

Peace Puts Issues Up to Congress

Continued From Page One of Republicans and Democrats, some of the former supporting the treaty and some of the latter opposing it, which will define the lines on which the great issue will be fought out. If the contest is protracted and other nations, by accepting the treaty, should resume commercial relations with Germany, gaining the advantage of trade, a pressure to put the United States in position to participate is expected. It is being pointed out that, whether the Senate ratifies the treaty or not, Congress can declare the war with Germany at an end, if it chooses, by passing a joint resolution to that effect. That action would return the country to a peace basis and end the treaty questions to be fought out.

Wilson Faces Big Contest When President Wilson returns to the United States, possibly by the 1st of June—he will bring what may turn out to be the greatest of contests between the executive and the Senate. It is possible that he may carry his case directly to the people before the Senate has opportunity to act by making a tour through the country speaking for the ratification of the treaty. The President originally intended to do this between his first and second trips to France, but he was obliged to alter his program when he had to return to Paris sooner than he expected.

The fact that the President faces a Republican Congress is generally conceded to have little to do with the issue. There has been a marked tendency of late on both sides to openly declare the question as a nonpartisan one and it is known that the President is counting on the support of some Republicans and has already accepted the opposition of some Democrats.

German Militarism Estimate Extended study today of the military terms of the peace treaty convinces army officials here that the point at which it is proposed to start a limitation of armaments is in Germany. No vestige of the vast military framework built up in forty years of preparation for world conquest by Germany is to be left.

Measures have been formulated even to stamp out the military spirit so carefully in the people. Under the treaty any enterprise aiming at a military propaganda is forbidden and military education cannot be carried on except in the ranks of the army of 100,000. Such an army cannot perpetuate itself in any way or expand through turning trained men back to civil life as an unorganized reserve.

This feature of the military terms—the inhibition upon discharging from the army in any year more than 3 per cent of its strength—combined with the revised year enlistment period, it is said by American army officers, will prevent a recurrence of the scheme by which Germany was once able to throw off the yoke Napoleon sought to impose when he limited her army to 100,000 men each year. It was apparent, these observers said, that the lesson of that day had been completely learned by the French militarists, generally credited with having devised the terms of the present treaty.

Army Made Distasteful The twelve-year enlistment period required, it was said, was calculated to make the army highly distasteful to the average man. There can be for him no hope of advancement, but only the dangers of soldier life. For it will not be an expanding force. Officers don't know that the 100,000 men allowed could be maintained as required by voluntary recruitment.

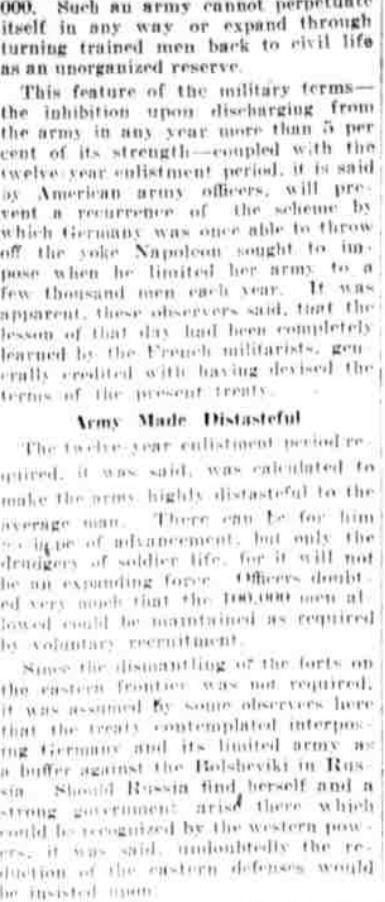
Since the dismantling of the forts on the eastern frontier was not required, it was assumed by some observers here that the treaty contemplated interpenetration of Germany and its limited army as a buffer against the Bolsheviks in Russia. Should Russia find herself and a strong government arise there which could be recognized by the western powers, it was said, undoubtedly the reduction of the eastern defenses would be insisted upon.

It is to be noted here that the provision of the treaty regarding to some Russian government, set to be indicated all the benefits enjoyed by the allied and associated powers probably would cover such an extension. In the meantime, however, Germany is to be kept on guard against any eastern frontier at the same time acting as a buffer for the western powers.

The naval terms are, if anything, more drastic than those imposed as to the army, navy officers said. From a sea power claiming the second second place in the world, Germany will be reduced to a naval power virtually without rank in the world. The six battleships she may retain, the largest not to exceed 10,000 tons, would not dare risk action with any two modern dreadnaughts, and every other part of the naval service is sealed down accordingly.

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HOW GERMANY MUST PAY IN TERRITORY FOR WORLD CRIME



U. S. Sea Fliers Start on Journey

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Atlantic fliers sped away on their great adventure. Lieutenant Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, skipper of the NC-1, offered as his parting salute: "With the help of God and in spite of the devil, we will do this little thing."

Lieutenant Commander A. C. Road, the third skipper, said: "Nothing has been overlooked in the construction of these planes. They'll do the trick."

Each seaplane carries six men, consisting of the commander, a navigator, two pilots, an engineer and a reserve pilot. The reserve pilots will go only to Newfoundland, not being included in the transatlantic complement.

The only ceremony was the presentation of a four leaf clover to each member of the crews by Captain Noble E. Travin, of the aviation section of the naval bureau of operations. As the men took their places they were obviously under the influence of a rigidly restrained spirit of excitement, eager for the adventure and confident of the outcome.

Commander Towers expressed the confidence of all that the flight would be successful. As he donned his sheepskin-lined uniform and helmet he exclaimed delightedly to his brother officers: "Boys, we're going to beat it."

As Commander Towers took his seat in his flagship, the NC-3, he waved his hand to the spectators and called out: "Good-by, boys. There is nothing we can see now that will prevent us being in Halifax by 6 o'clock. The men are in fine set. We could not have better. We are confident the American navy will be the first to fly across the Atlantic ocean."

5 GROUPS PREPARE TO CROSS ATLANTIC

American and Britons Are Rivals for First Honors

St. Johns, N. F., May 8.—(By A. P.)—The eastern Newfoundland coast now has five airbases, where there are flying activities daily or preparations are being made for sheltering planes yet to arrive. International rivalry has sprung up with the presence at Trepassy Bay of the United States naval seaplane base and a war-time phase situation is added by the arrival of United States warships refueling there preparatory to taking over patrol duty along the route of the proposed naval seaplane flight.

At Cape Breton, farther north, the airbase of Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Porter was inspected today by Major Arthur Partridge, R. A. F., who is in charge of the preliminary arrangements for the Porte flight. Colonel Porter's machine, a triplane flying boat with five Rolls Royce engines and a 120-foot wing span, has been ready for shipment for several weeks, but the date it may be expected here has not been announced.

Continuing north, St. Johns has two flying fields where for nearly a month planes of the Sopwith and Martinsyde expeditions, which have Harry G. Hawker and Frederick F. Rayburn, respectively, as pilots, have been fuel

appreciation of Governor Harris's action. The most northern of the airbases of the largest is that at Harbor Grace, here the Handley Page machine, to be piloted by Major Brackley, is housed in a hangar of 1000 yards on shores of Conception Bay where a month ago several houses stood. The Handley Page plane, now on route from Liverpool is expected to be ready for trial on May 20.

Newfoundland had not seen a flying machine until the Sopwith plane went up there on April 10, but indications are that this coast will be the scene of more heroic flights in the future. The Atlantic by air before late summer, as several projects besides those for which airbases have been built are about ready to assume definite form.

Fireman Admits He's Firebug Cory, Pa., May 8.—By a confession made yesterday by Claude Kelly, a member of the fire department, he is ready to admit being the mysterious firebug who has baffled a score of detectives for a year. Kelly is alleged to have confessed setting fourteen fires, aggregating a loss of many thousand dollars. He denies starting the city hall fire, where a life was lost.

Deaths

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Provisions of Treaty of Peace Epitomized

The treaty presented by the Allies to Germany today at Versailles provides:

A league of nations. Germany shall be bound to accept any measure not reached with her former allies.

Germany restores Alsace-Lorraine to France.

Germany accepts internationalization of the Saar basin temporarily. League commission will govern basin pending plebiscite five years hence.

Danzig permanently internationalized, and free use of waterways and port facilities assured to Poland.

Germany agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark and in East Prussia. Commission created for plebiscite in Silesia, Schleswig and East Prussia.

Germany cedes most of upper Silesia and the greater part of Posen to Poland, isolating east Prussia from the rest of Germany.

Germany cedes Memel to associated powers.

Germany denounces all her territorial and political rights outside of Europe. Disposition of former German colonies left to Allies.

Germany recognizes total independence of Germany Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

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