HARDEN SCORES GERMAN PEACE—SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES TELL OF IRISH SITUATION

BRITAIN HONEST IN WAR REPORTS

Losses and Reverses Not Concealed, Though News May Be Slow

VICTORY QUICKLY TOLD

By MAJ. GEN. SIR FREDERICK MAURICE

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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London, May 21.

In the fourth year of the war we remain essentially an unmilitary nation. The German people have been brought up on the principle that war is the continuation of national policy, and the national life of Germany has for generations been regulated by that principle. We regard and always have regarded war as disruption of policy and of national life. This divergence of sentiment touches the very roots of the causes for which we are fighting.

Yet war is an evil which must be faced as thoroughly and scientifically as poverty, pestilence, crime, or any other social evil; and to face it successfully we must understand it.

In this respect we entered the war terribly handicapped. Of the great nations which came into the struggle at the beginning, we alone had not been forced to look on war as a national rather than a military business. The others had lived generations in the presence of of and under the menace of armed force. Almost every family had contributed at least one soldier to the State.

Thus the atmosphere of Paris has thoroughout the war been very different from that of London. The French public knows instinctively how much it can safely be told and what conclusions to draw from the information it receives. Our public feels instinctively that it does not know enough, and it thinks, particularly when things are going wrong, it should be told more. Now the one solid basis of our information is the official communique.

That must be, since the means of communication are in military hands for military purposes.

This does not mean that we underestimate **the brilliant dispatches of PHILIP GIBBS** and other correspondents at the front, who enable us to understand the conditions under which our men are fighting, what they are suffering and what they are achieving. The one gives us the bare facts; the other, the local color. Now, there is a deal of human nature in the communiques—a statement which may astonish the public, accustomed to the cold soldierly reticence of Sir Douglas Haig's reports. These reports tell us what is happening at the actual front.

The News Systems

In normal times, when all our telephones and telegraphs are in working order, it takes from four to five hours for news from the front line to pass through the various headquarters and arrive at general headquarters. It requires perhaps two hours to draft from these the press communique and to get it to London. Therefore, the news which comes in at night gives us the situation up to the afternoon of that day. This is the main report, and we see it usually first in the morning papers. That which we receive in the course of the morning and which appears first in the evening paper is supplementary and gives the account of the events between the dispatch of the main report and daybreak.

Now the German system is somewhat different. The enemy sends out in the morning his main report of his doings up to nightfall of the previous day, and this we get in London during the afternoon, some hours after Sir Douglas Haig's morning report, which takes the story up to daybreak—that is, some twelve hours later than the German report. The German headquarters issues a second and usually a very brief report in the evening, dealing with events up to that morning.

Thus in normal times our information is well ahead of the German, but in abnormal times, and particularly if things are going wrong, we may and often do fall behind.

Take, for example, what happened at the end of March. The enemy drove in our front and pressed through a considerable depth. Telephone and telegraph lines had been abandoned, and headquarters, which are collecting stations for information, were forced to abandon their exchanges and fall back. Fresh means of transmitting information had to be improvised, and were required as a matter of prime urgency for control of the battle.

This is what is to be expected when an enemy is successful in attack, and it means that news is delayed just at the time when the public at home is most anxious and most eager for information. Besides all this, there is the human factor to which I have referred. The attacking enemy, who gained ground, is flushed with success, and every man, from the private in the front line to the General in the rear, makes the most of it. The defender, fighting stubbornly and determined to hold his ground to the last possible moment, will not admit he has lost the position he is defending till his last man has been driven from it and his means of recapturing it are exhausted.

Why Reports Conflict

The Germans enter a town, and after fierce fighting reach the market place. Their general knows he has fresh troops coming up to support him, and he sends off a report that he has captured, let us say, Bapaume. Sometimes he speaks too soon; sometimes he makes good his word. Our man, perhaps at the same time, tells his superior he is holding on to the town and can retake it if reinforcements are sent up. There may be no reinforcements to send and he may have to fall back. In that case the German report of the capture gets a long start of our report of the loss.

Identical conditions apply when we are attacking and the Germans defending. Any one may verify who cares to turn up the reports of the battles of 1917. It is that malice or perversity which makes the news of victory swift and that of disaster slow. It is of the nature of war as it is waged today.

Then, as regards the capture of prisoners, which is often a sore point at home, the gallant who makes captures has prepared beforehand his arrangements for their custody and for counting his spoils. The numbers are known to him almost at once. The defender, who is usually in difficulties when he loses men, has no time to call his roll, and if he had he could not tell how many of his missing were temporarily cut off and would return, or were killed or had fallen alive into the enemy's hands. News comes back very slowly from the German prisoners' of war camps, and there are many families today, in fact, who do not know whether their husbands and sons reported missing at the end of March are prisoners or not.

Often we put the Germans concealed their prisoners. There would be no military objection in doing so, but we feel in that neither of us is the worse off.

TOKIO-PEKIN PACT SIGNED

Joint Siberian Move Proposed, Chinese Police Order Queues Off

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Pekin, May 21.—The Chinese-Japanese negotiations have been concluded and the delegates last night attached their signatures to the agreement, consisting of twelve articles, relating mostly to military affairs in connection with the proposed Chinese-Japanese expedition into Siberia. It is stated that the agreement does not involve sovereign rights by China.

The situation in Hunan is more favorable to the Government. Sun Yat-sen has resigned from his official post in the southern confederation.

The revival of the queues has been growing in Pekin since the Manchu coup about a year ago. The police have been ordered to remove such queues.

Many Chinese students in Japan, incensed over the Japanese demands, have returned to China and organized a "Salvation Society."

AMERICANS IN PICARDY KNOW LESSONS WELL

Taught to Follow Orders Without Idea of Personal Prowess

DISCIPLINE WATCHWORD

Special Correspondence, Evening Public Ledger
With the American Forces Serving With the French, April 23.

That part of the American army in France which General Pershing sent to help the French in the defeat of the Huns' great drive and the movements of which have been veiled with the greatest possible secrecy is about to emerge from behind the curtain. Within a few hours from the time this is written the American fighters will take their place on a part of the line marking the German salient, and by the time this is published in New York they will have written a page in American history.

As the Americans line up for final inspection they can hear the roaring of the guns only a few miles distant, where the French they are going to replace are giving a brisk farewell to their foes before they go to enjoy their well-earned rest. As this is written the air is filled with the booming of guns and the houses shake as some big piece sends its message along. All the time airplane after airplane soars above on Heroes's watch for the Hun Gothas, who, despite the vigilance, get through, and, sweeping in a great curve above us, speed back with what information they may have gained. The strident busy hum of the Allied planes can be heard night and day, and every now and then there comes the hoarse growl of the Hun plane, which as one looks at it seems to be traveling through a sea of cotton balls. They are the exploding shells of anti-aircraft guns.

Great Spectacle of Mighty Drama

Hereabouts is staged a great spectacle of a mighty drama. Night and day great French camions plow, along, go in battleward with munitions and supplies, and returning in haste to carry more fuel for the great French war machine of which we are now a cog. Here in this village and in a dozen villages around it and in hundreds of other villages like it in Northern France there is no business but war. Everything else—births and deaths and funerals and all the proper affairs of man—all are as nothing in comparison to the great work the nation has to do.

Everything is to help win the war. Some of the people have gone where it is safer, but the great majority of the population, the working folk, are here and doing sixteen hours a day that the Hun may not come through. Not only that, but working that the foreign beast may be forced to withdraw his fangs from France. And this not a picture of one section of the nation. I have seen the people of France from the Vosges to Picardy, and it is always the same story. And when one sees with what devotion a brave people can give themselves to the great task it brings confidence in what America can accomplish if it shall ever become necessary for her to bend her shoulders to a load like that which France is carrying.

And here on the Plains of Picardy is America's cog in the French war machine. It is not permitted me to state how large is the force, but it can be said that in the days before America entered the war the United States would have thought it considerable of an army. It is made of the best trained American troops—men who, with the French, have seen considerable infantry and artillery action, and know what German gas is, by shell and by cloud. They have learned to fire the French cannon with which they are equipped and have confidence in their commanders. And they have confidence in themselves—not braggadocio, but a sober knowledge of the size of the proposition they are up against. They have confidence that their part of the machine will run well.

Discipline the Watchword

In this war it is no virtue to be unafraid to stand up and face the enemy's bullets or to be willing to try to stop an attack single-handed. It is not done that way. What has been drilled into the minds of the American soldiers is that they must forget all dreams of personal initiative and accomplishment, and that the man who does his best for his country is he who sticks steadily at his allotted task, whether or not he himself may think he is doing the most he perhaps could to beat the boche. And the American soldier has learned. He knows that he is being taught to fight as the French fight, and if there is one thing that the American fighter in France has the most profound respect for it is the soldier in horizon blue who never gets tired. When this war is over and the boys in brown go home, America is going to hear many stories of praise of the French fighting man.

And there is one thing I have noticed about the attitude of the French poilu hereabouts toward the American soldier. The Frenchman is taking his own sweet time in making up his mind about Uncle Sam's fighters. He wants to wait to see the record and then he will judge. Today I asked a poilu who had helped stop the Hun along the Somme if he thought the Americans would be good fighters.

"If they beat the boche," he said, "they will be good fighters. If the boche beats them, I will never like the Americans."

And that is the attitude of the French fighter.

CHINO-SWISS TREATY

Signatures to Be Attached to Pact at Tokio

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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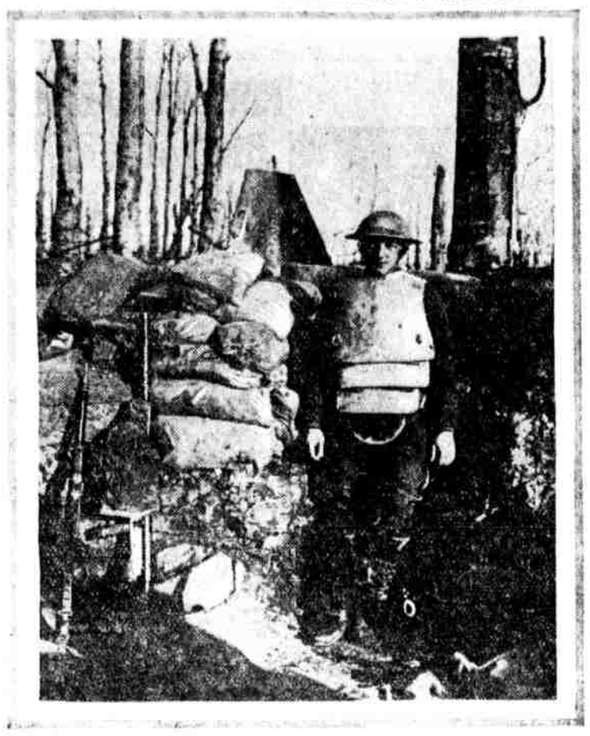
Pekin, May 21.

The new Chino-Swiss treaty will be signed at Tokio by the Chinese minister and the Swiss minister to Japan.

The terms are already agreed upon, and after signature the treaty will be dispatched to Pekin and Berne for ratification.

AMERICAN IN GERMAN ARMOR



(Committee on Public Information)

During a raid on a German trench this American officer picked up a German shield and brought it back to his own trench, where he proudly displayed it

PAINLEVE CALLS FOR INDUSTRIAL UNION TO PUSH PLANE PRODUCTION

French Statesman Urges Allies to Pool All Their Ideas and Energies to Maintain Aerial Supremacy and Blind Enemy's Guns

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Paris, May 21.

PAUL PAINLEVE, former French Premier, has been elected president of the aviation group in the Chamber of Deputies, which comprises something like a third of the total membership of the House. This is a good omen for strong parliamentary support for a bold and extensive program of airplane construction, for which the country is now loudly calling.

M. Painleve is no newcomer in aviation. He was one of Wilbur Wright's first passengers in 1908, and it was with him as a passenger that Wright set the record which he so long held for distance and duration flight with a passenger.

In the same year, while still a deputy and professor of mathematics at the Sorbonne M. Painleve gave two lectures before the members of the Chamber and Senate, in which he called loudly for the immediate organization of aviation as applied to military purposes. In 1912, as reporter of the navy budget he brought in the first demand for an appropriation for naval aviation and called for the development of the hydroaeroplane as an arm against the submarine.

He was one of the founders of the Government superior school of aeronautics, where he was a professor until he entered the ministry in 1913. This school has been the birthplace of many of the leading French air specialists of the present time.

Must Develop Air Warfare

In an article in the Petit Parisien today, M. Painleve calls for new and drastic development in the campaign for the greater utilization of the airplane in the present war. He says that it is all very well to talk about aviation deciding the supreme phase of the war, but, to arrive at that end, the present-day conceptions and plans must be enormously developed.

"We may not be able to crush Germany by mere artillery power," writes M. Painleve, "although our artillery has nothing to blush for in a comparison with the enemy's, but we have developed aviation to that stage where we can at least count on blinding the enemy's guns. The superiority of our aviation is undoubted as the last two weeks has shown, but we must have legions of airplanes to multiply the victories we have already achieved.

"Why then do we not have these legions? The reason is not that we lack an abundance of clever and heroic airmen or suitable material for construction or that there are insoluble technical difficulties, for all these have been victoriously overcome. The real problem now is to decide whether to go on aiming at an incessant improvement of our existing machines or whether to select three or four well-known types and produce them in enormous numbers.

"Anybody who has considered the question will instantly reply, 'Let us, without losing an hour, turn out airplanes in masses.' That is the only method that will enable us to develop that power of manufacture in series which is the secret to which American industry owes the prodigious intensity of its manufacturing effort."

Calls for Industrial Union

To reach such a program M. Painleve calls for a complete pooling of ideas, experience, secrets, energy and enthusiasm by the whole body of constructors of airplanes in all Allied countries.

"They must place each other," he says, "in possession of the results of all their experiments, all their secrets. They must create in the most perfect form which our united knowledge allows the aerial army of civilization. The Allies have placed in common their men, their wheat, their gold. They must also place in common their knowledge, their inventive faculties.

"Industrial prosperity, trademarks and patents are things to be respected, but these must not be allowed to delay construction for war purposes for an hour. All these things count for nothing before the sacred cause. As we have created national union, let us create industrial union for aviation."

GIVES LIFE FOR CREW OF MUDBOUND U-BOAT

British Naval Officer Dies in Attempt, but Companion Succeeds

London, May 21.

Commander Francis Herbert Heavingham Goodhart gave up his life to save the crew of a disabled British submarine fast in the mud in thirty-eight feet of water. He permitted himself to be blown from the conning tower in an attempt to reach the surface. As Commander Goodhart entered the conning tower with the senior officer a small tin cylinder containing instructions for rescuers was fastened to his belt, and the commander's last words were:

"If I don't get up the cylinder will."

Air at high pressure had been forced into the conning tower and the lid opened. Taking a deep breath, Commander Goodhart was shot upward, but he struck a portion of the superstructure and was killed.

NORWEGIANS AGAIN ATTACKED BY U-BOATS

Huns Sink Fishing Vessels on Pretense England Gets Oils

Christiania, Norway, May 21.—Unrestricted warfare on Norwegian fishing boats in the Arctic Ocean north and east of the Norwegian coast has been again started by German submarines. Fishermen saved from sunken vessels and landed at Hammerfest report that the commander of a U-boat stated that all vessels met by him would be sunk. Norwegian ships especially would be destroyed because, he said, the Norwegians were sending fish and seal oil to England. This however is untrue, as the export of oils is forbidden and Germany knows it.

The U-boats are said to shell vessels without warning and, according to the survivors, direct a fire against lifeboats.

HARDEN SCORES RUMANIAN PEACE

Pours Scornful and Indignant Criticism on Foreign Minister Kuehlmann

EXPLOITATION ANGERS

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Amsterdam, May 21.

Maximilian Harden would appear to be going about the right way to secure suppression of his paper, Die Zukunft, again. In the latest number he pours angry scorn and indignant criticism on the Rumanian peace in general and on Kuehlmann, the German foreign minister, in particular. He draws a telling and correct picture of the outrageous exploitation to which Rumania had to submit, and calls it childishness to believe the treaty creates any final or just state of affairs.

Robbed of her chief port, defeated only by Russia's falling away till a period to be arranged later, "to suffer, feed, clothe and pay foreign army divisions on her soil," having to submit to requisitions of corn, oil, cattle, etc., she told the conqueror graciously that she "renounces compensation for war expenses." On this load of oppressive requirements, says Harden, "the new diplomacy sticks the sentence, 'the contracting parties renounce all compensation for war costs.'"

Rumania, too, has to compensate for all damages sustained by the war. She herself is uncompensated. Harden doubts Rumania can breathe under such a load, but the peace dictators do not ask that. The peace-without-annexations-and-indemnities treaty is "genuine and Von Kuehlmann," and Harden likens it to the carrying out of Shylock's bargain.

"Intolerable Conditions"

"It is remarkable and edifying," he goes on, "that our alleged democrats thought that in the treaty only the preservation of the dynasty was blameworthy, because that Germanic branch planted in the east is hostile to Germans. It will most likely be so under the intolerable conditions of the new treaty. It will certainly only be strengthened by the coarse onslaught from without."

Harden rails angrily at "those who, without funds, save themselves out of the need of others. Brave and strong he will be who sets his teeth and takes with his own burdens on his own shoulders, and with noble pride and moral consciousness declares, 'I will not permit that the world becomes worse and more that the world becomes worse and more a waste on my account.' So long as German troops are in Wallachia and Moldavia, little grumbling will be heard; but no Rumanian will ever forget what has been done to his country, and what could under the treaty be done."

Harden then turns savagely on Austria for wishing to confine Serbia, as it were, in a cage, because the Dual Monarchy could not endure Serbia on the Adriatic. He terms Czernin a Machiavelli and some-Talleyrand, and expresses his despair regarding the future, "if Slavdom, with no port for modern requirements, is to be kept under the protection of the German military authority of the Khalifat of Berlin."

Doubts a Lasting Peace

The western prospects please him no better.

"In the west," he says, "we are perhaps to have Flanders, with Brussels as capital, and Antwerp as chief port, and including the region of Lille and Valenciennes, 'once treacherously stolen by France.' Out of such a super-Bonapartian world yoke, how can lasting peace come?"

PETERSON BAGS ANOTHER

While on Trial Spin Forces Down German Plane

With the American Army in Lorraine, May 21.—Captain David Peterson, of Honesdale, Pa., jumped into his monoplane yesterday for a trial spin, to test the motor.

Northeast of Nancy he spotted a German biplane. Attacking it he forced the German to drop behind the Teuton lines.

Peterson has officially brought down five German planes in four days, but as the encounter today was not witnessed by any others he does not get official credit for bagging another.

BIG AIR FLEET RAIDED LONDON

Believed There Were Between 20 and 30 Planes in Attack

London, May 21.—It is estimated that there were between twenty and thirty German airplanes in the hostile raiding squadron that attacked London and the southeastern coast Sunday night and early Monday morning, killing thirty-seven persons and wounded 161, many of them innocent children.

The Gothas approached London by way of the Thames River estuary. It is believed that the Germans lost seven machines, but these figures have not yet been officially confirmed.

What War Chest Stands for in America's Struggle

The War Chest stands for the idea that the energies of America should be co-ordinated and concentrated; that not only in action, but in thought and spirit, the people of this nation should be united in a common purpose. There is no special interest, no discrimination, in the service exacted of those who fight our battles; surely there should be none in our giving. When you give to the War Chest you give to all the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Salvation Army. And you give once.

BRITISH AIRMAN GOT ONE GERMAN IN RAID

Gotha Brought Down in London District as Tens of Thousands Watch

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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London, May 21.

For the first time since air raids on London began an enemy aircraft has been brought down within the London area. All that is left of one of last night's raiding Gothas is a compact heap of wreckage. It was an English airman who shot him down after a thrilling fight, which was watched by tens of thousands.

The raider, it seems, had been hovering over the district some little time, apparently seeking vainly a way of escape from the hail of shells which the anti-aircraft guns pumped up into the air. Suddenly the barrage was shut off. In the comparative quietude which ensued, broken only by the far-off sounds of more distant fights, the whirr of more than one machine could be heard.

There was a brief interchange of machine-gun fire high up in the sky, a point of flame which rapidly grew into a red glare, and five seconds later the Gotha streaked down to the ground. It fell in a cabbage field. On the high embankment which overlooks it the grass was worn bare by the feet of many thousands of people who all day swarmed along to gaze at the pitiful remnant of that which a few hours before had helped to make the moonlight night a thing of horror.

The fight must have been watched by tens of thousands of people, and when the Gotha came down a roar of cheering went up for miles around. Within a few minutes the roads were thronged by people trying to find the spot where the Gotha fell, though all around the immediate district the guns of the barrage were still barking away.

As far as one can judge from the wreck, it must have been a large machine. It appears to have had no fewer than eight of the thick rubber-tired landing wheels, and there were two motors, one apparently not much damaged.

It is little surprising to find that the machine had fallen so compactly, seeing that it burned so fiercely in the air. One shattered portion of the framework lies some twenty yards away, but the rest is together in a heap of not more than a dozen yards square.

TREAT U. S. WOUNDED BY NEWEST METHODS

American Surgeons Show 95 Per Cent Primary Healings

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Paris, May 21.

The presence of many army doctors in Paris to attend a professional meeting has enabled me to get recent information about the provisions for taking care of the American wounded. Our foremost American medical men are in charge of this subject, and the results of their study has been accepted by the army.

They opened a clean set of books on medical and surgical methods under war conditions, refusing to accept the old practices simply on the ground that they were the kind the army had always had. An absolutely new system has been worked out, and its efficacy may be judged by the statement that under it there is a record of 95 per cent of primary healings in accident surgery. That means that practically all wounds received in battle heal by "first intention."

The percentage is one with which any first-class hospital in America would be satisfied. Our wounded soldiers are receiving and will continue to receive just behind the battlefields as good treatment as they could get at home under the most favorable conditions. Nothing is better for their morale than the knowledge among the troops that they are sure of the best surgical attention if wounded, and nothing could be more comforting to their relatives at home than this certainty.

A rough idea of the new system may be conveyed by saying that, whereas formerly the wounded were taken to base hospitals, involving a delay of ten or twelve hours before operation and consequent infection that no surgery could combat, the operating organization has been moved right up to the edge of the firing zone.

There are now three separate zones. In the first zone, which is at the fighting line, there is no surgery except first aid, like stopping hemorrhage, etc. Ten or twelve miles back is an evacuating hospital, or, as the English call it, a casualty clearing station. Here skilled surgeons await the wounded and perform operations. Still further back and stretching all the way to the ports of western France is zone 3, in which are located the base hospitals for what are called civil surgery and chronic cases. In this zone the plan of group organization has been adopted, which tends to simplicity and efficiency.

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Then they required service facilities in principal cities of New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado. Pierce-Arrow afforded it.

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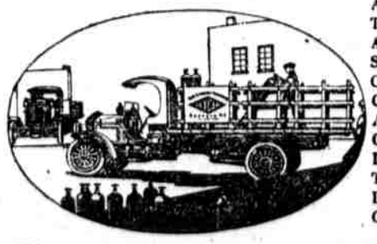

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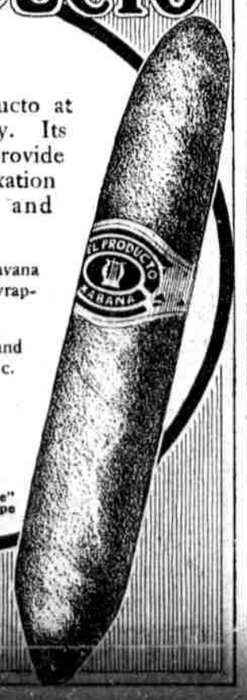

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