

U.S. Indemnity 30 Billions if Germany Won

Original Draft of Ex-Kaiser's Peace Terms Unearthed—Drawn Prior to America's Entry Into War.

By GEORGE SELDES.

Chicago Tribune Cable, Copyright, 1921. Berlin, April 21.—(By Wireless.)—What would have happened had Germany been victorious? How much indemnity would France and England have had to pay? What would be America's punishment for furnishing the allies with arms?

These questions which have gained renewed international importance on account of Germany's refusal to submit to the entente's present terms can now be answered.

From thoroughly reliable sources I learned that the original draft of the ex-kaiser's peace terms for the allies, made in 1917, just before America became a factor in the war and Germany apparently was victorious on land and sea, has been unearthed. The most amazing among the 12 points of the ex-kaiser's own terms was that the United States was to be forced to pay Germany \$30,000,000,000.

U. S. to Pay \$30,000,000,000.

The question of indemnity was solved by the ex-kaiser in one short paragraph reading thus: "Great Britain will pay \$30,000,000,000, France will pay \$40,000,000,000 and the United States will pay \$30,000,000,000."

Dollars were used in the original German manuscript, not marks, francs or pounds.

Here are some of the most important of the ex-kaiser's terms:

"In addition to indemnity, the allies must deliver enormous quantities of raw materials to restore German industry. America must furnish its share."

"Malta and Cyprus must become German naval bases. The Azores islands will be taken from Portugal for naval bases."

"Courtland will be annexed to Germany as crown land. The whole Russian empire is to be divided into a series of independent states, furnishing buffer states for Germany."

France to Give up Briey.

"France is to give up the entire Briey iron basin to Germany." (This point is explained as making up for the famous German error in the peace terms after the war of 1870 when the boundary fixed included only a small part of the Briey basin, whereas it was later discovered that 40 per cent of the iron remained in French possession.)

Two other points deal with minor changes in the French boundary. It was proposed that one of the ex-kaiser's sons become king of Roumania; (the ex-kaiser's first draft mentioned Prince Joachim, the youngest son and the late kaiser's favorite, who recently committed suicide.) It is understood that the kaiser's advisers objected to this clause, claiming Prince Joachim was ignorant of diplomatic affairs. It was suggested that Joachim's wife could make up for his ignorance. Later it was decided that Prince Oscar would get the Roumanian throne.

Iowa Congressman Urges Ellis Island Investigation

Washington, April 21.—Investigation by the house immigration committee of conditions at Ellis Island was urged in the house by Representative Dowell, republican, Iowa. He read a letter from Governor Kendall of Iowa, recommending a rigid inquiry and declaring he was convinced the situation at the immigration station was deplorable.

The governor charged that Mrs. Lucia Leo, wife of Frank Leo, Des Moines, died as a result of exposure and neglect to which she was subjected on her arrival from Europe. The letter said she was detained at Ellis Island 10 days and "no provision made for her comfort or convenience."

President Asked to Probe Southern Railway Strike

Washington, April 21.—Investigation of conditions on the Missouri and Northern Arkansas railway, where a strike has been in progress since February, was asked of President Harding by representatives of the seven leading railway employees' unions. The president was understood to have been told that the road had declined to abide by an award of the railway labor board and that provisions of the transportation act were not being enforced.

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Wilson Was First Sponsor of Unity of Command for Allied Forces Says Daniels

In Describing President's Efforts in War

By JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

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President Wilson never left my office, and I never left the White House conference, during the war years, without the reflection shaping itself in my mind that the world had lost a great military leader when it gained a great educator and executive.

It was President Wilson, who, before we entered the war, saw that the only hope of the allies lay in achieving unity of policy when we gained the right to a voice in the military councils of those who were fighting the central empires.

It was President Wilson who resisted the strong urging of some of his American advisers, and of the British and French military authorities, to permit our American soldiers to be used merely as replacement troops for the allied armies.

It was President Wilson who insisted that the American forces must be organized as American army units, under American command, and who sustained General Pershing in carrying this policy into effect at the earliest possible moment.

It was President Wilson who contended that America must be in position on land and water to carry the war through to victory, even if the allies were forced to abandon it.

Stay Through Till Victory.

This extreme possibility he envisaged, and when we entered the war he had resolved in his soul that whatever might befall Great Britain, France, Italy or Japan, the United States would stick until autocracy was beaten. It was this resolute purpose which made his leadership so inspiring to those of us who served with him through the years which were always anxious and not infrequently discouraging.

In matters affecting the navy he was as wise and as forceful as in military matters.

He saw at once the vital importance of making excess for the U-boat difficult, if not impossible. If it was not practicable to go into the rat holes and kill all the rats, the same end might be attained by stopping the holes up, or failing even that, by setting traps so thickly around the holes that rats attempting to get by would run serious peril of being caught.

Wilson's Genius in War.

Newton Baker could tell many an incident to illustrate the almost inspired genius of Woodrow Wilson in dealing with army problems. I have no doubt he will some day. Naturally I am more familiar with his gift of strategy as displayed in the solving of naval problems. Before I relate some incidents from my own experience which throw light upon this phase of the former president's many sided character, I want to outline more fully the general situation and circumstances which form the basis for the assertions I have made concerning his military leadership in the opening paragraphs of this article.

Almost immediately following our declaration of war we began hearing from Great Britain and France suggestions as to the wise course for us to pursue in such armed help as we might be able to give.

Obviously we had no ready-made, trained and disciplined army to send overseas, at least not of such strength as to be a considerable factor in the situation. It was not unnatural, nor wholly unreasonable that the allies should suggest the best plan for us to follow would be to place such forces as we could raise under allied command, where association with the trained and veteran troops of France and Great Britain, they would find support and learn more readily the lessons that the fighting man must know.

President Vetoes Plan.

Admiral Sims, together with some other Americans, were inclined to agree with the allies that this plan was the one we should adopt.

But not so the president. He dismissed the proposal as soon as he heard of it. General Pershing was equally emphatic in repudiating it. General Pershing had recommended it. I believe President Wilson would have been tempted most strongly to recall him. The president believed America could raise and train an expeditionary force big enough and quick enough to take its equal place in the field with the

British admiralty, and the president's proposals failed to evoke the response he had reason to hope for.

"Every time we have suggested anything to the British admiralty," he said, talking on the deck of the Pennsylvania in the summer of 1917, "the reply has come back that virtually amounts to this: That it had never been done in that way. 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 never has been done before. There is no other way to win."

It was on this occasion that he invited the youngest as well as the oldest officers in the navy to suggest to him possible ways of doing the big and bold and unprecedented thing that might bring victory.

"I am not saying," he declared, "that I do not expect the admirals to tell us what to do, but I am saying that I want the youngest and

most modest youngster in the service to tell us what we ought to do, if he knows what it is."

"Please leave out of your vocabulary the word 'prudent,'" he said to the naval officers. "Do not stop to think about what is prudent for a moment. Do the thing that is audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is exactly what the other side does not understand."

The president had sized up correctly the enemy mind—rigid, conventional, regimented. In order to surprise and bewilder him it was necessary only to do the thing that was daringly irregular, contrary to established rules.

Soon after the president made his hornet nest speech, Admiral Mayo, commander-in-chief of all the vessels afloat on both sides of the Atlantic, was dispatched to Europe with instructions to convince the British admiralty of the overshadowing necessity of constructing the North sea barrage.

Failing the possibility of persuading the British admiralty to join in a combined attack upon the hornet nests, the president proposed the stretching of a screen that would catch the hornets before they scattered along the British and French coasts and the lanes of ocean traffic. I have told the story of this re-

markable achievement in another of the articles in this series. The president warmly approved the navy's plans for the northern mine barrage, which did so much to shatter the morale of the German navy, whose mutiny marked the beginning of the enemy's collapse.

During the war years the president often came unannounced to the Navy department to consult, suggest and, I think, frequently with the desire to encourage and stimulate. This latter service was invaluable to us. When he could not come because of pressure of affairs, he would send us a typewritten query, or memorandum, bearing the initials "W. W." Those "W. W." notes never had a spare word, and they showed the same clearness and vision which John Hay tells us Lincoln had when he would go over to see Stanton in the dark days of the civil war.

President Wilson's interest was neither perfunctory nor official. He had the keenest naval instinct. He was born with it. When Thomas Woodrow Wilson was a boy—before he dropped the "Thomas"—he chose for himself a naval career.

His boyhood was spent on the banks of a river, and he loved boating next to books, or at times even more than books. He had a penchant for sailing; he loved sea tales, and his ambition was to follow Jones and Farragut and Dewey.

Thomas Woodrow's father, a scholarly Presbyterian preacher of the old school, vetoed the naval career. When the chance came to go to Annapolis, he said in substance: "No; you are not meant for the sea, my son; letters, books, statesmanship for you."

It is not recorded that Thomas Woodrow replied: "Aye, aye, sir," with nautical brevity and cheerfulness, but certain it is that he accepted his father's decree. The navy lost an officer who would have destroyed many precedents and won many victories, when his father snatched him from the topsail and sent him down below to the study of languages and political economy.

(Another article by former Secretary Daniels will be printed tomorrow.)

Charges Against Landis

In House Will Be Dropped

Washington, April 21.—Impeachment charges against Federal Judge Landis of Chicago, growing out of his acceptance of the post of supreme arbitrator of base ball, will be dropped in the house unless new charges are made on the floor, Representative Dyer, republican, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the matter, announced today. The charges were filed by Representative Welly, democrat, of Ohio at the last session, but is not a member of the present house.

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