NO AIRSHIPS IN FUTURE WARS

Provision Decided on By Supreme War Council

THE TERMS FOR GERMANY

No More To Be Built Until Peace Comes—Greek Claim On Thrace Presented—Armenians Reject Turkish Rule.

Paris.—Germany must deliver all airplanes to the Allies and must prohibit the construction of other airplanes until the conclusion of peace, the Supreme War Council decided in adopting the aerial terms to be imposed on Germany in the preliminary peace. The terms do not decide the future fate of the airplanes, which may either be destroyed or divided among the Allies.

The British and American delegates brought up the question of a distinction between commercial aerial navigation, which will be authorized for Germany after conclusion of peace under certain guarantees, and military aerial navigation, which will be prohibited. The council decided to send an aeronautic commission to Germany to investigate the question of commercial aerial navigation. Deputy Aubigny, of the French Chamber, will be chairman.

All forms of military airplanes are barred to Germany, the only exception being the temporary use until October 1 of 100 hydroairplanes and 1,000 men in gathering mines in the North Sea.

There is a divergence in the views of the members of the commission investigating the responsibility for the war on several important points, according to the Temps. As to whether the former German Emperor and other heads of enemy states should be brought to trial is a question on which a division of opinion exists, while the matter of an international tribunal or military tribunals for judging those charged with violations of the rights of nations during the war has not been settled.

The American delegates have opposed an international tribunal, pointing out that the United States was not a belligerent during the whole period when such violations were committed. A possible solution has been under consideration—the appointment of military tribunals composed of officers of different nationalities.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

First Death From The Disease In New York.

New York.—The first death in this city from "sleeping sickness" was reported to the Health Department. Erskine W. Martin, a clerk, 35 years of age, became ill five days ago, went to sleep a day later, and remained in a state of coma until he died, according to the attending physician.

Health Commissioner Copeland, declaring only 18 cases of the malady had been reported in Europe and three others in this country, of which two had been fatal said there was no cause for alarm. The symptoms, he added, were sore throat, headache and drowsiness, but these, in a mild degree, might also be accompaniments of spring fever.

Dr. Copeland explained that the disease, known as encephalitis lethargica or epidemic coma, should not be confused with sleeping sickness, which is limited to tropical Africa and is transmitted by the tsetse fly.

He said there are eight suspected cases in New York, all in private homes.

U. S. USED 1,000 $1-YEAR MEN.

Revenue Bureau Rules Income Tax Must Be Paid On This Salary.

Washington.—During the war the Government accepted the services of nearly 1,000 men and paid them the nominal compensation of $1 a year.

The dollar became a tax issue today through a ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau that not only must the dollar be reported, but that it is taxable if the total income from all sources is in excess of the usual exemptions. Most dollar-a-year men had private sources of income above $6,000, and in these cases the normal tax on the dollar will be 12 cents, or nearly two months' pay at the Government rate.

NEARLY A MILLION MEN.

Strength Of British Armies In Occupied Region.

London.—The government announced in the House of Commons that the total strength of effective and non-effective British troops in the armies of occupation in all theatres of the war amounts to 902,000 men, including officers. The strength of the British Army in France, Belgium and Germany, including Dominion troops, on February 15, was 1,324,106.

TO RETAIN CAMP JOHNSTON.

War Department Accepts Jacksonville's Offer.

Washington.—Camp Joseph E. Johnston at Jacksonville, Fla., used during the war for training men for the Quartermaster Corps will be retained as a permanent military encampment. Acting Secretary Crowell approved acceptance of the offer of the city of Jacksonville to give the government title to 732 acres, comprising part of the camp site.

The Barber's Harvest

VICTORY LOAN DRIVE APRIL 27

Campaign Will Last Three Weeks, Says Glass

MATURE WITHIN FIVE YEARS

Interest Rate To Be Decided Shortly Before Selling Begins—$5,000,000,000 Expected Amount

Washington.—The Victory Liberty Loan campaign will open Monday, April 21, and close three weeks later, Saturday, May 10.

Secretary Glass announced the dates, together with the fact that short term notes maturing in not over five years would be issued instead of longer term bonds. The amount of notes to be offered was not disclosed, but it has been generally understood that the loan would be for a minimum of $5,000,000,000 with the treasury reserving the right to accept all oversubscriptions.

After studying financial conditions in all parts of the country," said Mr. Glass, "I have determined that the interests of the United States will best be served at this time by the issuance of short-term notes rather than of longer term bonds, which would have to bear the limited rate of interest of 4¼ per cent.

Short-Term Notes.

"The Victory Liberty Loan will, therefore, take the form of notes of the United States maturing in not over five years from the date of issue. These notes will be, as were the Liberty Loan bonds, the direct promise to pay of the United States, will be issued both in registered and coupon form, and the coupon notes will be in final form, and will have attached the interest coupons covering the entire life of the notes. I am hopeful that the notes in final engraved form will be ready for delivery by the opening of the campaign on April 21.

"I am led to adopt the plan of issuing short-term notes rather than long-term bonds largely because of the fact that I believe that a short-term issue will maintain a price at about par after the campaign is concluded far more readily than would a longer term issue.

"I have not yet reached a conclusion as to the rate of interest and exemptions from taxation which those notes will bear because this decision must be based on existing conditions immediately prior to the opening of the campaign.

Intensive Campaign.

"I take this opportunity to repeat what I have already stated, that it is the intention of the Treasury Department to carry on the same kind of intensive campaign for distribution as heretofore. It would be a most unfortunate occurrence if the people of the United States failed to take these notes, thus placing the burden of subscriptions on the banks. The business of the country looks to the banking system for credit wherewith to carry on its operations, and if this credit is absorbed to a large extent by the purchase of government securities there will be many limitations placed upon the supply of credit for business purposes. Our merchants and manufacturers need ample credit for setting the wheels of industry in motion for peace-time production and distribution, and the wage-earner is directly interested in seeing that these wheels are kept moving at a normal rate in order that full employment at good wages may continue and where readjustment conditions have necessitated a slowing down of industry it is vitally important that activity be resumed and labor re-employed at the earliest possible moment.

"I, therefore, ask the American people once again to give their support to their government in order that this great loan may be made an overwhelming success by the widest possible distribution."

PLAN FOR MERCHANT MARINE.

Hurley Announces It Will Be Ready For Congress March 31.

Washington.—Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, announced that a tentative plan for the future ownership and operation of the American merchant marine would be ready for submission to Congress by March 31. Mr. Hurley and his associates have been working on the plan almost continuously since the chairman returned from Europe.

DRAFT OF TREATY ALMOST READY

Germans Will Get It Before the End of the Month

PUTS END TO CONSCRIPTION

Present Purpose Is To Call The German Delegates To Versailles Between The 22d And 25th Of March.

London.—Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour have sent word to their colleagues here that the Peace Conference has nearly completed its work. The draft of the peace treaty already has been finished and will be signed before the end of March.

When the Germans are summoned to Paris, the treaty will be read to them and they will be invited to sign it. There will be no discussion with a view to alterations of the principal articles of the treaty. If it is thought necessary, questions involving the adjustment of details will be referred to a special commission.

ON PAR WITH SWISS.

Paris.—Military Germany will go out of existence as the result of the adoption by the Supreme Council of the military terms of German disarmament as they will go into the peace treaty. These terms provide for a sweeping reduction of the German military establishment down to 100,000 men with 4,000 officers, the army to be recruited by the voluntary system for the period of twelve years. The effect of this is to limit Germany's military strength to less than the number of men Switzerland has in her army.

Marshal Foch favored the change, as the conscription plan providing for 200,000 men serving one year terms would have given Germany a trained army of 2,000,000 men in ten years.

As against this Mr. Lloyd George proposed to fix the enlistment term at twelve years. Marshal Foch embodied this in his report, which proposed an army of 140,000 men, but the council finally adopted an amendment further reducing this figure to 100,000.

The progress that has been made with the work of forming the peace treaty ensures the completion of the task by March 20. It is the present purpose of the Peace Conference to call the Germans to Versailles soon after March 20, probably from March 22 to March 25. The document then will be delivered to the German delegates and in case they are not prepared to sign it at once they will be given the opportunity to return to Germany to consider it and return for the formal signing at Versailles.

VASSAR GIRLS TO VERDUN.

To Take Charge Of Relief Of Returning Refugees.

New York.—Seven young women sent to France as a Red Cross unit organized by Vassar College, have been designated by the French Government to take charge of relief work at Verdun. They will begin Saturday the relief of refugees who have been forbidden until now to return to the desolate district which was the scene of such desperate fighting.

NEW RULING ON INCOME.

Applies To Persons Who Married During 1918.

Washington.—Persons who married or had children during 1918, or who lost dependents through death, are affected by a new ruling by the Internal Revenue Bureau to the effect that the family status on the last day of the year should determine the personal exemption. Under the previous rule, a person was entitled to exemption for only the part of the year in which he had dependents.

FRANCE GETS STOLEN ART BACK.

Treasures Carried Off By Germans Being Restored.

Paris.—Art treasures taken from occupied France by the Germans and removed to Brussels are gradually being restored to the original owners.

The Temps reports that three carloads of pictures stolen from the museum at Lille have just been returned and two carloads taken from the region of Laon have been sent back.

FOR BATTLESHIPS OF NEW TYPE

Battle Cruiser Program of American Navy May Go

EXPERTS TO MAKE REPORT

Secretary Daniels And His Chief Technical Advisers Going Abroad In Search Of Information On The Subject.

Washington.—Possibility that the whole battle cruiser program of the Navy, involving an expenditure of nearly a half billion dollars, will be abandoned in favor of a new type of cruiser battleship was indicated by an announcement that Secretary Daniels had ordered suspension of work on the six 35-knot cruisers already authorized until a decision as to the future type of capital ship could be reached.

There is a wide difference of opinion among American naval officers as to whether the slow battleship and the fast cruiser should not give way in the future to a ship combining the power of the one and nearly the speed of the other, and because of this fact congressional committees have deferred action on six additional cruisers until a full report on new types can be made by the department.

It is to gather information for this report that Secretary Daniels and his three chief technical advisers will sail Saturday for Europe. They will be met overseas by Admiral Benson, chief of operations, and Vice Admiral Sims, and upon their return some weeks before Congress meets in extra session, probably in the early summer, a general conference will be held at which a majority opinion of experienced officers will be worked out as to what types of capital ships should be built.

This statement was authorized by Secretary Daniels:

"The conclusion relating to the type of capital ships resulting from a close study of naval activities of the present war has created such a difference of opinion among naval experts that the Secretary of the Navy has directed the temporary suspension of the building of the large battle cruisers.

"Admiral Mayo, the commander-in-chief of the United States Atlantic fleet, when before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House, stated that, in his opinion, the most effective capital ship of today is a high-speed battleship which carries the great gun power and the armor protection of a battleship, and much as possible of the high speed of a battle cruiser. Such naval experts as Admiral Benson and Admiral Sims, as a result of their observations and study abroad, concur in the opinion of Admiral Mayo. Many of the high ranking officers of the Navy Department likewise concur in this opinion, while many of the experts of the General Board are of the opinion that the battle cruiser as planned should be proceeded with as battleships of slower speed, greater gun power and greater protection be likewise constructed.

"Because of the difference of opinion among naval experts, the large amount of money involved (between $180,000,000 and $200,000,000), and the great question of fighting efficiency being involved, the Secretary of the Navy has directed temporary suspension of the construction of the battle cruisers. Little of the work on the hull has been done. Some of the electrical machinery has been started, but it is not contemplated that the delay of two months or so will be such as to seriously interfere with the proper decision in the matter. It is because of the difference of opinion among experts and to study naval lessons taught by the war that the Secretary of the Navy is taking the chiefs of the technical bureaus of the Navy Department with him to Europe to study the question with naval experts and obtain such other technical information as is possible while abroad from studies of foreign plans and specifications."

WASHINGTON

The State of Kansas has requested the Supreme Court for permission to institute original proceedings before that tribunal against the Postmaster General to determine that official's right to fix phone rates within the states.

Warning was issued by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper that persons who fail to file income tax returns with revenue collectors before next Saturday night will be subject to prosecution.

Spanish workers on strike will be mobilized by the government, organized as public service units and sent back to work under military discipline, according to official dispatches from Madrid.

Business losses of gamblers, moonshiners, bootleggers and other participants in illegal practices are deductible from gross incomes in determniing net income subject to tax.

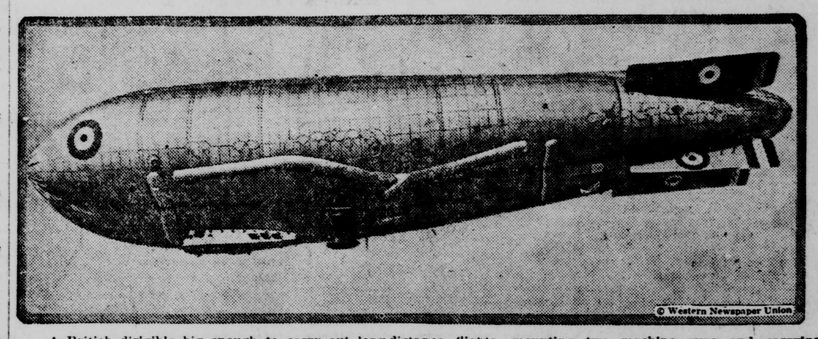
The first consideration of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, Secretary Redfield said, will be to cut off excessive profits in industry.

Secretary Daniels ordered suspension of work on six battle cruisers and it is possible this type of fighter may be abandoned in favor of a new type.

Awards of congressional medals of honor to four enlisted men and one officer for gallantry in action were announced by the War Department.

Departure from France of about 100 officers and 5,000 men on five transports and cruisers was announced by the War Department.

ONE OF GREAT BRITAIN'S ARMED DIRIGIBLES IN FLIGHT



A British dirigible big enough to carry out long-distance flights, mounting two machine guns and carrying numerous bombs for use against the subs. It was not until hostilities ceased that England divulged the fact that it had mastered the art of dirigible building and had actually created such a large fleet of airships, many of them much larger than the one shown, that there were not enough hangars to hold them.

HUN NAVY TIMID JELLICOE SHOWS

London.—The dangers to which the British grand fleet, short of cruisers, destroyers and with defenseless bases, was exposed during the first two and one-half years of the war, owing to the German use of submarines, mines and torpedoes, is described in a book written by Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, former commander of the fleet, covering the activities of 1914-16.

Admiral Jellicoe points out that the German high seas fleet possessed 88 destroyers, compared with 42 for the grand fleet, and reveals that, owing to the submarine menace, the grand fleet, in the fall of 1914, moved from Lough Swilly and only returned to the North sea when the anchorage in Scapa Flow became reasonably safe.

Neither in October, 1914, nor in May, 1916, Admiral Jellicoe says, did the British margin of superiority justify him in disregarding the enemy's torpedo fire. The situation gradually improved after 1916, especially as the light cruiser and destroyer forces with the grand fleet increased steadily after the battle of Jutland, considerably reducing the danger of successful torpedo attack, while the inclusion of class K submarines made it probable that the enemy would suffer more severely from submarine attack than the British.

Tables Are Turned.

Regarding 1918, Admiral Jellicoe says:

"The position was assured and we could have afforded to take risks which in 1916 would have been unwise. If the German fleet had come out to battle, a terrible punishment awaited them."

One-third of the admiral's book is devoted to the battle of Jutland. In summing up the lessons of the battle, Admiral Jellicoe dwells upon "the danger involved in leaving too much to chance in fleet action, because our fleet was the one and only factor vital to the existence of the empire, and, indeed, to the allied cause."

"We had no reserve outside the battle fleet which could in any way replace it in the event of disaster or even should its margin of superiority be eliminated," the admiral continues.

Admiral Jellicoe says he knew that his ships were inadequately protected with armor compared to the German vessels of the battle cruiser type, while the German fleet in the battle of Jutland was far better off in the number of destroyers. In addition, the Germans possessed "a most efficient armor-piercing shell."

The admiral continues:

"When the battle fleets approached there was a difference of reckoning between the British battle fleet and the battle cruiser squadrons, due to the cruisers having been engaged for several hours and having repeatedly altered their course. Hence, instead of being encountered right ahead, the enemy appeared on the starboard bow."

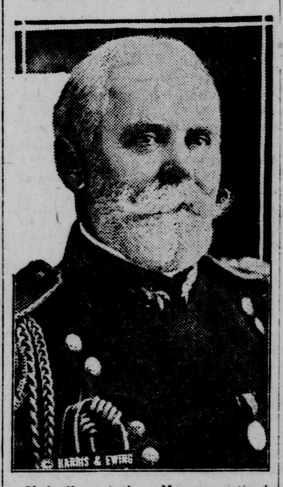
Instant action was necessary, the admiral says, and he decided to deploy on the port wing division, thus compelling the Germans to turn off to starboard to avoid being crossed. This maneuver, which has been described as masterly by reviewers, threw the enemy into complete confusion. The German commander in chief realized that his only hope lay in escape, profiting by his superiority in torpedo craft, low visibility, the approach of darkness and the proximity of his bases and mine fields.

The enemy at this period fired hundreds of torpedoes, as German officers have since stated, Admiral Jellicoe continues, and although the Germans were in the gravest peril, the position of the grand fleet itself was menaced by determined torpedo attacks in thick weather. But the British fleet by turning its battle line four times during the action, the admiral says, got clear of the torpedoes, which were racing toward the British ships, and defeated the tactics upon which the Germans based their hopes.

After estimatng the relative strength of the two fleets early in the war, Admiral Jellicoe expresses surprise that the Germans were so cautious and says:

"If this country in the future decided to rely for safety against raids or invasion on the fleet alone, it is essential that we possess a considerably greater margin of superiority over a possible enemy in all classes of vessels than we did in August, 1914."

MAJ. GEN. ARTHUR MURRAY



Maj. Gen. Arthur Murray, retired, will be clerk of the military affairs committee of the next house, unless the war department objects. Representative Julius Kahn, who will be chairman of the committee, has announced that he will have General Murray appointed to the position.

HAMMOND IDEA O. K.

Washington.—Army and navy experts have reported the device of John Hays Hammond, Jr., for radio control of surface craft to be sent laden with explosives against enemy ships a success, and predict similar results with submerged craft showing above water only wireless antennae.

Results of tests were made public in connection with the new fortifications appropriation bill, which carries $475,000 for construction of an experimental submerged boat.

Secretary Baker wrote the house appropriations committee, which is considering the bill, that the joint army and navy board was "convinced of the practicability of the control" of the surface craft, and added that there had also been demonstrations of the possibility of the control of a craft completely submerged except for an air intake pipe.

Before finally deciding on the purchase of the patents for $750,000 the army and navy board desires further experiment with the submerged craft.

Construction of the submerged craft, which will be about 80 feet long by 7 feet in diameter, will take two years, according to Mr. Hammond, who told the committee he has spent ten years and $400,000 on his invention.

"There is no question whatever as to the ability to control with great accuracy the torpedo or carrier," said a letter of Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, a member of the board, "so long as it is a surface vessel or has any antennae above the water, by direct radio waves, either from shore or from an airplane."

With a shore station having a height of 80 feet above sea level radio control of the craft has been demonstrated to the board up to a distance of seven miles, but General Coe said that if controlled from an airplane there was no limit as to distance except the propelling power of the torpedo or the boat that carried it or the airplane.

COLOR AS AID TO HEALTH

Famous English Specialist Expounds New Theory.

Claims Color Schemes In Decorating Will Make People Healthier and Happier.

London.—Kemp Prosser, the famous English color specialist, has been conducting some interesting experiments which he hopes the British government will adopt for decorating houses during the reconstruction period. He maintains that the adoption of his color schemes will make the British both healthier and happier.

Interviewed in his two "health rooms," one with walls of sunlight yellow and the ceiling sky blue, with blue net curtains at the windows, Mr. Prosser declared that his purpose is to bring outdoors inside.

"I am doing away with my pictures," he said. "Instead I am installing these bowls of fruit, as you see, on pedestals against the background of the sunlight walls."

Then the color specialist led the way to the other room, in which the dominating color was apple-blossom pink.

"This is the normal color," said Mr. Prosser, "because I have found that ninety-nine people out of a hundred are happiest in rooms of this shade."

Change Village Name.

San Francisco. — Germantown, a prosperous community in Glenn county, has gone the way of sauerkraut, hamburger and pretzels. Hereafter, the Southern Pacific announced, the name of the station will be Artois, which carries more of an allied flavor. Recently the Southern Pacific rechristened a small station on its lines in southern California. As Berlin it was an anathema. Now, as Pershing, it looks forward to civic greatness.

FRENCH NAVY LOST 134 SHIPS

Total of Tonnage, 110,000; Four Battleships and Four Armored Cruisers in List.

Paris.—A full list of French naval losses in the war includes four battleships, the Bouvet, Suffren, Gaulois and Danton; four armored cruisers, the Leon Gambetta, Amiral Charner, Cleber and Dupetit Thouars; one fast cruiser, the Chateaurenault; fourteen destroyers, eight torpedo boats and fourteen submarines. One of the submarines, the Duri, was refloated by the enemy, but was subsequently recovered. Minor ships sunk were five auxiliary cruisers, four gunboats, seventy-two submarine chasers, one sloop and seven small craft.

The French loss totaled 110,000 tons, against 550,000 tons for England, 76,000 tons for Italy and 17,500 tons for the United States.

Formerly one of the big imports of Brazil was rice. She now exports five times as much rice as she ever imported.

CAT JUMPS ON KING'S BACK

Editors Told of Incident by Captain Merriam, Who Dined With Royalty.

Chicago.—A cat may not only look at a king but may even jump on his back and sink its claws into his shoulders—if he be the king of Italy. In proof Capt. Charles E. Merriam, formerly in charge of American propaganda in Italy, told Italian editors who tendered him a dinner recently the story of the cat that jumped on King Victor Emmanuel.

"The king was gracious enough to invite me to dine with him and his suite at his headquarters near Padua," Captain Merriam said. "I had a long conversation with him before dinner concerning my work in Italy.

"Later, while we were dining, I was sitting at his right, a large Maltese cat—the royal cat—with a beautiful coat of fur, suddenly leaped up on my lap. I quietly nudged him off my knee. To my surprise he leaped up on the king's back.

"The king uttered an exclamation. I seized the cat and pulled him off, although he hung on for dear life. The king laughed heartily. I said:

"'Your majesty, this means either very good or very bad luck for our common cause.'

"'It is very good luck for me,' replied the king."

50,000 YANKS GO TO SCHOOL

Hundreds of Former Instructors Are Chosen to Teach Soldiers of the A. E. F. in France.

Paris.—Fifty thousand soldiers of the American expeditionary forces have enrolled as students in the army post schools in France, conducted under the direction of the army educational commission. Hundreds of former college and academy professors and instructors drawn from the various branches of the A. E. F. have been sent to teach in these schools.

The plan is to make these divisional schools continue in operation with the division until it is returned home and demobilized.

Undeserved merit is satire.

"DIP" GETS $7,000 IN TUBE

Morris Bleender Loses Savings of Seven Years in Subway in New York.

New York.—While riding in the Fourth avenue subway on his way uptown in Manhattan or in an interborough train of the Seventh avenue line, to which he changed at Canal street, the pocket of Morris Bleender was picked of $7,000.

Bleender came on a Sea Beach train from Brooklyn. He had in his trousers pocket four $1,000 bills and thirty $100 bills, with which he intended to buy two motor trucks with which to start a business. He had been saving the money for seven years.

When he left the train he felt his pocket and discovered the money was gone.

Curfew in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich.—The principle of self-determination is not for the children of Detroit. An old curfew law rings curfew at 8 o'clock was resurrected recently and ordered enforced.

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