

WANTS U.S. NAVY BIG AS BIGGEST

Admiral Badger Tells Senate Committee Nation's Safety Is at Stake

NOW TIME TO BUILD

Never Before as Well Prepared to Construct Powerful Fleet

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 12.—Appropriations to provide a navy for the United States by 1925 as large as that of any other country was urged today by Admiral Badger, of the general board of the navy, before the House Naval Committee.

Had the United States been fighting along in the present war, the Admiral said, its lack of ships would have been serious and perhaps fatal, because it has been learned that the navy must be strong enough not only to protect from invasion, but also to drive the enemy's navy from the sea.

He urged the committee that the country never has been, and probably never will be again as well prepared to build a powerful fleet as at present.

Hundreds of thousands of men have become skilled in shipyard work which has been building vessels for the merchant marine, he said, and as fast as they are released from the yards the training and experience of these men should be utilized to the greatest extent possible.

On August 1 last, Admiral Badger said, the Germans had 119 submarines operating in the Atlantic and twenty-eight in the Mediterranean, while at the same time Austria had eighteen in the Mediterranean.

One hundred and fifty German and seven Austrian submarines were sunk in the war prior to August 1, but Admiral Badger told the committee, quoting reports from Admiral Sims, he said the Germans had built 351 submarines and that the Austrian navy had built 100 submarines only thirty-five of which were obsolete.

Demands Policy of U.S. in Russia

Continued from Page One

Plan Railway to be placed in the hands of this mission, and that the Russian conditions were assumed by the American Government largely as a result of misinformation received through the Creel committee, supported by leaders and representatives of the old regime in Russia.

Did U. S. Delay to Co-operate? Senator Johnson also asked whether it is true that a Russian-speaking and experienced British high commissioner, sent to Russia after the Bolshevik revolution, reported that the Soviet Government had co-operated with the Allies, and that he believed that intervention, in co-operation with the Soviet Government, was feasible, and whether the American Government so delayed co-operation with the Kerensky Government's plan to support the morale of the army, and maintain that provisional government in power as to contribute largely to the overthrow of Kerensky, and the success of the Bolshevik revolution.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the State Department, Senator Johnson said, cannot or have not answered these questions.

"I understand it well," Senator Johnson continued, "that the peculiar intolerance which has been fostered in the past few months, the state of mind deliberately cultivated which has sought to bully and to terrorize either mild objector or seeker for information will look askance at one so lost as to ask facts concerning Russia and our participation in its affairs."

Senator Johnson continued, "that the peculiar intolerance which has been fostered in the past few months, the state of mind deliberately cultivated which has sought to bully and to terrorize either mild objector or seeker for information will look askance at one so lost as to ask facts concerning Russia and our participation in its affairs."

"The extraordinary amount of misinformation given to the American people concerning Russia, and the justifiable belief that there has been a regular and consistent propaganda of misrepresentation," the Senator continued, "The Creel bureau of public information has, apparently, been engaged, not in developing facts to our people, but in justifying a course subsequently pursued at variance with our words."

"As calmly and well as that has been transpiring in Austria and Germany, as we observe the insidious propaganda and the poison of Bolshevism emanating from Russia, we must be justifiable in the very core of the autonomy of the Central Empire, can we be satisfied with the Creel committee's labored efforts to demonstrate that the Bolsheviks are German agents?"

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asked Senator Johnson why the people of Russia did not obtain the liberty and democracy they seek since, as Mr. Johnson said, 92 per cent of the people are struggling for freedom.

Ebert Gains Power Over Reds

Continued from Page One

ness your industrial hands must build up from new foundations."

Berlin, Dec. 12.—(By A. P.)—Dr. W. S. Solf, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has handed in his resignation, which has been accepted by the cabinet.

The Foreign Secretary's retirement does not come as a surprise, as his relations with the Independent Socialist Senate of the Ebert-Haase Cabinet recalled the straining points of some time ago.

Official denial was made late today that the Government was considering the convening of the Reichstag. The cabinet earlier had reported that the Reichstag would be convened in the near future.

The authority of the cabinet as a whole appears to be greater than it was last week.

The Spartacus organ, the Red Flag, indeed, declares that the executive committee of the Independent Socialist Senate has been stripped of all its power, despite the fact that it was originally planned that all power should be retained by the cabinet.

There seems no doubt that the executive committee, which has been drifting steadily toward the extreme radical side, no longer occupies the dominating position which it had in the first days of the revolution.

While the authority of the cabinet has been gaining in strength there has been a corresponding loss of power to the cabinet itself. The position of the Ebert-Haase group has been especially strengthened against that of the Independent Socialist Senate.

The Independent Socialist members of the cabinet have been noticeably quiet all the week. They took no part in the reception of the troops, in many quarters the belief exists that Ebert-Haase will be a factor in the cabinet.

Proceedings have been instituted against Baron von Rheinbaben, former Prussian minister of finance, and Count von Helldorf, former Prussian minister of justice, in connection with the last Friday's raid on the executive committee of the Soldiers and Workers' Council, the Lokai Anzeiger says.

When the overturn of the Government took place last month, Doctor Solf was continued as the head of the Foreign Office in what was styled the coalition cabinet and continued to act as the mouthpiece of the Foreign Office under the Ebert Government.

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GREY OPTIMISTIC ON SEA FREEDOM

Viscount Finds Solution of Problem in League of Nations

SHOULD APPLY TO PEACE

U. S. and Great Britain, He Declares, Will Have No Difficulty in Agreeing

By the Associated Press

Dewsbury, England, Dec. 12.—A league of nations is the solution of the question of "freedom of the seas" and Great Britain and the United States can reach a complete agreement on that question by joining such a league, declared Viscount Grey, former foreign secretary, in a speech here last night.

"The seas," the Viscount said, were free in times of peace and Great Britain has placed no restrictions upon them. During the war the American navy had interfered with the British navy in maintaining the blockade and Lord Grey thought that the United States would use the same weapon if necessity for it arose in the future blockade.

"The term 'freedom of the seas,' he continued, was American in origin and had never been agreed upon by their own people. He believed President Wilson meant freedom of the seas to all who joined a league of nations, the phrase needed greater definition.

"I think it is a great pity that so much has been said about the freedom of the seas without being defined. It is true there is considerable prejudice against the phrase, largely due to the fact that it is believed to be a German phrase, but it is a phrase which has been used in the United States, and the Germans adopted and used it for their own purposes in a sense to which no one would attach any unpopularity. But until President Wilson defines it and comes to discuss it with our Government there is no need to anticipate difficulty about an agreement as to what it means.

"Freedom of the seas in times of peace? If so, we agree. Wherever the British navy has been in position to exercise its influence and power on the seas in times of peace, it has exercised its influence impartially for the freedom of the seas for all nations without distinction. The United States, I think, has some doubts between the United States and the Philippines. Some other countries have rules of the same kind. We never had a navy which has exercised its influence completely for the freedom of the seas in times of peace than any other nation. However great our sea power has been, we have never used it to restrict the freedom of the seas of any other nation as much as for ourselves, and I think we ought to receive a little more recognition than we do for our naval power in times of peace to make the use of the seas easier for ourselves without simultaneously making it easier for others on the same terms.

"If the question is one of the freedom of the seas in times of war then I would say this: Great Britain recognizes, has taken part in the last two years of the war, without the United States we could not have had the success which we now enjoy. I cannot emphasize that much nor express too much admiration of it. But since the United States entered the war as a result of the German blockade, I believe most strongly co-operated, in carrying out the blockade of Germany. In the early stages of the war the blockade was not complete because the United States raised many questions about it, but in the later years of the conflict the blockade was complete with the co-operation of the United States. Without that blockade, success could not have been won, indeed, without the blockade Germany might have been victorious.

"Suppose this situation should exist again and it is impossible to suppose that the United States would be essential for success, should not be allowed. That would stultify everything America did in this war. It would really suggest that she would in future advocate any course in a war such as this inconsistent with what she did in this war. It is a question of the freedom of the seas of an offending nation. If this be so, we come to this, that probably what is in President Wilson's mind is that freedom of the seas should be secured to any nation observing the covenants of a league of nations and should be denied to any nation breaking those covenants. If that solution to the whole question and cannot be discussed apart from it.

"On these questions I believe there may be complete agreement between the two countries only if a league of nations is formed. I do not see why this should be complete freedom of the seas so long as the covenants of the league are broken then there is to be no freedom of the seas, and every means is to be used against the power which has broken them."

Viscount Grey protested against the election of a servile House of Commons, saying that in such a case it would be a step toward dictatorship or Bolshevism. While giving credit to the present government he said that the people must be fair to the government which preceded it. He said that the government which made ultimate success possible.

He praised Viscount Haldane, former Lord High Chancellor; Viscount Milner, Secretary of State for War; Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions; Lord Kitchener, former financial secretary to the treasury; and Liberal member of Parliament for Dewsbury, Viscount Grey said that when the war was over these men had achieved what have been impossible.

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Plots Disturb German Nation

Continued from Page One

vent the establishment of a republic on Socialist principles. They are becoming much more daring than a short time ago, and in their journals are openly advocating the maintenance of the capitalist system and saying their support of the Ebert-Haase Government is only temporary and will be withdrawn when a national assembly has been elected.

The bourgeoisie parties have also come out into the open and have united under the title of the German people's party. Their kernel is composed of the old Centrum party, and they, too, are now openly attacking the Ebert regime. A third element is composed of extremists, who, although the term is now becoming in danger of too wide application, can truthfully be described as Bolshevists. This element has been greatly strengthened by reason of a fact which hitherto has not been sufficiently emphasized—that the Bolshevists have been joined by the former Independent Socialists.

Spartacists Plan Reign of Terror It is generally realized that at the time the Ebert Government was formed there was a serious split in the independent party for although a certain number were reluctant to support the new authority, a large proportion declined and stood out for socialism of the reddest variety. This section has now openly allied itself with the so-called Spartacus group, led by Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, which is out for a reign of terror, which they label communism.

These elements into consideration the attitude of the soldiers who have returned from the front. A majority of these troops are really striving for the maintenance of some semblance of constitutional order and profess themselves friendly toward the Ebert Government, although pressing for the election of a constituent assembly and criticizing Ebert for not having taken earlier definite action to arrest the revolutionaries. The President of the republic is a tailor from Hanover, and a former laundress has been appointed minister, or rather mistress, of education. It is now evident that among these troops there is a large proportion led by officers who are really reactionary and still under the influence of the old military ideas. How doubtful are their motives and how embarrassing their friendliness to the Ebert Government was shown last week, when on their own initiative they arrested the executive committee of the Berlin Soldiers and Workers' Council, action which led to violent street fighting and terrible bloodshed.

Then there must be taken into account the fact and perhaps most important factor in the situation, namely, the Soldiers and Workers' Council. This body takes the view that it is itself which really constitutes the supreme authority of the moment. It maintains that what power is in the Ebert Government is in actuality only administrative authority under the control of the Soldiers and Workers' Council.

Parallels Kerensky in Russia It will be seen therefore that Berlin now offers an almost exact parallel to what existed in Petrograd under the Kerensky regime. In any warlike case observers, whose opinions have been made to gather and for whose good judgment I can vouch, believe that the parallel will be extended and that Kerensky appears before the awful fate which Bolshevism brought upon Russia.

Nor are things better in other parts of the former Empire. Bavaria also is without any real government, and Munich has just heard the news of disturbances of even more serious character than Berlin. On Saturday armed soldiers established for a time a reign of terror and succeeded in depositing for a member of the Government at the holding of two huge meetings at which communistic demands were formulated. Bands of armed soldiers stormed the offices of four newspapers and took possession of the plants.

In the case of the Bavarian Courier they formally declared that the paper had passed from its rightful ownership and was now the property of the syndicalist class and further demanded of the staff that they present only Bolshevist ideas. Two journals in Munich have been closed again, and the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, the most important Bavarian organ, was only allowed to go to press again after negotiations which Minister-President Kurt Eisner took part in.

Threaten Army With Death Afterward 400 armed soldiers went to the private house of the Minister for Home Affairs, threatened him with death, and demanded his immediate resignation. Following this a description of the outrage as written by Herr Eisner himself in the Munich Post:

"Shortly after midnight a large band of young soldiers, together with civilian youths, appeared before my house. After whistling, shouting and cutting, a demand was made to me from the street that I should resign. Then they tried to enter my house. I was actually in my room, rifle and revolver were in my hands, and the invaders demanded my immediate resignation. I desired that, and they should lay down their arms, and after a long dispute, I declared myself prepared to give in writing the desired declaration. I wrote this, I laid down my rifle, but only under force majeure. The soldiers were not satisfied with this, but I refused to give way. On hearing of the incident a guard regiment appeared and offered me their protection."

Afterward this regiment told me that they would withdraw my resignation, but he declined, believing such action would only lead to fresh trouble. Later the ministerial council discussed the matter, but felt themselves insufficiently strong to more than threaten punishment for any similar deeds of terrorism.

Equally bad is the state of affairs in the Duchy of Brunswick, where the Red Guard is seizing private property and even going from town to town levying money payments on the municipalities. The Duke of Brunswick has disappeared, and his castle is in occupation of the revolutionaries. The President of the republic is a tailor from Hanover, and a former laundress has been appointed minister, or rather mistress, of education. It is now evident that among these troops there is a large proportion led by officers who are really reactionary and still under the influence of the old military ideas. How doubtful are their motives and how embarrassing their friendliness to the Ebert Government was shown last week, when on their own initiative they arrested the executive committee of the Berlin Soldiers and Workers' Council, action which led to violent street fighting and terrible bloodshed.

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"Shortly after midnight a large band of young soldiers, together with civilian youths, appeared before my house. After whistling, shouting and cutting, a demand was made to me from the street that I should resign. Then they tried to enter my house. I was actually in my room, rifle and revolver were in my hands, and the invaders demanded my immediate resignation. I desired that, and they should lay down their arms, and after a long dispute, I declared myself prepared to give in writing the desired declaration. I wrote this, I laid down my rifle, but only under force majeure. The soldiers were not satisfied with this, but I refused to give way. On hearing of the incident a guard regiment appeared and offered me their protection."

Afterward this regiment told me that they would withdraw my resignation, but he declined, believing such action would only lead to fresh trouble. Later the ministerial council discussed the matter, but felt themselves insufficiently strong to more than threaten punishment for any similar deeds of terrorism.

Equally bad is the state of affairs in the Duchy of Brunswick, where the Red Guard is seizing private property and even going from town to town levying money payments on the municipalities. The Duke of Brunswick has disappeared, and his castle is in occupation of the revolutionaries. The President of the republic is a tailor from Hanover, and a former laundress has been appointed minister, or rather mistress, of education. It is now evident that among these troops there is a large proportion led by officers who are really reactionary and still under the influence of the old military ideas. How doubtful are their motives and how embarrassing their friendliness to the Ebert Government was shown last week, when on their own initiative they arrested the executive committee of the Berlin Soldiers and Workers' Council, action which led to violent street fighting and terrible bloodshed.

Then there must be taken into account the fact and perhaps most important factor in the situation, namely, the Soldiers and Workers' Council. This body takes the view that it is itself which really constitutes the supreme authority of the moment. It maintains that what power is in the Ebert Government is in actuality only administrative authority under the control of the Soldiers and Workers' Council.

Parallels Kerensky in Russia It will be seen therefore that Berlin now offers an almost exact parallel to what existed in Petrograd under the Kerensky regime. In any warlike case observers, whose opinions have been made to gather and for whose good judgment I can vouch, believe that the parallel will be extended and that Kerensky appears before the awful fate which Bolshevism brought upon Russia.

CHILE-PERU NOTE GIVEN OUT BY U.S.