DAILY HERALD

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NO. 1,030 (No. 37.—New Series). LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1919. ONE PENNY

GREAT RUSSIAN WAR PLOTTED

Murmansk Army to Push Through to Petrograd.

"WHEN THE ICE BREAKS"

Yesterday the "Daily Herald" published a dispatch from Helsingfors which stated that the Entente is preparing a military operation against Petrograd with Helsingfors as its base.

Twenty British ships and 50,000 men are expected there. The British admiral, Sir Walter Cowan, has already landed at this port.

Below we publish an important message from our Paris correspondent which throws light on the whole sinister plot.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday.—While Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau have been holding the world's eyes at Versailles, their colleagues and their military henchmen have been steadily preparing the war against the Soviets.

You have all been imagining that the military authorities were straining every nerve to relieve the Archangel force. You have been assured that the troops in the North will be brought away as soon as the ice melts. Well, so they will, but the "relieving force" will have to stay there instead.

And as to the Murmansk force, instead of worrying about Archangel, it is thinking about Petrograd. It is pushing south along the Murmansk Railway, and already it is in touch with the Finns at Olonets. That is the plot.

The people responsible intend that when the ice is thawed the British armies in Northern Russia shall already be so deeply committed, so inextricably mixed up with the Finnish invasion, that withdrawal will again be impossible.

So, step by step, each step covered and explained away by a new lie, we are being lured into the new war. Every avenue of peace is being firmly closed by our Governments.

They lied to conceal the fact of Lenin's peace offer, which (one must go on saying it) still holds good. Then came Dr. Nansen's proposal for the feeding of the starving people of Russia. After weeks of argument the Big Four agreed to send the proposal to the Moscow Government.

But they do not mean it to be carried out. They will see to it that their tame "loyal Russian" Governments wreck the policy of famine relief as they wrecked the policy of Prinkipo. For it is the deliberate intention of the Allied statesmen—I have good evidence for saying this—to starve Russia into rejection of the Soviets.

The Military Position.

They are dubious of military success. Koltchak, for all his boasting, is probably not strong enough to beat the Red armies. Denikin is a back number. On the west and south-west the Bolsheviks are doing well; all the stories of the capture of big Red armies by the Ukrainians are—stories. The biggest of them all—the army "captured" on the Pripet River—was in actual fact on the Urals, 1,000 miles away, at the time.

But, say the statesmen, at any rate we have our beautiful blockade weapon.

And the Russian people will grow more and more hungry. And at last—this is the calm calculation of well-fed statesmen here in Paris—they will be so maddened by hunger and disease that they will rise against Lenin and Trotsky. Literal anarchy and a mad animal fight for food will follow. Then the armies can march in.

NEW RELIEF FORCE SAILS

"Why We Volunteered"—the Men's Own Statements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWCASTLE, Monday.—To-day a detachment of 1,500 troops for the Russian Relief Force left Newcastle on the "Tsaritza." All wore the white star on a blue ground. Most men had seen active service during the war. Gold braids, service chevrons, medals, and ribbons were numerous.

On asking the opinion of some I learnt many were soldiers serving their time who had to go. Others were still in the Army and fed up with the parade ground. Others re-enlisted owing to the difficulty of getting civilian employment. Others had a natural bent for the Army. All were unanimous that the increased rates of pay were a big factor in their decision.

Another British contingent of 1,600 sailed from Southampton last night.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S QUESTION TO-DAY

Colonel Wedgwood, M.P., has given notice to ask the Foreign Secretary to-day "whether his attention has been called to a statement from Stockholm that the Entente are preparing military and naval operations against Petrograd based on Helsingfors; whether there is any basis in this report; whether a British squadron has been ordered to Helsingfors; and whether any combined operations with Finns or other Russian counter-revolutionaries are under discussion."

PEACE SIGNED BY JUNE 15?

PARIS, Monday.—In connection with the report that President Wilson proposes to sail for America on June 13 the "Echo de Paris" learns that he will remain in Paris for the time necessary for the signing of the Peace Treaty, but that the Germans must not protract the discussions beyond a certain period, and that everything must be concluded by June 15.

TRADE UNIONISM AND THE ARMY

Full Text of Extraordinary Official Document Sent to Commanding Officers.

TROOPS FOR STRIKE-BREAKING?

The following documents have come into our hands from a highly reliable source.

They are of such importance to the Labour and democratic movement of this country and the whole world that we cannot take the responsibility of concealing them.

This matter has to be probed to the bottom. We trust the Labour Party in Parliament will insist upon an enquiry. We trust the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Triple Alliance will to-day take special note of the reference to "strike-breaking." We trust the Trade Unions will act.

The subject is dealt with in our leading article to-day

Secret and Urgent. (Form Number).

(1) I am directed to request that until further notice, you will furnish information on the headings hereunder as regards the troops in your Area, and that you will arrange for a report to reach this Office *without fail* not later than first post each Thursday morning.

(a) Will troops in various areas respond to orders for assistance to preserve the public peace;

(b) **Will they assist in strike breaking;**

(c) **Will they parade for draft to overseas, especially to Russia;**

(d) What has been the effect of Army Order XIV. of 1919 on the men; do they consider the policy of dividing the Army into the classes of demobilisables and non-demobilisables a sound one, and, if so, do they think that the line of cleavage has been equitably fixed; is there any dissatisfaction with either the principles or the details of that order; and, if so, what are your recommendations?

(e) Any other information or suggestions.

(2) You will please give your own views for the information of the General Officer Commanding ———.

(3) You will, of course, understand that any material change in a situation and any cases of disorder or indiscipline are to be reported at once.

(4) The above is to be circulated to all Officers Commanding Stations, Formations, and Units in the Area under your command, and to save time you will please instruct Officers Commanding Stations to forward reports under the headings given above direct to these Headquarters attaching any report from an Officer Commanding Formation or Unit which is of importance. They will quote the above ——— number and mark the reports "Secret and Urgent."

(5) I am to add that the above is required with a view to the establishment of an efficient Intelligence Service, whereby the Army Council can keep its finger on the pulse of the troops, and that the information desired is required for the information of the Secretary of State.

(Sgd.) ———

For ——— Command.

1919.

To Station Commander, ———, No. — Area ———.

Will you please let me have the following information for the C.M.A. ——— Area as speedily as possible with regard to the Units on the Station under your command:—

(a) **Whether there is any growth of Trade Unionism among them;**

(b) **The effect outside Trade Unions have on them;**

(c) Whether any agitation from internal or external sources is affecting them;

(d) Whether any soldiers' councils have been formed;

(e) Whether any demobilisation troubles are occurring, and if so (i.) what troops are demonstrating, (ii.) the numbers involved, (iii.) what their grievances are, (iv.) what has been done.

(Sgd.) ———

THE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA

American Forecast of Terms of Annexations and Subjection.

PARIS, Monday.—Although the Allies' peace treaty with Austria is not yet completed, says a correspondent of the United Press of America, the Drafting Committee is now engaged in settling its basic parts. It will follow the same general lines as that presented to the Germans. There is no doubt that the independence of German-Austria will be provided for.

The treaty will also officially establish the new Republics of Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia and an independent Hungary. Other main features will be:—

(1) The abolition of conscription. (2) The reduction of the Austrian army to a volunteer police force. (3) The surrender of all munitions and artillery and of nearly all naval vessels. Hungary will be required to reduce her fortifications in the Rumanian frontier passes.

Holding Them Down.

The economic provisions of the treaty will be on the lines of the Allies' treaty with Germany, but the conditions would be slightly easier. Pre-war debts would be shared by the Czecho-Slovaks, Jugo-Slavs and Hungarians in proportion to their interest and obligations while they were still part of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

Criminals are to be tried, but there will be no provision for the trial of those charged with political offences. The navigation of the Danube will be placed under a Commission controlled by the League of Nations.

As regards territorial provisions, the Banat of Temesvar will go to Jugo-Slavia, while in the treaty to be made with Hungary a large part of Transylvania will go to Rumania. Regardless of the outcome of the Fiume dispute, the treaty will contain provisions giving Austria and Hungary right of access to the sea. This will be in the form of the right to use the railroads, docks, etc., in Fiume. The Tyrol will become Italian.—Exchange.

An important despatch from Our Special Correspondent in Berlin, Mr. H. N. Brailsford, appears on page 5.

INDEPENDENTS ON THE PEACE

BERLIN, Monday.—The party executive and other associations of the Independent Socialist Party in conference yesterday passed a resolution protesting against the "peace of violence which separates purely German districts from the German Empire, throttles the economic life of the German nation, enslaves the proletariat, and creates the basis of fresh international conflicts."—Reuter.

KNIFE IN THE BODY OF GERMANY

Scheidemann's Strong Speech to National Assembly.

COPENHAGEN, Monday.—At to-day's meeting of the German National Assembly at Weimar, Herr Scheidemann said the German National Assembly had met in order at the turning point in the life of their people to decide the attitude to be adopted conjointly with the Imperial Government towards what their adversaries call the Peace conditions. They had met there as the last band of the faithful assembles, when the Fatherland is in the greatest danger.

"All have appeared except the representatives of Alsace-Lorraine, who have been deprived of the right to be represented here, just as you are to be deprived of the right to exercise in a free vote your right of self-determination.

"When I see in all of you representatives of all the German races and lands, the deputies of the unmenaced regions, those of the menaced provinces who, if our enemies' will becomes law, are to meet for the last time as Germans amongst Germans, then I know I am one in heart with you in the gravity and sanctity of this hour which should be ruled by only one idea.

Life, Bare Life.

"We belong to one another, we must stand by one another, we are one flesh and one blood, and whoever tries to sever us is driving a murderous knife into the living body of the German people. To keep our nation alive—that and nothing else is our duty.

"We are pursuing no nationalistic dreams. No questions of prestige, no thirst for power have part in our deliberations. Life, bare life, is what we must save for our land and nation to-day when everyone feels a throttling hand at his throat.

"Let me speak entirely without tactical considerations. The thing which is at the basis of our discussions, this thick volume in which a hundred sentences begin with 'Germany renounces,' this dreadful murderous 'malleus maleficorum' whereby the confession of our own unworthiness, our consent to pitiless disruption and our agreement to slavery and helotry are to be extorted, this book must not become the future code of law."—Reuter.

The population of Vorarlberg (Austrian Tyrol) has voted for annexation to Switzerland by 45,000 votes to 11,000.

THE MOVE ON BUDAPEST

Britain and America top Invasion of Hungary.

According to an Exchange telegram from Vienna, it is believed in political circles there that the Allies have decided to delay their advance and are trying to subdue the Hungarian Government by withdrawing food supplies, as well as fostering tendencies for a counter-revolution.

According to other messages, the Rumanian advance has been held up by the intervention of the British and American Missions.

Reuter learns that the halt of the Rumanian advance is, it is stated, not due to military considerations, but is probably connected with certain pourparlers regarding the Hungarian Soviet Government.

TOLL OF THE NEW WARS

The casualty lists issued yesterday show total losses of 209, of which 206 are "Dead."

THE INTERNATIONAL SPEAKS OUT

Executive Rejects Versailles Treaty Point by Point.

"THIS IS NOT OUR PEACE"

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday Night.—The Executive Committee appointed at the Berne Conference issued this evening an emphatic statement on the Peace terms:—

"The terms of peace now being fixed in Paris are the urgent concern of the democracies of the whole world. Hitherto nations have never been able to free themselves from war, and every Peace Treaty has been the source of new conflicts.

"The reason is that peace has never yet been made by a democracy in power, and peace treaties have never been drafted to satisfy an unclouded sense of justice among common people.

"The International at its meeting at Berne in February laid down certain great principles, upon which alone may be built a just and lasting peace. It placed them in the hands of the President of the Peace Conference, Clemenceau, and, on the understanding that they would be considered, it amplified them at Amsterdam.

The statement sets forth the principles: Reparation, self-determination, ending of militarism and of the exploitation of native races. It then proceeds:

"The Committee has considered the Peace proposals from the point of view of these principles. It recognises that in them certain injustices, attributable to past wars, have been repaired, and the liberation of some peoples, long kept under subjection, effected, and it welcomes the creation of a League of Nations.

In Essence—Bad.

"These points it welcomes. But when the terms offered are judged in their full effect, it is disturbed to find in them so much that is menacing to the future peace of the world.

"The League of Nations, in the final form, retains all the objections taken to it at Berne and Amsterdam. It remains a League of Governments and Executives, and not of peoples and Parliaments. It does not compel its affiliated nations to renounce totally all recourse to war by accepting its arbitration and decisions. It also seems to be the instrument of a victorious coalition, dominated by Five Great Powers, rather than an organ of international justice, upon which all nations ought to find a place.

Germany Must Be Included.

"Though the League of Nations as at present constituted may be the beginning of a methodical organisation and a continuous regime of peace, the failure to include Germany and Russia must be righted as speedily as possible, if the League is to be made effective in preventing war.

"The mere limitation of the German army need not weaken European militarism, and therefore the International calls for a declaration that the Allies themselves propose to abandon their present militarist policy and reduce immediately their armaments on land and sea.

The Polish Injustice.

"In drawing the boundaries of the new Polish States, the creation of which the Committee welcomes, violence is done to the right of people to choose their political allegiances. The division of the German State into two separate parts is dangerous, and will remain a source of trouble and ill-will.

"It is just that, owing to the destruction of the coal mines in Belgium and France, Germany should be made to supply these countries for some time with a compensating amount of coal. But the proposals regarding the Saar Basin are animated by a spirit of annexation and capitalist exploitation.

Having condemned the disposal of the German colonies and the Shantung Peninsula, the statement concludes:

"These faults are serious, and make it plain that this peace is not our peace, and that the nations are still menaced by the policy of the victors sharing the spoils without thought of the inevitable consequence."

This statement will be laid before the Peace Conference as soon as possible.

PARIS, Monday.—The statement that Holland has decided to hand over the Kaiser to the Allies is denied in an official communication from the Dutch Legation in Paris.—Exchange.

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