

Sims Says Enemy Knew U. S. Code

Continued From Page One
American troops received more protection than the Allies were able to give their own troops on the high seas.
On July 4, 1917, Admiral Sims said he received a cable from Secretary Daniels congratulating him on the successful escort of the convoy.
Plans Accepted, Then Ignored
That the department realized the inadequacy and danger of the arrangements made for the first convoys was demonstrated, the admiral asserted, by the fact that even before the ships sailed he was asked to submit recommendations for future convoys.
Admiral Sims expressed complete confidence in Secretary Daniels' statement in a cable to him that "everything is secondary to having a sufficient number of escorting destroyers to insure protection to American troops," but stated that the department, by going over his head time after time, made it impossible for him to carry out the instructions which were given to him.
There was much apprehension in the Navy Department in the summer of 1917 lest the enemy attempt a battle cruiser raid in the Atlantic against ships carrying American troops, the admiral said. Many "impracticable" plans were suggested by the department to guard against such a contingency, he added, one of them being a request to Japan to send a squadron of fast battle cruisers to the Atlantic to protect American convoys. No reply was received to the request, the admiral said.

Wilson Opposed to Lodge Proposal

Continued From Page One
vations, has been publicly humiliated. And Senator Hitchcock, after faithfully serving the President, is put in the position of having to show a curt, ill-tempered peremptory note to his colleagues.
Meant What He Said of France
The criticism of France was of the same sort. "France, like Lansing and Simmons and his Democratic colleagues, had been in disagreement with the President on the treaty. And the President meant what he said. Those who are close to him say that had France pressed for an explanation of his charge of militarism, which the French foreign office denies that it did, the President instead of making some polite modification would have repeated and strengthened what he said, naming the names of those who opposed and to an extent thwarted him at Paris. And there is every indication that unless he would have been dissuaded he would have followed this course.
The President is angry over the treaty, angry at its defeat, incensed at every one who directly or indirectly contributed to its defeat.
Defeated the treaty is, it has been plain since the President revealed his mind at the Jackson Day dinner, as made up to take the issue into the campaign rather than yield that the chances of the treaty were slight. Although his party opposed his course, it was evident that enough Democratic senators would dare defy him publicly to ensure the necessary two-thirds vote.
But this curt note to Mr. Hitchcock disposes of what little prospect was left for the treaty and the covenant. The Democrats recognize that "this is not acceptable, W. W." as final.
President's Ire Makes Prediction Vain
The President's anger over his failure to get the treaty through the Senate unchanged makes every prediction with regard to the treaty idle and useless.
The President will do what an angry man will do. That is all one can say. Will he permit the passage of a resolution declaring the war ended? Will he negotiate a separate peace with Germany? Has he any program to end the chaos of this country's relations with Germany, with whom we are neither at

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war nor at peace, and may remain in that anomalous condition until next March? Will he angrily refuse any practicable means of relieving this situation?
All one can see is another struggle with the Senate, no less bitter than the one just ending, over the question whether peace may or may not be regarded as a separate question from the organization of a League of Nations.
As the French incident showed, the prospects are for irritable relations abroad. The Adriatic question, the Russian question and the Turkish question, in addition, relations with Germany are complicated by revolution. France and England are sure to have definite policies of their own with regard to Germany if this revolution is as it seems to be in the interests of Ludendorff and Hindenburg.
A return of the militarists to power in Berlin will cause France to strengthen and make permanent her hold upon the Rhine. This is likely to bring on new denunciations of French imperialism.
The President's anger also bodes no good for the Democratic party. The President has already forced upon his party an issue which it does not want. That issue is likely to become more burdensome as the situation develops with regard to making peace with Germany. And the European situation is susceptible in Mr. Wilson's hands of working out to the further disadvantage of his party.

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Continued From Page One
It added an interesting feature to the treaty situation, however, when coupled with the arrival here today of William Jennings Bryan, advocating a compromise that would secure the treaty's ratification. Mr. Bryan was expected to see many Democratic Senators within the next few days, bringing again into prominence his disagreement with the President over the question of reservations.
Under a unanimous consent agreement reached Saturday Article X reservation must be put into final form and adopted before adjournment tonight. Debate was limited by the same agreement to fifteen minutes on the reservation and five minutes on any amendment offered to it.
Davis Reports Conversation
The text of the memorandum given by Chief Davis to the Mayor follows: "Memorandum of telephone conversation with George S. Lightfoot on March 12, 1920:
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them longer; that they were tired working for the city and when the bluebirds sang they wanted to be as free as the birds.
"He stated that the Mayor had plenty of time to take up their case and had failed to do so; that if the Mayor and Mr. Grady chose to hobnob to destroy union labor they would have to take the consequences; that if the finance committee chose to deal with an organization other than the union it was at their risk; that the entire body of city employees proposed to hold a private session on Sunday to take definite action, and that the men would, that he fully expected them to vote to leave in a body on Monday, tying up the city water works.
"My reply to Mr. Lightfoot was simply an acknowledgment that I heard his conversation."
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"Chief of Bureau."
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NEWEST ARTICLE X SUBSTITUTE BEATEN

Washington, March 15.—(By A. P.)—Paving the way for a final vote on the reservation to Article X, the Senate today rejected, 50 to 47, Senator Frelinghuysen's substitute proposing summary disavowal of all obligations. Knowledge of the President's objection to the Republican substitute reservation to Article X caused no surprise in the Senate since all elements have understood that in opposing the substitute Senator Hitchcock was working with the President's confidence.
It added an interesting feature to the treaty situation, however, when coupled with the arrival here today of William Jennings Bryan, advocating a compromise that would secure the treaty's ratification. Mr. Bryan was expected to see many Democratic Senators within the next few days, bringing again into prominence his disagreement with the President over the question of reservations.
Under a unanimous consent agreement reached Saturday Article X reservation must be put into final form and adopted before adjournment tonight. Debate was limited by the same agreement to fifteen minutes on the reservation and five minutes on any amendment offered to it.
Among the leaders, however, the general prediction was that the Lodge substitute would be adopted as it stands and that with it the treaty would fail of ratification.

Water Men Urged to Be Loyal to City

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Same Problem in Police Bureau
"We are up against the same problem, however, with respect to policemen, firemen, highway and Survey Bureau employees and others who feel they are not sufficiently paid."
"What we ask in the present instance is loyalty to the service. The question of unionism or non-unionism is not in any way involved. We do not interfere with the right of any individual to join any association. But if employees of the city, whether belonging to unions or not, strike against the public welfare, or, as in this instance, against the very vitals of the people, taking away their water supply, bringing distress into the

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Mayor Moore said:
"There is but one thing to do if the men who are following outside leaders go on strike. We must fill their vacant places and go on with the work."
"The majority of our men are loyal and can be depended upon to do their duty."
Chief Davis said:
"I have been in touch with several of the city plants this morning. From all I receive assurances of loyalty on the part of many of the city employees."
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