

THE EVENING POST FORESHADOWS A WAR OVER LORD FRENCH'S "1914"

An Interesting Discussion of "Lord French and the Marne"
—One of Many Thrilling Chapters in the Field Marshal's Story.

(New York Post.)
In face of so many "histories" of the Great War, based obviously on incomplete and untested information it is not on sheer guesswork, the public has waited for the story to be told by the men who led the fighting and who presumably know. What the history of the war in the past has written by commanders-in-chief has usually taken the form of apologetics and controversy. The early crop of authoritative memoirs in the present instance shows no exception to the rule. From what we know of Ludendorff's book, it is decidedly controversial. This is in book form, under the title "1914," the firm of Houghton Mifflin has in hand. Lord Jellicoe was controversial in a sober fashion. He wrote on the defensive, and the issues between him and his critics narrowed itself down to a difference of temperament in the conduct of war. Lord French is very much on the aggressive, and not content with the criticism of others, he boldly claims for himself a very large share, indeed, of the merit for the defeat of the German armies and German ambitions.

Attention has naturally concentrated on Lord French's exceedingly outspoken criticism of Lord Kitchener. We have known before this of the sharp conflict between the two in the early months of 1915 on the question of adequate artillery supply and ammunition. When Lord French's urgent demand for heavy guns and large quantities of high explosives failed to get a hearing at the War Office, he called in Lord Northcliffe and Colonel Repington and carried his campaign into the press, with the result, as he states, that a coalition ministry was forced and Lloyd George was set to turning out the necessary munitions. What is not so well known is an earlier controversy with Kitchener, which reached its height a few days before the battle of the Marne, when Kitchener appeared in Paris and sought to impose on Lord French his own conception of strategy. This interference Lord French rejected, both as derogatory to his prestige as commander in chief and because he considered the Kitchener plan of operations—which was the Joffre plan—unwise. And by appealing to Viviani and Milner, he tells us, he succeeded in winning over Joffre to his own view.

It was out of this strategic plan that which he held from the beginning of the retreat from Mons that there arises Lord French's very severe arraignment of one of his own corps commanders, Smith-Dorrien. The battle of Le Cateau, which Smith-Dorrien fought on August 26, which earlier writers have described as one of the most glorious episodes in the history of the British army and of which Lord French himself spoke with enthusiasm in his first despatch, is now characterized as a serious blunder. Lord French, explaining the tone of his own despatch by the fact that it was written in great haste, on the basis of inadequate knowledge and in response to an urgent request from the War Office for a statement, presumably for the purpose of public morale. Smith-Dorrien's error consisted in accepting battle at heavy cost, nearly fifteen thousand men and nearly one hundred guns, and at the risk of destroying the whole army. These men and guns were sadly missed afterward in the pursuit from the Marne to the Aisne. And if Smith-Dorrien was too reckless at Le Cateau, later in the year at Ypres he succumbed to the contrary fault of undue despondency.

As against Smith-Dorrien, the commander in chief held to the strategy of retreat. But this view Lord French had also to enforce a few days later against Joffre. It is at this point that he seemed very near claiming credit for the entire strategic conception which has hitherto been held to be the glory of Joffre, namely, the policy of cool retreat until an opening showed for counter stroke and victory. And this comes very near to claiming credit for the victory of the Marne. We are told that as early as August 29, Joffre having learned of the diversion of considerable German forces to the Russian front and anxious for the safety of Paris, visited

Lord French at Compiègne and urged an offensive at the earliest possible moment. But—

I remained firm in my absolute conviction that the British forces could not effectively fulfil their share in such action for some days, and that so far as we were concerned a further retreat was inevitable. I assured the French commander in chief that no serious gap should be made in his line by any premature or hasty retirement, but I imperatively demanded the necessary time to rest and obtain reinforcements.

I strongly represented to Joffre the advantage of drawing the German armies still farther from their base, even though we had to move south of the Marne. On August 30 Joffre again asked, urgently, that the British remain and fill the gap between Compiègne and La Fere. Joffre was backed up by President Poincaré and Lord Kitchener, but Lord French was firm—

"I retain the most profound belief that had I yielded to these violent solicitations the whole allied army would have been thrown back in disorder over the Marne and Paris would have fallen an easy prey into the hands of the Germans."

Thereupon came Kitchener's visit to Paris, with results noted above. Lord French cannot understand how Joffre could have urged him to make a stand while on the British right the French Fifth Army under Lemaître—a conceived "pedant"—was in swift retreat. Indirectly he suggests that Joffre underestimated his own strength by placing so little confidence in the troops of D'Amade and Sordet which were soon to become the "glorious" army of Manoury on the Ourve. In earlier accounts of the great retreat British writers have spoken severely of the failure of Sordet's cavalry and ineffectiveness of D'Amade's Territorials. Lord French on the other hand, speaks of the splendid aid these French forces rendered at critical moments.

We have here the makings of a pretty quarrel.

LANSING'S LETTER TO FRANK P. WALSH

Explains His Inability to
Again Take up the Irish
Delegate Matter.

Paris, May 28.—(By the Associated Press).—Efforts of ex-Governor Dunne of Illinois, Frank P. Walsh and Michael Ryan, representing various Irish societies in the United States, to secure safe conduct for Edward de Valera, Arthur Griffith and Count Plunkett to come to Paris to present the Irish case in the peace conference, ended today with a written communication from Secretary of State Lansing to Mr. Walsh. After acknowledging the original request, Secretary Lansing says:

"I immediately took steps to acquaint myself with the facts of the case, which transpired before the letter was brought to my attention by your letter. I am informed that when the question of approaching the British authorities with a view to procuring safe conduct in question was first considered, every effort was made in an informal way to bring you into touch with the British representatives here, although owing to the nature of the case it was not possible to treat the matter officially."

"The British authorities having consented that you and your colleagues should visit England and Ireland, although your passports were only good for France, every facility was given to you to take the journey. Before you returned, however, reports were received of utterances made by you and your colleagues during your visit to Ireland."

"These utterances, whatever they may have been, gave as I am informed, deepest offense to those persons with whom you were seeking to deal. Consequently, it has seemed useless to make any further effort in connection with the requests which you desire to make."

"In view of the situation thus created, I regret to inform you that the American representatives feel unable to make any further effort on their part connected with this matter would be futile and, therefore, unwise."

In reply to this, Mr. Walsh wrote Secretary Lansing a long letter, declaring that the Irish delegation had not authorized any one to make an effort to bring its members into friendly relations with the British representatives in Paris or elsewhere, and adding:

"We also beg to advise you that at no time in Paris or elsewhere have we sought to deal privately or unofficially with any persons relatives to the purpose of our mission."

Mr. Walsh's letter then reproduces a letter submitted to the State Department previous to the obtaining of passports, in which the object of the visit to Paris stated, and recites the fact that on arrival he addressed a letter to President Wilson asking the President to secure safe conduct for de Valera and the others.

The letter continues the history of the case and goes on to say that after an interview with President Wilson the matter was taken up with Colonel House, through whom the same request was made.

"The implication in your letter," says Mr. Walsh, "that any person was acting unofficially, privately or secretly is therefore erroneous. Attempted negotiations on behalf of Ireland in such fashion would not only be violative of our instructions, but obnoxious to the principle to which we steadfastly adhere, with multitudes of our fellow citizens, that a just and permanent peace can only be procured through covenants openly arrived at."

The letter concludes with a request for the names of the persons offended by the utterances of the delegation in Ireland and denies that the delegation made utterances not strictly in conformity with the purpose stated in the application of passports.

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THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
The national appetizer.

AUSTRIANS GET PEACE TERMS TODAY

Only the Territorial and Military Clauses Will be Communicated at This Time.

Paris, June 1, (Havas).—The Council of Four of the Peace Conference were to meet today but the representatives of the great powers continued their examination of the counter-proposals to the peace terms. The answer of the Allied and Associated Powers will probably be delivered at the end of the present week.

On the Peace Conference program tomorrow is the presentation of the peace terms to the Austrian delegation at St. Germain. Only the political, territorial and military clauses of the treaty will be communicated to the Austrians, the financial clauses being withheld for later presentation.

Regarding the Adriatic problem, Le Liberte says that its solution is being delayed by the opposition of the Yugoslavs, not to the agreement reached regarding Fiume, but to the terms of the Danubian settlement.

GREAT NAVY NO LONGER NECESSARY, SAYS DANIELS

Trend of the World Toward Universal Peace and Operation of the League of Nations Prompts Navy Department to Abandon Policy for a Fleet "Second to None in the World"—Billion Dollar Estimates to be "Wiped off the Slate."

Washington, May 28.—The policy of the Navy Department for a fleet "second to none in the world" has been temporarily abandoned.

Secretary Daniels, appearing before the House Naval Affairs Committee today to outline the needs of his department for the next fiscal year, recommended that the entire 1919 three-year building program of ten battleships and ten battle cruisers be abandoned, saying that the trend of the world towards universal peace and the operation of the proposed league of nations made competition for supremacy of the seas no longer necessary.

The naval secretary asserted that as the United States had taken a foremost part in promoting the league of nations plan, it would be this nation's duty to show faith in the covenant by refusing to authorize further large additions to the sea forces. Work on the 1916 program, he said, should be completed as soon as possible but the 1919 program, which it is estimated would involve an expenditure of more than a billion dollars, should be "wiped off the slate."

"There can be no half way ground," he told the committee which will initiate all naval legislation. Either we must have the league to safeguard the interests of every nation, or the biggest Navy in the world."

Explaining the reasons for the Navy Department's change of policy, Secretary Daniels said that when he appeared before the committee last December and urged additional ship construction, the associated governments

had not begun consideration of a league of nations plan and conditions made it necessary that the United States should not be caught again as unprepared as it was at the outbreak of the war.

"But since then," he said, "the covenant has been drafted and a new era for the world has begun. Peace will take the place of bloodshed and it will best the interest of all nations that the United States should set a precedent by stopping where it is."

Mr. Daniels said that if the United States did not launch new building programs, other nations would follow the example and change their naval plans accordingly. Great Britain, France, and Italy, he asserted, were waiting on the United States.

There has been no change, he said, respecting a division of the fleet, half of which will be known as the Atlantic and the other half as the Pacific, with two of the best admirals in the Navy in command of each.

The real big thing that should have attention, Mr. Daniels said, is aviation. In this connection he declared that the Navy should have at least forty five million dollars this year for experimental purposes mostly. The secretary will continue his testimony tomorrow.

THE POLICE COURT.

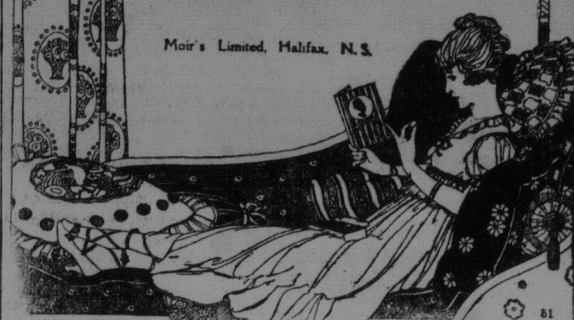
William Treffen and Benjamin Dunlop, proprietors of a restaurant on Pond street, appeared before the police magistrate Saturday morning on the charge of having liquor unlawfully on their premises. Inspectors

MOIR'S Chocolates

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New Brunswick Representative
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Daley and McKee having found two bottles secreted in a barrel in the alleyway Friday night, while two other inspectors were searching the building. The accused pleaded not guilty and the case was postponed.

CREW RESCUED.

The crew of the schooner Jennie B. Hitey, which was wrecked off the Island of Sicily during a storm on March 30, arrived at Halifax last Friday on the ocean liner Carmania.

ANNOUNCING

A Price Reduction on Goodyear
Automobile Tires and Tubes

Effective June 2nd

The following is the new schedule of retail list prices on some of the popular sizes of Goodyear Automobile Tires and Tubes to apply on and after Monday, June 2nd, 1919:

Cut out and preserve this list

SIZE	GOODYEAR FABRIC TIRE		GOODYEAR CORD TIRE		GOODYEAR TUBES	
	Smooth Tread	All-Weather Tread	All-Weather and Rib Tread	Regular	Heavy Tourist	
30 x 3 1/2	\$20.70	\$22.25	-	\$3.25	\$4.00	
32 x 3 1/2	22.40	24.65	\$45.20	4.30	5.25	
31 x 4	31.15	34.25	-	5.35	6.50	
32 x 4	32.95	36.25	57.50	5.55	6.75	
33 x 4	34.80	38.30	59.00	5.70	7.00	
34 x 4	36.05	39.70	60.50	6.00	7.25	
32 x 4 1/2	42.80	48.20	64.70	6.95	8.50	
33 x 4 1/2	44.05	49.55	66.45	7.20	8.75	
34 x 4 1/2	45.90	51.65	68.20	7.30	9.00	
35 x 4 1/2	48.15	54.15	69.80	7.50	9.25	
36 x 4 1/2	49.20	55.30	71.50	7.75	9.50	
35 x 5	55.90	64.25	84.75	8.85	10.75	
37 x 5	59.25	68.15	88.65	9.30	11.25	

Additional information can be had from any Goodyear Service Station

How "Made-in-Canada" Saves You Money

Because Goodyear
Tires are made in
Canada you save the
high import duty. This
chart shows the saving
on some popular sizes.

Size	Price if Imported	Goodyear Made-in-Canada Price	Saving to Canadian Motorists
30 x 3 1/2	\$28.50	\$22.25	\$6.25
34 x 4	48.59	39.70	8.89
33 x 4 1/2	62.49	49.55	12.94
34 x 4 1/2	64.48	51.65	12.83
35 x 5	79.16	64.25	14.91

GOODYEAR

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