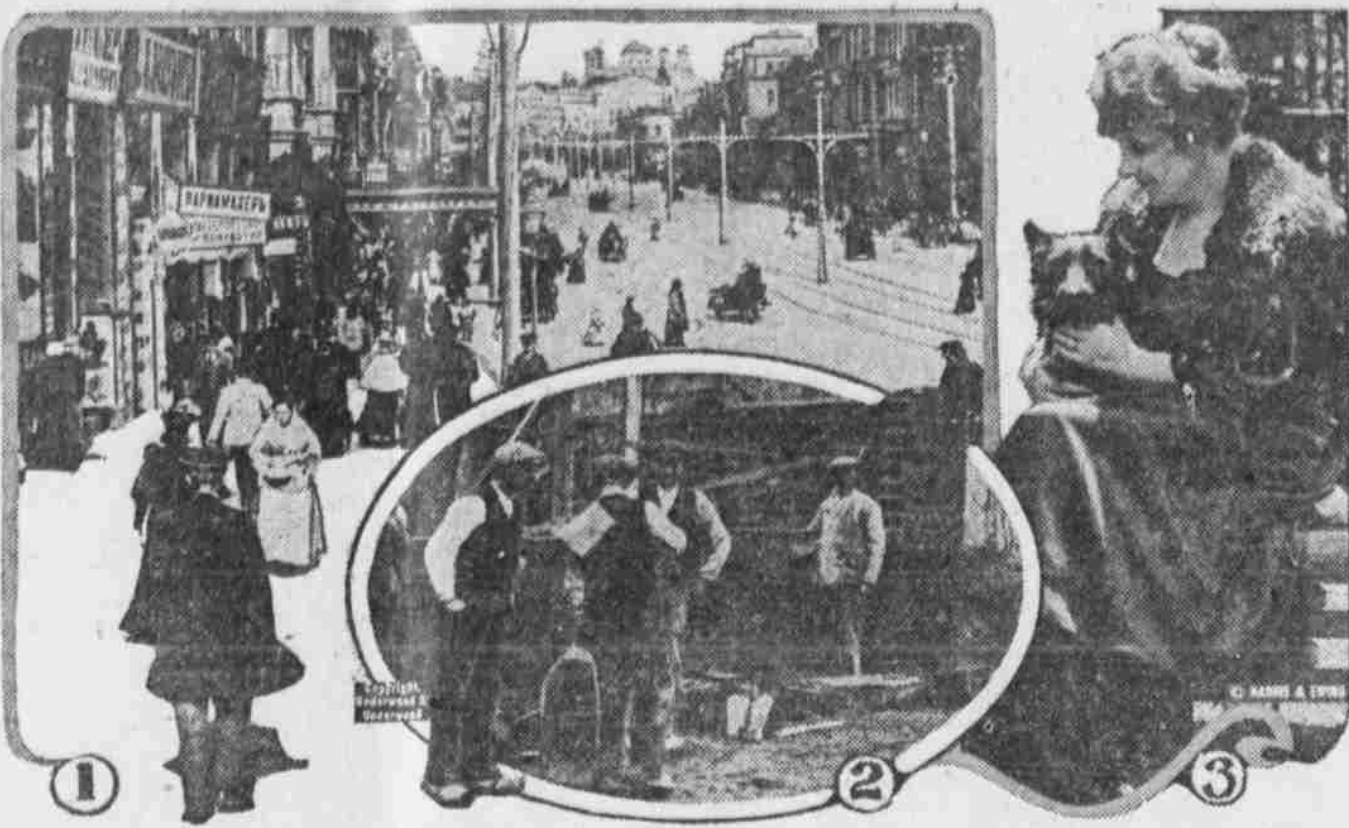
No Wet Planks Likely.

Washington, D. C.—Both republican and democratic national organizations have decided definitely that there will be no "wet" plank in their platforms this year.

Walk 4,000 Miles to Home Land.

Washington, D. C.—Dressed in remnants of the uniforms they wore in 1914, when captured by the Russians, thousands of Austrian and Hungarian prisoners have started on foot the 4,000-mile journey from Siberian concentration camps to their native lands.

Reports to American Red Cross headquarters here told of the trek of the liberated prisoners. No provision was made by the bolshevik authorities for feeding, clothing or repatriating the men, the reports said.



1.—Principal street of Kiev, which the Poles and Ukrainians captured from the bolsheviks. 2.—Workmen building a high stone wall around the former kaiser's new home at Doorn, Holland. 3.—New photograph of Mrs. Balfourbridge Colby, wife of the secretary of state.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Revolution in Mexico Puts an End to the Regime of President Carranza.

OBREGON MAY SUCCEED HIM

Lodge to Be "Keynoter" for Republican Convention—Hitchcock's Attack on Knox Peace Resolution—Senator France Offers Himself as G. O. P. Dark Horse.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

At this writing it seems certain that the reign of Carranza in Mexico has come to an end. Success has crowned the efforts of the leaders of the revolt which, in the words of General Obregon, "was necessary to liberate the country from a regime which was breaking down the intellectual and material life of the people and which was violating laws." Abandoning his capital, the president sought to reach the coast in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, his probable intention being to take ship for Europe with government funds amounting to about \$13,500,000. His trains were stopped short of Apasco, but he and his followers made their way some thirty-five miles further, into the state of Puebla. There they were surrounded by the rebel forces, and at last reports were fighting desperately. The revolutionists were determined to capture the president and those commanders who remained loyal to him, and the escape of the fugitives appeared impossible. General Trevino, one of the leaders of the revolt, hurried to the scene for the purpose of protecting the life of Carranza, for he and his conferees desire as little blood-letting as may be. It was reported that the rebels already had captured Carranza's treasury.

In other parts of the republic opposition to the revolution ceased and the troops and towns quietly give in their adherence to the new regime. General de la Huerta, the provisional president, was busy establishing a temporary government and the federal legislative and judicial authorities were urged to continue in the performance of their duties, being assured of protection.

The rebel leaders hope it will be possible to hold an election late in July in accordance with the Mexican law, and it is believed that at that time General Obregon will be chosen head of the republic, as he is considered the real head of the revolution. There are other candidates, however, and all of them seem desirous that the people be permitted to name their choice.

The government at Washington is alert and all necessary steps have been taken to protect American lives and interests, but it is not thought now that the warships and mines sent south will be called on for any action. The United States presumably will deal with the revolutionists as the de facto government, but it was stated in Washington that until Carranza was captured or escaped from the country he must still be technically considered to be the president. A number of loyal commanders and many other refugees have been permitted by the rebel authorities and the United States to cross the border into Texas. There is talk among them of organizing a counter-revolution, and of alleged disension among the leaders of the rebellion, but all this is to be taken with reservation.

The Republican national committee accepted President Wilson's challenge as to making the treaty and league covenant an issue of the campaign, by selecting Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, formulator of the famous reservations, to act as temporary chairman of the national convention in Chicago. His "keynote" speech of course will give full prominence to the treaty issues from the point of view of himself and the Republicans who believe with him that the pact must be "Americanized" before it is ratified. Some of the committee members had been

in favor of giving the honor to former Senator Beveridge of Indiana, but when the president's letter to an Oregon Democrat was made public there seemed to be no further question as to who should be elected. The committee as a whole will be pleased if the convention makes Mr. Beveridge the permanent chairman, though Chairman Hays has suggested that Charles E. Hughes would be a fine compromise candidate. The progressives do not like this idea, and neither do the "irreconcilables."

Mr. Wilson's Oregon letter was taken by some as a covert attack on Senator Chamberlain, who is a candidate for re-election, and it roused Senator Thomas of Colorado, a Democratic insurgent, to vigorous protest in the senate. He paid warm tribute to Chamberlain and then issued this solemn warning:

"If the Democratic party in its convention at San Francisco next month declares for unconditional ratification of this treaty, it will do so because it has determined that it does not care to live any longer and accepts that means for certain dissolution."

This incident occurred during debate on the Knox peace resolution, which was to be voted on within a few days. Senator Hitchcock made a prepared speech against the measure in which he denounced it as futile, inconsistent and inimical to the treaty of Versailles. Denying that congress has power to make peace, he admitted the truth of Knox's argument that the war actually is at an end, and asked:

"Then why this resolution? Hostilities ceased 18 months ago, our army promptly was demobilized and reduced to a peace basis. Since that time commerce has been resumed. We have sold hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of products to Germany and purchased much from her.

"The war which the senator from Pennsylvania proposes to end by this resolution does not, by his own admission, exist. His able argument and historical citations prove that it ended many months ago. What, then, is the senator from Pennsylvania attempting to do by this measure, which he calls a resolution to terminate the war? He is making an utterly futile and hopeless attempt to make a peace settlement with Germany to take the place of the Versailles treaty."

Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, also attacked the resolution, asserting that it means not only deserting our allies, but also deserting and condemning our cause. He declared, also, that the war has not been won, and that through the president's "influence and pressure the German armies were saved from utter annihilation or unconditional surrender."

William J. Bryan, down in Florida, had his say about the president's renewed determination to make the treaty a campaign issue. He urged immediate ratification of the treaty with such reservations as have been agreed upon, leaving the nation to secure afterward in the league any changes deemed necessary. Of Mr. Wilson he said: "Broken down in health by the weight of cares and anxieties such as have fallen to no other occupant of that high office, the chief executive has been denied the information essential to sound judgment and safe leadership."

Each party now has a candidate for the presidential nomination who avowedly favors so liberal enforcement of the prohibition amendment that the sale and use of light wines and beers will be permitted. Governor Edwards' campaign among the Democrats is well under way and now Senator Joseph L. France of Maryland has made his entry into the Republican race. In his announcement the senator says:

"I believe in a referendum to the people on the question of whether the eighteenth amendment should be enforced in such a way as to prevent the distribution of light wines and beer as other commodities are distributed. Such a referendum, whatever the outcome, would go far toward allaying national unrest.

that the principles for which I stand are such as to make me the logical choice of the convention."

The wets in the ranks of the Democratic party have been counting noses and assert they will have enough delegate votes in the San Francisco convention to force the adoption of a plank embodying their views of prohibition. This may be true, but there is no doubt that the leaders of both parties will use every endeavor to have the question ignored in the platforms.

While on the subject of politics, it is necessary to make some mention of the doings of the Socialist convention in New York. It wound up by nominating Eugene V. Debs for the presidency—which has grown into a habit—despite the fact that Mr. Debs is serving time for violating the espionage act. In its earlier sessions the convention fought over the radical declaration of principles submitted by the Illinois delegation, providing for the "dictatorship of the proletariat" and limitation of citizenship. Morris Hillquit and his "conservative" followers beat this plan by a large majority. The same faction compelled the eradication of an offensive reference to churches from the party platform.

Not only Kiev, but also Odessa, the Black sea port, fell into the possession of the Poles and Ukrainians who are fighting to free the Ukraine from the Russian bolsheviks. The latter, however, have organized strong lines of resistance east of Kiev and assert that they expect the war with Poland to continue for years. It is understood that the convention signed by Poland and Ukraine just before the present drive opened provides for a Polish outlet to the Black sea, which has been one of Poland's national ambitions for centuries. Poland agrees to give Ukraine military support for ten years. Recent dispatches indicate that Roumania is seeking an alliance with Poland against Russia. Europe was puzzled by the silence, throughout the week, of the soviet wireless station at Moscow, and there were conjectures that the co-operative societies might have engineered a rising against the bolsheviks.

The French government astounded the radicals of that country by suddenly ordering the dissolution of the General Federation of Labor, which has been supporting the strike of railway men by calling other strikes. The minister of justice issued judicial information against the leaders of the organization, and the minister of war distributed troops through the city to prevent disorders. Premier Millerand emphatically refused to compromise with the labor leaders and the latter declared the government's action would not stop their activities.

In Italy the socialists, with the aid of the popular party, succeeded in overthrowing the ministry, and Prime Minister Nitti and his colleagues resigned. Nitti had been in power nearly a year, but had been the object of innumerable bitter attacks from both the Catholics and the socialists.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels spent several days with the senate committee that is investigating Admiral Sims' charges against the navy department. In the course of his testimony he revealed the secret instructions given naval officers by President Wilson when they started for European waters. These were to the effect that they must maintain the American tradition of audacity "to the utmost point of risk and daring," and he added that the British had been too cautious to make full use of their naval supremacy against the Germans. This latter point was emphasized in a confidential cablegram from the president to Sims, which the secretary read. Mr. Daniels contradicted many of the assertions made by the admiral, and said the latter aspired to become a member of the British admiralty and put his personal ambition before his duty to his country, his superiors and his associates.

In the death of William Dean Howells, which was the result of influenza, the dean of American letters passed. He was generally ranked as the foremost novelist of this country, and his essays and criticisms were among the best.

ADOPT PEACE BILL

MEASURE DECLARING WAR AT END VOTED 43 TO 38.

PRESIDENT WILL VETO ACT

House and Senate Conferees Framing Composite Resolution—Cannot Override Wilson.

Washington, D. C.—The senate adopted the Knox resolution, repealing the war declarations against Germany and declaring the state of war at an end, as a substitute for the Porter resolution recently adopted by the house.

The vote was 43 to 38. Three democrats—Reed, Shields and Walsh (Mass.)—voted for the Knox resolution. One republican, Nelson of Minnesota, voted no. McCumber, republican, was paired against the resolution, and did not vote.

The resolution terminates the state of war, reserves all rights this country would have had under the Versailles treaty and retaining possession of all seized German property until Germany arranges by treaty for satisfaction of all claims of American citizens against German nationals.

Immediately after adoption of the resolution, Senator Reed, Missouri, introduced two bills for immediate repeal of all wartime laws.

Within a few days a composite measure made up from the Knox resolution and the Porter resolution that passed the house in April is expected to be framed, passed by both senate and house, and sent to President Wilson, who will veto it, according to repeated statements of leading democrats.

The number of votes mustered by backers of the resolution in the senate would not be sufficient to pass it over a veto.

CONGESTION HURTS INDUSTRY.

Big Railroad Centers Choked With Thousands of Loaded Cars.

Washington, D. C.—Congestion of the freight in the principal railroad terminals, probably the worst since the hard winter of 1917, is beginning to be felt in business and commerce all over the country.

Appeals for relief pouring into Washington to the interstate commerce commission, the railroad administration and congress picture the big railroad gateways choked with thousands of loaded freight cars unable to move because of shortage of men and motive power. Although the situation has been showing local effects for the last three weeks, it now is being shown in its nation-wide aspects, and the appeals for relief coming to Washington contain predictions that unless the jam is broken it will be reflected more than ever in decreased productions, slowing down of industry and probably a tremendous labor turnover.

Blood Flows in Belfast.

Belfast, Ireland.—Londonderry experienced a night of terror May 17, part of the city being for hours at the mercy of riotous mobs. During the disturbances Sergeant Dennis Moroney, chief of the special criminal department of the city, was shot and killed. Londonderry thus gains the unenviable reputation of being the scene of the first police murder in Ulster since the opening of the assassination campaign on January 1, 1919. There were several other casualties included. The disturbances were caused by ill feeling between the Sinn Feiners and loyalists.

Missouri On Rampage.

St. Louis, Mo.—Thousands of acres of farming land along the Missouri and Big Sioux river bottoms were flooded and many families driven from their homes early this week, when the two rivers overflowed. Swift currents running through Crystal lake (in Nebraska) and McCook lake (in South Dakota), virtually destroying the two lakes as fishing resorts. Both had been stocked with millions of game fish by the state and federal government in the last two years.

Charges Cable Forged.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels charged Rear Admiral Sims with introducing a forged cablegram as evidence in the senate naval investigation.

The cable as offered by Sims bore the signature of "Daniels." The secretary offered the original copy of the cable and denied it bore his name.

The dispatch held that vessels having armed guards were safer without convoy.

Former Vice-President Dead.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Levi P. Morgan, former vice-president of the United States and former governor of New York state, died at his home, Ellerslie, Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson, May 17, on the ninety-sixth anniversary of his birth.

Immigration Tide Under Way.

Washington, D. C.—More than 900,000 aliens, nearly all Europeans outside of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Moslem Turkey and Russia, have made application for permission to migrate to America and American consuls are passing on the applications as rapidly as possible. The latest figures show that immigrants have been arriving in this country for several weeks at the rate of 600,000 a year, five times as many as entered last year and half as many as in 1914, when the peak of prewar immigration was reached.

Bluebeard Gets Life.

Los Angeles, Calif.—A total of nine murders of women he had married was confessed by the man who, under the name of James P. Watson, was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Nina Lee Deloney, according to Thomas Lee Woolwine, district attorney.

The alleged confessions, according to the district attorney, accounted for all those missing among the twenty or more women the man was said to have married.