BIG LOAN FOR NEXT YEAR

Treasury Plans to Float Eight Billion in Securites

WAR SAVINGS A BIG HELP

Capital Issues Committee Likely To Be Continued To Keep Check On Questionable Or Highly Speculative Securities.

Washington. — Secretary McAdoo and members of the Capital Issues Committee have agreed that the committee should continue indefinitely its functions of supervising proposed issues of stocks and bonds for capital purposes as a measure of rationing capital in preparation for future war loans. At the same time it became known that the Treasury plans tentatively to float about $8,000,000,000 more securities during 1919 and hopes to get at least $2,000,000,000 of this sum from war savings.

Despite the decision to continue the activity of the Capital Issues Committee in an effort to suppress fradulent securities which promoters would seek to exchange for Liberty Bonds held by small purchasers, considerable doubt over the future status of the committee still exists in the mind of Secretary McAdoo and other Treasury officials, it was said.

Some advocate that Congress be asked to give the committee compulsory power, which it now lacks and without which it is feared it cannot make its restrictions effective after the ardor of war-time co-operation among business interests has cooled. Others suggest that the functions of the committee be taken over by a Treasury agency, to which the President might delegate his power, conferred by the Fourth Liberty Bond act, to regulate the sale of Liberty Bonds. In this manner it might be possible to require promoters who exchange their securities for Liberty Bonds to report regularly the amounts of bonds thus taken in, and these reports, it is felt, might act as a restraining influence.

Members of the Capital Issues Committee, although expressing themselves as individually anxious to relinquish their duties, agreed to take up questions of relaxing their past strict regulations to permit the floating of bonds for public improvements by States, counties and municipalities and to facilitate the construction of buildings in regions where materials and labor are available without detracting from more essential Government projects. In other words, the committee now intends to work out a systematic program for permitting the financing of enterprises which will take up the slack in industrial and labor fields caused by cessation of war activities.

This policy, when formulated, will be set forth in a statement by the committee. This may be issued within a few days.

Special effort will be made to discourage the floating of questionable or highly speculative security issues. Although without authority to coerce promoters, the committee must rely mainly on the co-operation of investment bankers and other banking interests whose leaders have assured the committee of support.

Another difficult problem of late war financing confronting the Treasury is the maintenance of the extensive war-savings organizations, built up during the last year, with thousands of men and women giving their time to the movement without compensation. Many of these workers now wish to be relieved of their duties, but the Treasury is urging them to stay, both to aid in gathering $2,000,000,000 in the campaign of 1918 and to preach the doctrine of continued thrift.

Government war-bond selling in the future will be along distinctly new lines. Bonds will have short maturities, and Secretary McAdoo explained that by this he meant from three to seven or eight years. In addition, issues will be smaller than in the past and probably will be marketed more continuously.

War savings organizations throughout the country will assist in placing the bonds, Mr. McAdoo said, in more direct manner than in other Liberty Loan campaigns. The four and one-quarter per cent. interest rate borne by the last two issues of Liberty Bonds may be changed, depending on other terms of the securities.

EAGER TO GO ABROAD.

More Than 100,000 Have Applied Since Fighting Stopped.

New York.—More than 100,000 persons have applied since the armistice was signed for permission to go abroad, according to customs officials here, who announced that no passports for foreign travel would be issued except in case of necessity.

Applicants who can show that their proposed trips are to visit dying relatives or friends, to conduct business which cannot be handled except by personal contact or who have missions for the American or Allied Governments would be permitted to sail, it was stated.

FOOD PRICES TO DROP.

But Producers Fail To Mention When.

Cleveland.—Food prices will drop, not through the lowering of the cost of labor so much as by lower markets for raw material. This was agreed upon by some of the largest food producers in America who are attending the annual convention of the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association here. No forecast was made when the lower prices would come.

Make the Hun Do It



OPENS UKRAINIA TO THE ALLIES

German-supported Government is Overthrown.

COSSACKS NOW IN CONTROL

News Of The Overthrow Of Dictator Shiropadski Received With Great Satisfaction In Washington.

Copenhagen.—The Ukrainian Government has been overturned and Kiev has been captured by troops from Astrakhan, according to Kiev dispatches to Swedish newspapers. The Ukrainian National Assembly has fled and a provisional government has been established by the captors of the city, who apparently are commanded by General Denikine, leader of the anti-Bolshevist forces.

Washington.—Reports of the overturning of the Ukrainian Government by General Denikine's anti-Bolshevik troops was received here with great satisfaction for officials said it will make the work of the Allies in handling the Russian problem much more simple.

It has been believed for some time that General Alexieff, the former Russian commander-in-chief, had a large force of Cossacks operating in Astrakhan, and the news from the Ukraine seems to confirm this, as General Denikine is a member of Alexieff's army. Denikine is known to be an able officer, who has the confidence of his men and of government officials in the Allied countries.

It was pointed out that with the Cossacks, many of whom are Ukrainians themselves, in charge, it will be easy to reach Russia in Europe with supplies and necessary munitions by way of the Black Sea, which is now open to the Allies.

London.—Since the capture of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, by the Ukrainians November 1, fighting has continued there between the Ukrainians and the Poles without cessation, according to Austrian newspapers quoted in a Vienna dispatch, to the Daily Mail.

SHIPPING LOSSES 93,000 TONS.

October Sailings From Britain Over 7,500,000 Tons.

London.—Allied and neutral shipping losses in October totaled 93,000 tons, the British Admiralty announces. The British losses amounted to 84,000 tons. Sailings of steamships exceeding 500 tons between the United Kingdom and overseas ports, excluding cross-channel traffic, exceeded 7,500,000 tons in October.

TO EXTEND LONG DISTANCE.

Connections Offered To Local Lines By Burleson.

Washington.—Extension of long-distance telephone service to all local lines where practicable is planned by Postmaster General Burleson. Companies without long-distance connections were invited to make applications in writing.

WAR-TIME DRY BILL PASSED.

Measure To Be Sent To President Wilson This Week.

Washington.—Final legislative action was taken by the Senate on the National War-Time Prohibition Bill, effective July 1 next and continuing during demobilization. The measure will go to President Wilson this week for his approval, confidently expected by prohibition advocates.

The Senate struck out the Washington rent profiteering rider, which had held up the bill, and without a rollcall adopted the conference report on the remainder of the provisions, which the House already has approved.

TO RETIRE GORGAS AGAIN.

Former Surgeon-General Will Step Aside December 1.

Washington.—Major-General William C. Gorgas, former Surgeon-General of the Army, will be returned to the retired list on December 1, the War Department announced. When he reached the age of retirement several weeks ago, General Gorgas was recalled to active duty to make a special investigation into matters pertaining to the health of the army and his report is now before Secretary Baker.

GERMAN NAVY GIVEN TO ALLIES

Papers Signed Divesting Teutons of Their Fleet.

MET ON BRITISH FLAGSHIP

Ceremony Attending Reception Of Germans, Who, After Signing Papers, Were Again Sent On Their Way.

London.—Standing six abreast at their high sea rendezvous, six light cruisers of the British Navy, accompanied by 10 destroyers, were compelled to wait for many hours while the cruiser Koenigsberg, carrying naval plenipotentiaries, felt her way through for Hun mine fields.

The great ships, enveloped by a heavy grey fog, loomed dimly as they waited, from time to time picking up wireless messages from the German envoy ship telling of her delays, one caused by her skirting a former German-laid mine field, with its floating bombs of death, that had already been swept clean by the British.

Under The White Flag.

Late Friday, hours after the scheduled time of meeting, when every sailor in Admiral Beatty's escort was growing impatient, the German light cruiser carrying Rear Admiral Meurer was sighted. Every glass was concentrated upon her, the first German ship to know immunity on the North Sea for four years, as she slowly approached, with hardly a ripple from her bow as it pushed through the water.

A white flag blew out stiff, plain to be seen, between the flag of Rear-Admiral Meurer and the Imperial German ensign. The flagship Cardiff's searchlight fluttered a signal to her, the Koenigsberg flashed an acknowledgment. Slowly, listly, as though broken in spirit, the German ship with guns covered with canvas and all evidence of war and death hidden from view fell into the rear of Admiral Beatty's flagship while the British cruisers swiftly encircled her.

There was a sudden pause as the wireless of the Koenigsberg spoke and the Britishers picked it up. It was a message to a German land office that she had been met and taken in charge. Silence followed then except for the noise of the increasing speed forward of victors and the vanquished, led by the flagship Cardiff.

A Navy Signed Away.

Speed was reduced to 10 knots for entrance through the gates of the boom and at 6 P. M. the Koenigsberg was ushered to her berth off Inchkeith, at the mouth of the Firth. The ships of the escort anchored about her. Throughout the night lights on each beam blazed brilliantly while a motor launch cruised steadily around the German envoy ship.

Aboard the destroyer Oak, the German naval parlementaires were taken up the river through a maze of British ships of war, all buzzing with life to the great flagship Queen Elizabeth. Rear-Admiral Meurer and the four officers accompanying him, walked quickly down the quarter deck of the great flagship between lines of royal marines, standing at attention with fixed bayonets. Not a word, a cry or a hiss was uttered.

At five o'clock Sunday morning the work of her masters completed, the Koenigsberg under escort, moved out to the seas which the navy to which she belonged made empty, and which the envoys she carried had signed to make free.

ARMY TRANSPORT BURNED.

The Ophir Destroyed At Gibraltar And Two Lives Lost.

Washington.—Destruction by fire of the Army cargo transport Ophir in the harbor of Gibraltar November 11, with the loss of two members of the crew, was announced by the Navy Department. The vessel was en route to Marseilles, France, with army supplies, which also were lost. The fire started while the ship was at sea.

FOOD PRICES WENT UP.

Two Per Cent. Higher Last Month Than in September.

Washington.—Retail food prices were 2 per cent. higher during October than in September, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced. An increase of 16 per cent. was reported for all articles of food during the past year, and a comparison of prices for the five-year period from October, 1913, to last month showed an average increase of 75 per cent.

PRESIDENT WILL GO TO FRANCE

Wilson Has Decided to Attend Peace Conference.

WILL SOUND KEYNOTE

President's Main Purpose In Taking Part In Conference Is To Make Sure League Of Nations And Disarmament Are Written Into Treaty.

Washington.—President Wilson, it was officially announced Monday, will sail for France early next month for the purpose of taking part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace. He will not go as a delegate and does not expect to be absent from this country more than a month or five weeks.

The announcement, given out at the White House, follows:

To Sail Early Next Month.

The President expects to sail for France immediately after the opening of the regular session of Congress, for the purpose of taking part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace. It is not likely that it will be possible for him to remain throughout the sessions of the formal peace conference, but his presence at the outset is necessary in order to obviate the manifest disadvantages of discussion by cable in determining the greater outlines of the final treaty about which he must necessarily be consulted. He will, of course, be accompanied by delegates, who will sit as the representatives of the United States throughout the conference.

The names of the delegates will be presently announced.

One of the President's main purposes in taking part in the preliminary work of furnishing the chart and compass for the Peace Tribunal according to members of Congress, is to make sure that the League of Nations and disarmament are accepted as two cardinal principles of the document to which the leading nations on earth will affix their signatures. The President desires to outlaw warfare. He wants to make it impossible as human agency can in this day for groups of nations to settle disputes, quarrels and rivalries by means of the gun and the bayonet. With that condition he wants to bring about the disarmament of nations and relieve the people of the terrible burden of maintaining expensive military establishments.

President Wilson's plans for a League of Nations, it is asserted by some, differs somewhat from the plans advanced by the League for Enforced Peace which has a large organization in this country. The President's scheme is said to call for rules and laws, which the contracting nations are to follow and respect, just as the states of the American Union respect the Federal laws passed by Congress.

Owing to the necessity of limiting the time of his visit to the seat of the conference, the President, it is expected, will visit only one country—France. It is not regarded as likely he will go to London. It was pointed out here today that if he called at London he would be compelled to visit Rome and Brussels, and trips of this kind would consume more time than he could spare from Washington. It is also believed that he will go to the front and visit the American occupation army in Germany.

The trip across the ocean will be made on one of the American dreadnaughts, which will be escorted by other warships.

CONVOYS WERE EFFECTIVE.

Losses Since The Method Was Introduced Very Small.

London.—Since Allied shipping has been convoyed on the various sea routes leading to the principal European ports more than 26,000,000 tons of foodstuffs and 35,000,000 tons of war munitions have been brought to England alone. The total number of vessels which have crossed the seas in convoys since the inception of the system up to a date late in October was 85,772, with a total loss of 51 per cent.

Before the system was introduced Great Britain was losing about 10 per cent. of her food ships. Convoys reduced this loss to approximately 1 per cent.

"HINDY" BLAMES FAMINE.

Told Men Threat Of One Caused Acceptance Of Armistice.

Paris.—"Field Marshal von Hindenburg in his message to the German army said that the threat of famine caused the acceptance of the armistice," says Marcel Rutin, of the Echo De Paris. "Although food difficulties played a part in the defeat of Germany, the determining cause of the German collapse was the fact that the enemy's army was on the brink of disaster.

"The first words the German plenipotentiaries said to Marshal Foch were, in substance: "Germany's army is at your mercy, Marshal. Our reserves of men and munitions are completely exhausted, making it impossible for us to continue the war.'"

WANT NOV. 11 HOLIDAY.

More Resolutions Introduced In The House.

Washington. — More resolutions to make November 11, the date of the signing of the armistice, a national holiday, were introduced in the House Representative Heflin, of Alabama, Democrat, proposed that the day be designated "Wilson Day," in honor of the President, and Representative Maher, of New York, Democrat, proposed that it be known as "Liberty Day."

HOW THE WAR WAS FOUGHT AND WON

Germany's Monstrous Conspiracy and Its Defeat by Forces of Civilization.

WORLD DOMINATION SOUGHT

America's Entrance the Decisive Factor in the Mighty Struggle In Which Democracy Triumphed Over Irresponsible Autocratic Militarism.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Autocratic militarism, imbued with an overpowering greed for world domination, started the Great War.

Democracy, inspired with decency and common sense, ended it.

"All wars are commercial" is a saying that is true of all modern wars. The greatest war of all time, just ended, was no less so than others, for though it was made by the military class of Germany, it was for the benefit of commercial Germany, for the conquest of the trade of the world.

Ever since the defeat of France in 1870 and the formation of the German empire the ruling classes of Germany had been assiduously preparing for the mighty struggle that began in 1914. Secretly at times, with brazen frankness at others, they laid their plans, built up their mighty military machine, extended their espionage system to all lands with the aid of the business houses and the diplomats. Though warned by more than one student of affairs, the world in general ignored all this or looked on it as merely boastfulness and legitimate trade competition.

Germany's plan was nothing less than an enormous conspiracy to establish what the conspirators knew as "Mittel Europa," a dominion extending from the North sea to the Persian gulf. As preliminaries, German princes were placed on thrones of middle Europe wherever possible, and financial relations were established that gave Germany virtual control over the coveted countries. Then the Hun autocracy impatiently awaited "The Day."

Excuse Was Ready-Made.

Merely an excuse was needed to precipitate the conflict, and this was afforded on June 28, 1914, by the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria and his wife in Sarajevo, Bosnia, by a Serbian. That this crime was inspired to serve as a pretext is evidenced by the fact that everything was prepared a few days in advance for putting the German military machine in motion. Austria, under orders from Berlin, made demands on Serbia to which no self-respecting nation could submit, and on July 28 declared war on its neighbor. Russia, as ally of and sponsor for Serbia, mobilized its armies at once, despite the protests of Germany, whereupon the kaiser declared war on Russia. France, being in offensive and defensive alliance with Russia, was compelled to mobilize, and the kaiser's armed forces got into action at once. The course of events so far had been foreseen by the German high command and it was in accordance with its prearranged plan, which was to crush France by a swift advance on Paris, and then to turn about and make an end of Russia's military resistance.

On August 2 German troops entered France at Cirey and began moving through Luxemburg, despite the spirited protests of the grand duchess, and Berlin asked Belgium to permit the passage of troops through that country. This was refused, the king of Belgium appealing to the powers that had guaranteed the neutrality of his kingdom.

All this time Great Britain had been striving to avert the outbreak of a general war, and Germany rested complacently on the information of her spies that the British would not enter into the conflict. But Berlin reckoned without the British spirit of fair play and faithfulness to treaties, and when the kaiser tore up the "scrap of paper" and invaded Belgium Great Britain jumped to the rescue. Her mighty fleet was mobilized and her army, pitifully small, began moving across the channel. Then events came with dazing rapidity. One after another the nations fell into line against the Germans and Austro-Hungarians, but the Teutons were ready and the others, except France, were not.

The Invasion of Belgium.

On August 5 began one of the most shameful chapters in the history of the world—the rape of Belgium. King Albert and his heroic little army resisted to their utomst, but the supposedly impregnable forts of Liege, Namur and other Belgian towns were speedily reduced by the Hun cannon and the land and its people were made captive. The atrocities committed by the Germans, officers and privates alike, will remain a blot on the name of Germany to the end of all time. The world has been so well informed concerning those brutal crimes that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them.

Having overrun all but a narrow strip of Belgium, the Hun armies began what Berlin fondly believed was to be a triumphal march to Paris. England's little regular army was thrown across their path and fought and died almost to a man, and side by side with them the French Poilus contested every foot. They were pushed back slowly but surely until the Marne was reached and crossed by the invading hosts and the capital seemed to be within the grasp of the Huns. Then came forward the first heroic figure of the war, Marshal Joffre of France. Commandeering every motor vehicle in Paris, he rushed to the front the entire force left to defend the capital and in a mighty battle along the Marne the Germans were defeated. They had spread out too much and permitted their right flank to be turned and were driven back to the northeast. Reaching lines prepared with this possibility in view they "dug in" and then began a period of trench warfare that lasted for three years, in the course of which there were no remarkable gains of territory by either side.

Under the management of Lord Kitchener Britain's millions were being enlisted and trained and transported to the battle grounds. Not only from the homeland did they come, but from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa and all of the far-flung possessions of the empire, with an ardor that settled for all time the question of their loyalty to that empire. Ireland alone held back to a considerable extent, hoping to gain independence and making itself the hatching ground for many a German plot. Kitchener's great work practically accomplished, he went to his death when a German submarine sank the cruiser on which he was going to Russia.

Germany's Submarine Warfare.

In the first months of the war the British fleets, aided by the Japanese, took away Germany's island colonies, and then, having almost full mastery of the seas, established a blockade of Germany designed to starve her into submission. The reply to this was quick in coming. The Germans started out their submarines at once, and began building more and bigger undersea vessels. Disregarding the recognized laws of warfare, they declared unrestricted war on all vessels of their enemies, and a murderous career that finally resulted in dragging the United States into the conflict and bringing defeat to themselves. The first notable victim of this method of warfare was the Lusitania, more than a thousand of whose passengers perished. On this and many another vessel that was sent down by the submarines were American citizens, and there was a powerful demand on our government to stop the practice or to enter the war.

For nearly two years President Wilson held back, writing numerous notes of protest to Berlin and receiving an equal number of false promises. Early in 1917 Berlin announced that submarine warfare thereafter would be unrestricted—as it had been in reality most of the time—and there was nothing left the United States but to declare a state of war with Germany. This was done on April 6 and from that fateful day the doom of Germany's great conspiracy was settled.

America's Wonderful Effort.

With amazing energy and speed America went at the tremendous task of making an army out of its civilian population. There were many mistakes and many delays, but these are almost forgotten in the contemplation of the marvelous success with which the thing was accomplished. After a long and heated debate, the selective draft system of raising an army was adopted, and young men by the hundred thousand were taken from their civilian pursuits, put in immense training camps and made into soldiers. To command them, thousands of officers were trained in other camps. In the incredibly short time of one year nearly two million fighting men, as efficient as the world has ever seen, had been transported across the Atlantic, with all the vast supplies required; and at home the industries of the land had been reorganized for the business of war. Knowing well the arduousness of the task of winning the war, the government bent every effort to it and the draft age limits were extended to include all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-six. Many thousands of those thus drafted were in training when the war came to a close.

America's arrival in France was most timely. Though the crown prince had failed miserably in his attempt to force a way to Paris by the Verdun route in 1916, the Germans never gave up their plans to take the French capital, and in the spring of 1918, with re-enforcements released from the eastern front by the collapse of Russia, they began a powerful drive in northern France. In the first stage of this they reached the Somme, and in the second they got to the Marne again, only 55 miles from Paris.

Yankees to the Rescue.

The Yankees, who were getting their final training behind the lines, had not yet seen very much action, but in this crisis their commander, General Pershing, offered their immediate services to the British and French. Brigaded with the allies, they went into battle with a rush that inspired the tired Tommies and Poilus, and the advance of the Huns was checked. General Foch, France's master strategist, was made supreme commander of the allies in the west, and he at once began delivering the series of terrific strokes that ultimately forced the Germans back to their own borders. Fighting with the French, the Americans had a big part in clearing out the Marne salient; fighting with the British, they gave great help in the allied victories further north. Then the First American field army was organized, placed on the extreme west of the line and there wiped out the St. Mihiel salient and started on the operations that in less than two months cut the enemy's lines of communication from Metz and threatened the capture of all his forces left in France.

"When Russia's vast man-power gets into action Germany will be crushed as under a steam roller" said everyone in 1914, and for a time this prediction bade fair to be realized. The Russians invaded East Prussia and were making fine progress there and in Poland, which was kept up, with some reverses, until early in 1915, when Von Hindenburg administered to them a succession of terrific defeats. These were not due so much to the military supremacy of the Germans as to the shameful betrayal of the Russian armies by corrupt officials who left them almost destitute of arms and supplies. From that time on Russia's main successes were won against the Austrians and were temporary. Demoralization steadily spread through the czar's dominion, fostered by German agents, and the outcome was the deposition of Nicholas and his dynasty and the establishment of a confused semblance of government by the soviets of the soldiers, workers and peasants—a condition that remains to be cleared up, though the power of the bolsheviki is rapidly waning.

Italy, Once Defeated, Triumphs.

Italy, declaring that the terms of the Triple Alliance had been violated by Austria, entered the war on the side of the allies on May 23, 1915. Turkey had gone in with Germany before the war was three months old, and Bulgaria cast her lot with the Teutons in October, 1915. The fortunes of the Italians were spectacular. They won over the Austrians for a long time and invaded the regions of Italia Irridenta along the Adriatic, threatening Trieste. Then subtle Teuton propaganda, coupled with defeatist work at home, brought disaster on them. Helped by German divisions, the Austrians made a tremendous drive and forced the Italians back to the Piave river line. There the contest stood for many months, until the middle of June, 1918, when under General Diaz, the Italians not only stopped another offensive, but turned it into a great defeat and rout which culminated in the surrender of Austria. This was hastened by the failing to pieces of the Austro-Hungarian empire, the states of which were establishing their independence, following the lead of the Czecho-Slovaks.

Turkey, with the aid of Germans, administered to Great Britain two setbacks that were rather humiliating. The first was at the Dardanelles, which the British tried to force, first with navy alone, then with land and sea forces. Both attempts were disastrous failures. The other defeat by the Turks was in Mesopotamia, where General Townshend and his army were captured at Kut-el-Amara. Both these reverses were more than compensated for by the later conquest of Mesopotamia and the Holy Land and the consequent surrender of Turkey.

As for Bulgaria, she was beaten largely by the regenerated Serbian army, which had great assistance from the French, Greeks and British. Serbia had been wholly overrun in the first few months of the war, but her spirit never died out and in the late summer of 1918 she not only regained her own, but forced Bulgaria to her knees.

Roumania kept out of the conflict for some time and then joined the allies, though they would have preferred that she remain neutral. She invaded Transylvania and at first threatened to give Austria a great deal of trouble, but Germany came to its ally's aid, Russia collapsed and Roumania was forced to give up.

Warfare in the Air.

The most picturesque side of the great conflict has been the war in the air. It was quickly seen that the airplane would play a big part in the war, and every belligerent nation soon had powerful air fleets. The machines were enlarged and improved beyond all imagining, and from mere observation planes became fighting and bombing machines of vast importance. Except for observation purposes, the lighter than air craft were utilized only by Germany. She pinned her faith to the great dirigible Zeppelins, but these on the whole proved a dismal failure. True to her savage policy, Germany waged unrestricted war from the air as on land and sea. Her Zeppelins and planes repeatedly attacked London, Paris and innumerable other unfortified cities and towns, and her airmen made a practice of bombing Red Cross hospitals.

Long before the war closed the allies had established their supremacy in the air, and equal to the best of their flyers were the gallant Americans who entered that branch of the service.

Another novelty of the war was the tank. This machine, based on an American invention and first developed by the British, came as a complete surprise to the Germans and they fled in terror from its bristling guns and its crushing weight. They tried making tanks for themselves, but never caught up with the improvements brought out by the allies.

The net results of the Great War cannot be stated yet. But they include, first and foremost, the downfall of irresponsible autocracy and militarism and the beginning of a spread of democratic rule that will embrace the world. The fallen monarchs include the kaiser, the czar of Russia, the kings of Bulgaria, Bavaria, Wuerttemberg, Saxony and Montenegro and King Constantine of Greece, and probably the emperor of Austria. The people are in the saddle and if they keep their heads and submit to intelligent leadership, they will remain there indefinitely.

Observer in Ticklish Part.

One English two-seater on important reconnaissance work in France, in spite of a furious "archie" fire, remained over the position and got the desired information. At last a shot pierced the petrol tank. The petrol spurted out and saturated the pilot.

Realizing the danger of fire, the observer climbed out on the lower plane and succeeded in plugging the hole with one of his gloves. Backing and side slipping to disconcert the gunners' aim, the pilot headed for the British lines, still with his observer grimly clinging to the plane and holding the improvised plug in place. Here he remained until the pilot safely crossed the lines.

Philippine Shipbuilding.

An effort is being made by the Philippine government to stimulate the building of ships on the island, particularly such ships as are adapted to interisland trade. This effort is meeting with a promising response in many parts of the country. Vessels to the size of 250 tons, suitable for domestic commerce, are being turned out in at least seven different sections of the Philippines.

His Vacation.

"How did you spend your week's vacation?"

"I spent a day and a half going to a place where I would have nothing to do, one day doing nothing, three days with a headache from doing nothing, and a day and a half getting back to where I could do something."—Life.

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