GERMAN ENVOYS AT PEACE TABLE

First Session Lasted Scarcly Five Minutes

LEADER SHOWS EMOTION

Brockdorff-Rantzau Nearly Fainted As He Passed Through What Was The Most Distressing Moment Of His Life.

Versailles.—Thursday afternoon a session, lasting barely five minutes, the German plenipotentiaries of the Peace Congress presented their credentials.

It was the first step in the peace negotiations. The German credentials were presented to representaeives of the Allies and the United States.

Pale and almost fainting from emotion, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German foreign secretary and head of the delegation, passed through what evidently was one of the bitterest moments of his life. He was barely able to sustain himself through the brief ceremony and reach the waiting automobile which had brought him to the gathering.

The meeting took place in the room of the Trianon Hotel, previously used for the sessions of the Supreme Military Council, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, on entering, was accompanied by Herr Landsberg, Professor Schuecking and two secretaries, and waiting for him the Allied representatives were grouped around Jules Cambon, the former French ambassador to Berlin, who is chairman of the commission.

Other members of the Allied party included Henry White, of the United States; Lord Harding, Great Britain, and Ambassador Matsui, Japan.

M. Cambon immediately addressed Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, stating that he was chairman of the commission entrusted by the Allied Powers to receive and examine the credentials of the German delegates as the first step in a conference which it was hoped would lead to peace.

"Here are ours," continued M. Cambon, extending as he spoke the formal credentials of the Allied Commission as plenipotentiaries to the congress.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau surrendered the German credentials, with even less of a formal address, his emotion being too great to enable him to deliver an extended discourse.

After these brief ceremonies the Germans turned and left the hall, walking a few steps to the cars in waiting. They were followed immediately by the Allied representatives. The whole ceremony was over by 3:20 o'clock. The Allied delegates then rode to the chateau to inspect the Hall of Mirrors, where the treaty will be signed, and eventually returned to the hotel for tea.

The setting for the preliminary meeting was dull and unimpressive. The skies were overcast and there were occasional bursts of rain. This caused abandonment of the original plan, which contemplating having the German delegates walk from the Hotel des Reservieres across the park to the Hotel Trianon. This would have followed the involuntary precedent set by Louis Thiers, the French delegate, in discussing peace with Bismarck in 1870. He, like the Germans, resided at the Hotel des Reservieres, and made his way afoot to the little hotel occupied by Bismarck, then the world's center.

STRIKE AT INDIAN HEAD.

Washington.—A walkout of 265 carpenters employed by the United States Housing Corporation tied up work on 100 dwellings being built for workmen at the Indian Head, Md., naval proving grounds. The carpenters quit because of a factional difficulty with the metal workers' union and authorities declared if the unions' dispute was not settled soon the work would be completed with non-union labor.

ADMITS $204,000 THEFT.

Cashier Of California Bank Given 10 Years In Prison.

Sacramento, Cal.—Frank A. Brush, cashier of the Santa Rosa National Bank, Santa Rosa, Cal., pleaded guilty in the United States District Court to a charge of embezzling $204,000 of the bank's funds.

He was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in the Federal penitentiary and fined $5,000.

$3,000,000,000 IN CONTRACTS OFF.

War Department Suspends Big Ordnance Orders.

Washington.—The War Department has suspended to date nearly $3,000,000,000 in ordnance contracts. Up to April 19 these suspensions had reached a total of $2,623,500,000.

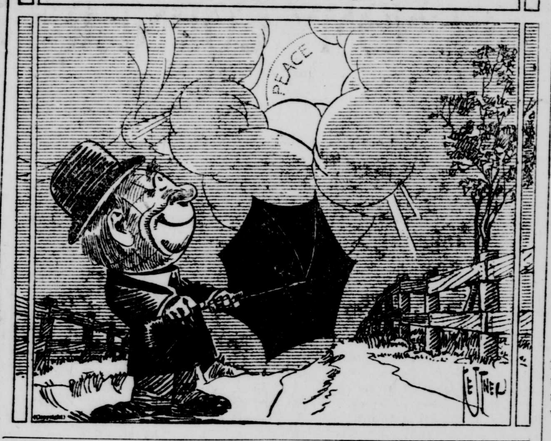
Of this amount cancellation negotiations had been completed in the case of $404,800,000, suspensions ordered and accepted by contractors, but negotiations not completed, $1,748,100,000, and suspension ordered, but acceptances by contractors not on record, $470,600,000.

CALLS ON BURLESON TO QUIT.

Cleveland A. F. of L. Sends Resolution To Postmaster General.

Cleveland, Ohio.—A resolution demanding the resignation of Postmaster General Burleson was adopted by the Cleveland Federation of Labor. A copy was sent to Mr. Burleson. Other resolutions adopted call for the withdrawal of American troops from Russia and a return to Central time in Cleveland.

Breaking Through



RED PLOT TO SPREAD DEATH

Bombs in Mail for Leaders in War on Disloyalists

CAUTIONED TO BE WATCHFUL

Sixteen Infernal Machines Seized By Postoffice Inspectors In New York Were Intended For Such Men As Justice Holmes.

Washington. — Discovery in New York of sixteen bombs, each put together by experts, resulted in a general warning to government employes to be on watch for what authorities here believe to be an anarchist plot to spread terror through the country.

While steps were taken immediately to deal with the situation already developed, Postoffice Department officials frankly admitted that there was absolutely no means of telling exactly how many bombs might have been deposited in the mails. The 16 picked up in New York were regarded as a catch find, having been held for lack of postage. Coming on the heels of the damage caused by an infernal machine mailed to former Senator Hardwick, of Georgia, and in the same sort of package, with the same department store label, led to prompt confiscation by the government and quick search for similar weapons of destruction moving through the mails.

Because of the character of the men of whom the packages were addressed, the one thought of the authorities centered in the motive. In a general way the attempt on the lives of cabinet members, a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a governor, a mayor and others, was linked up with recent agitation and discussion of the question of after-the-war immigration. But the authorities could not altogether agree on this as the reason behind the wholesale attempts at destruction of life.

Word reached the investigators that Gimbel Brothers, New York department store owners, whose mailing tags were on each package, including that sent to former Senator Hardwick, had declared the tag a forgery. No effort was made to disguise the fact that this information was disquieting, for it means, officials said, in the event of a wholesale mailing of bombs that many would reach their destinations bearing the mark of other firms, which would make the work of preventing delivery all the more difficult.

The public was cautioned as to the opening of strange packages, the department's detective force realized that if all of the infernal machines put in the mails have not been recovered, it is the department's job to get them before delivery.

Every branch of the bureau of communications was set to work to this end, starting with the men who take mail from street boxes, and ending with the carriers who deliver it at office and home. Not content with these precautions, steps were taken in Washington to safeguard government officials to whom other dangerous bombs might be sent. Personal orders went to all departments, including the courts, so that by no possible chance will strange bundles pass the net spread out to seize them.

So far the only damage reported was that in the home of former Senator Hardwick at Atlanta, where the package, mailed at New York, was opened by his wife's maid in his absence. It was said here that the machine received there was similar in every way to the others, but officials could not account for the different day and hour of mailing.

POSTAL ASKS WIRES BACK.

Makes Formal Application To Burleson For Immediate Return.

New York.—The Postal Telegraph Cable Company made by telegraph to Postmaster General Burleson "formal application" for the return of its telegraph lines at once.

$50,000,000 MORE TO ITALY.

New Loan Brings Total Up To $1,571,500,000.

Washington.—Italy was given a new loan of $50,000,000 by the Treasury to cover a number of obligations incurred by the Italian Government on contracts for war materials and foodstuffs from American producers. The credit extension brought Italy's total borrowings from the United States to $1,571,500,000.

SOME MYSTERY IN MEXICAN WAY

Trying to Find the Power That Egged Her On

PROCESS OF ELIMINATION

Both France And Italy Have Refused To Accept Her Envoys—In Bad Odor With Civilized Nations.

Washington.—Unusual interest was manifested here in official circles as to the identity of the "governments friendly to Mexico" that have requested the Mexican Foreign Office to express an opinion on the recognition of the Monroe Doctrine, as announced in official dispatches from Mexico City. The publication of the signatories to the League of Nations covenant and the names of those countries invited to join the league caused officials to wonder which countries had made inquiries of the Carranza government on this matter. It was intimated in official circles that diplomatic investigations might be made to ascertain the identities of the nations referred to in the Mexican official statement.

Officials pointed out that Argentine, Chile, Salvador, Colombia, Paraguay and Venezuela were the only Latin-American countries that did not break with Germany during the war and it was said that the "governments friendly to Mexico" mentioned by the Mexican Foreign Office might be among these.

It is possible according to a high official, that Costa Rica, as yet unrecognized by the United States and not invited to join the League of Nations, made the inquiry. The same authority stated Salvador, as a close ally of Mexico, would not have made the inquiry because her policy would be largely dependent upon Mexico's Paraguay was eliminated because of her isolated territory and lack of interest in the subject. It was pointed out that Colombia and Venezuela have on a number of occasions approved the application of the Monroe Doctrine, so it is considered unlikely they sought the information.

Thus by process of elimination, the conclusion is that if such an inquiry were actually made it probably came from Argentina and Chile. Both these couneries have been invited to join the League of Nations and both have officially expressed their approval of the organization. The inclusion of the Monroe Doctrine specifically in the covenant of the league has not brought forth any protest from either country.

Mexico's announcement of refusal to recognize the Monroe Doctrine, it was stated by a high official, was made after she had learned definitely she was not to be invited to become a member of the League of Nations. This is also believed to have precipitated the recall of Alberto J. Pani as minister to France, where he could not secure an audience for the presentation of his credentials. Rumors have reached Washington that Eduardo Hay, who was accredited to the Italian Government by Carranza and has not been received, also has been recalled.

SAN SALVADOR SHAKEN.

Many Persons Injured, But American Colony Escapes.

San Salvador.—A violent earthquake occurred in this city. Later about twenty additional shocks were felt, but of lesser violence. No member of the American colony has been injured, according to the best information obtainable. Many persons were injured in one of the theatres.

THREE KILLED IN WRECK.

Two Others In Caboose Injured In Crash In Pennsylvania.

Scranton, Pa.—Three trainmen were killed and two others injured, one probably fatally, when the caboose in which they were riding crashed into a train on the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

EXPLOSION KILLS 17 MINERS.

Coal Gas In Alabama Working Causes Disaster.

Birmingham, Ala.—Seventeen miners were killed and seven others injured, four probably fatally, by an explosion of coal gas in a mine of the Majestic Coal Mining Company, 22 miles north of Birmingham. A number of miners were entombed by the explosion, but were taken out by rescue teams.

HIGH TRIBUNAL TO TRY EX-KAISER

A Supreme Offense Against International Morality

MEET AMERICAN OBJECTION

Germany To Be Required To Help Bring To Justice All Who Violated International Laws.

Washington.—Former Kaiser Wilhelm and his agents must answer to the Allies for every outrage and violation of international law during the war.

Furthermore, all secrets of the German War Office must be bared to permit the Allies to discover those responsible. The former Kaiser would be tried by an international high court composed of five judges. The United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan would each select one judge.

Other persons, including probably Von Tirpitz, who was the leader of the submarine campaign, and possibly Hindenburg and Ludendorff, probably would be tried my military courts. The text of the proposals, as given out by the State Department.

Text Of Proposals.

ARTICLE I. The Allies and associated powers publicly arraign William II of Hohenzollern, formerly German Emperor, not for an offense against criminal law, but for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties. A special tribunal will be constituted to try the accused, thereby assuring him the guarantees essential to the right of defense. It will be composed of five judges, one appointed by each of the following five powers, namely, the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. In its decision the tribunal will be guided by the highest motives of international policy with a view to vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings and the validity of international morality. It will be its duty to fix the punishment which it considers should be imposed. The Allied and associated powers will address a request to the Government of the Netherlands for the surrender to them of the former Emperor in order that he may be put on trial.

ARTICLE II. The German Government, not having insured the punishment of the persons accused of having exercised acts in violation of the laws and customs of war, such persons will be brought before the military tribunals by the Allies and associated powers and, if found guilty, sentenced to the punishments laid down by military law. The German Government shall hand over to the Allied and associated powers, or to such one of them as shall so request, all persons accused of having committed an act in violation of the laws and customs of war who are specified either by name or by the rank, office or employment which they held under the German authorities.

ARTICLE III. Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of any one of the Allied and associated powers will be brought before the military tribunal of that power. All persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of more than one of the Allied and associated powers will be brought before a military tribunal composed of members of the military tribunal of the powers concerned. In every case the accused will be entitled to name his own counsel.

ARTICLE IV. The German Government undertakes to furnish all documents and information of every kind, the production of which may be considered necessary to insure the full knowledge of the incriminating acts, the discovery of the offenders and the just appreciation of the responsibility.

Germany Must Help Run Down Guilty.

The proposal to try the German ex-Kaiser has been pushed by the French delegates throughout the conference in face of reported opposition from Japanese delegates and apathy from some others.

Provisions requiring a fair trial, however, may have been inserted to overcome this opposition and to insure justice, even if stern to those responsible for the war.

Germany would be required to assist the Allies in running down the guilty ones, and this provision, if adopted, will force the German peace delegates to admit the responsibility of the former regime for the war and would put Germany on record for all time. Not only perpetrators of outrages in Belgium and France, but the thousands of spies working in all countries, including the United States, could be apprehended by revelations which Germany would promise under the pending articles. The record of the German Secret Service and her efficient espionage service and scores of spy plots in the United States would be run down.

Especially significant is Article III, which provides military trial for those guilty of criminal acts against citizens of Allied countries. This provision would rope in the hundreds of military officials who took part in the ruthless reign of the sword in Belgium. There is some doubt as to how far the provisions would extend, especially whether they provide punishment for every one violating not only the laws, but the customs of war. Whether this would reach those responsible for introduction of deadly gas in warfare, the submarine and their inhuman methods is not made clear. However, all such persons would be brought before militar ycourts and could expect little mercy through the recent military code.

ROADS ADD 145,000 EMPLOYES.

Payroll Under U. S. Control Increased Nearly 50 Per Cent.

Washington.—Increases in pay rolls of various classes of railway employes during Government control was shown in detail by a Railroad Administration report, giving numbers employed in each class, days and hours worked, pay in the aggregate, per day and per hour, and the rate of advance, as of December, 1917, the last month of private operation, and January, 1919. It was the first report of the kind ever prepared by the Railroad Administration.

In the 13 months between the two dates the number of employes rose from 1,703,000 to 1,848,000, or 8.5 per cent. The aggregate pay rolls for all classes rose from $153,039,000 in December, 1917, to $230,800,000 last January, with the average rate of pay increase 48 per cent.

TOTAL OF MISSING DROPS.

Pershing Warns Of Presuming Death Too Soon.

Washington.—American soldiers reported as missing in action hereafter will not be presumed to be dead by the War Department after the expiration of six months. A cablegram from General Pershing received by the department stated that systematic search and checking of records was daily reducing the list of missing, and that therefore it was not deemed advisable to presume death too soon.

General Pershing said, however, that the death of missing officers and men would be presumed in cases where circumstances surrounding the disappearance would indicate death and where efforts to locate the men had been unsuccessful.

PUBLIC WORKS PICK UP.

$41,204,100 Available For Purpose In 18 Cities.

Washington.—Marked improvement during the past month in the letting of public works contracts throughout the country is noted in reports received by Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War, handling the unemployment problem for discharged soldiers.

RAISING BAN ON GERMANY.

All Blacklists And Trading Disabilities Removed.

Berlin.—The President of the British Commission in Germany has notified the German armistice commission of the withdrawal of all blacklists and the abolition of all trading disabilities. He added, however, that the Allied and associated governments reserved the right to introduce all or any such blacklists should this be necessary.

The resolution of the Allied and associate governments was taken on an express proposal made by the British Government.

PAGE'S DEPARTURE MYSTIFIES.

Assumed Ambassador Was Called From Rome For Consultation.

Washington.—Details of Ambassador Page's departure from Rome to Paris are a mystery here. State Department officials said. No official word has been received of his reported resignation, and it is assumed he was called to Paris for consultation with American peace delegates.

WASHINGTON

The State Department was advised of the seizure of the American fishing schooner Cape Horn by the Mexican authorities on the ground that she carried munitions for revolutionists.

Postmaster General Burleson has recommended to President Wilson that all telephone and telegraph lines be returned to their private owners as soon as Congress can enact legislation deemed necessary.

President Wilson cabled Senator Hitchcock that it was doubtful that importation of German potash could be restricted without further action of Congress.

Captain David C. Hanrahan was detailed as naval attache at Warsaw, Poland.

The Supreme Court refused to appoint receivers in the Virginia debt case.

Victory Loan campaign has reached nine hundred million in first week of campaign, which is slightly ahead of first week of fourth Liberty Loan campaign.

Alfred Everson Pearsall, of Westfield, N. J., dean of the commercial market reports of New York, died in Melrose, Fla.

James Kennedy Lynch, governor of the United States Twelfth Federal Reserve Bank at San Francisco, died suddenly.

Director General of Railroads Hines says he is willing to reopen the stabilization of prices question.

Nearly 30,000 American troops from France landed at New York, Newport News and Boston.

Louisville, Ky., will resist Burleson's order increasing telephone rates in that city.

Albert Estopinal, representative in Congress from Louisiana, is dead.

An earthquake was recorded by the seismograph at Buffalo, N. Y.

PLANE PASSENGERS KILLED.

New England Machine Falls Into Charles River.

Cambridge, Mass.—An airplane used by the New England Airplane Company to carry passengers at a stipulated sum for every minute of flight, fell 150 feet into the Charles River Basin and the passenger, J. Lester Allen, of the Dorchester district of Boston, was drowned. Ensign W. Elliott Nightingale, the pilot, was severely bruised.

MOTORISTS FACE PROBLEM OF GAS

Automobile and Petroleum Men Must Get Together in Close Harmonious Co-operation.

INCREASE IN MOTOR CARS

Said to Be Possible to Construct Internal Combustion Engines Which Will Consume Much Less Fuel of Inferior Kind.

"The perennial fuel problem will never be solved until the automobile industry and the petroleum industry get together in close and harmonious co-operation," says Mark L. Requa, general director of the oil division of the United States fuel administration, in an interview, which appears in Motor, the national magazine of motoring.

"The motor fuel problem is not only a possibility of the future," continues Mr. Requa, "but even an actuality of the present, as will be understood by anyone who takes the trouble to make even the most cursory examination of the situation. In 1912 our production of petroleum was 222,935,044 barrels of 42 gallons. In 1916 the output of this basic producer of motor fuel was 300,767,158 barrels, an increase in four years of less than 30 per cent. On the other hand, in 1912 there were about 1,000,000 motor vehicles in the country, while in 1916 the motor population of the United States had risen to 3,541,738. This represents an increase of over 300 per cent in four years. With one side of an equation growing less than 30 per cent and the other side increasing more than 300 per cent, the ultimate situation is not hard to foreshadow.

Engine Uses Less Oil.

"I am not an automobile engineer, so I cannot speak from personal knowledge, but I have been informed that it is possible to design internal combustion engines which will consume much less fuel per mile than is now being consumed, and of a much inferior quality. If this is a fact and the automobile industry faces the situation in co-operation with the oil men to effect this saving, while these latter are devoting their best effort to increasing production, it would seem that we might cut enough off each end of our problem to solve it.

"We seem to be only at the beginning of the gasoline era; a few years ago gasoline was a wasted by-product; today it is the most important product of petroleum, amounting to almost 50 per cent of the total value of petroleum products. With the record of the past as a guide, it would seem that the two great industries so interdependent upon each other should co-operate in bringing about the most efficient consumption of gasoline and the most intelligent understanding of each other's problems."

CARE OF WINDSHIELD GLASS

Application of Strong Soapsuds Will Prevent Fog or Rain From Obscuring Vision.

Strong soapsuds made from automobile soap and rubbed on the glass of the windshield and allowed to dry will prevent fog or rain from obscuring the vision through the glass. Kerosene is sometimes used for this purpose, but it does not last as long as the above, and glycerin is also recommended.

AVOID FORMATION OF RUST

If Car Is Used in Bad Weather Tires and Rims Should Be Wiped Clean With Sponge.

If the car owner, after being out in bad weather, will take the trouble to wipe the tires and rims clean with a sponge and then wipe them dry, especially along the beads, he will do much to prevent the formation of rust.

HANDLE BATTERY WITH CARE

Motorist Should Economize on Current and Keep Engine Tuned to Start on Second Turn.

The man who has trouble keeping his battery charged will find that difficulty largely can be overcome by careful handling. In other words, he should economize on current. He should keep his engine tuned up so that it starts on the second or third turn. Thus he can minimize the amount of current used in starting, and, remember, this is very large. The current required is 200 to 600 times as much as required by an ordinary 16-candle power house light.

He should also be economical with his lights. He should use his headlights only when absolutely necessary.

He should determine the car speed at which his cutout relay makes connection with the battery and operate the car as much as possible above this speed.

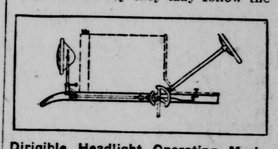
If he drives much in a congested city district and stops his engine many times he will find that his battery can be kept more nearly charged by changing gears in traffic whenever necessary instead of trying to do it all on high gear, the reason being that by changing gears he boosts his engine speed so that his battery is charged, while if he tried to pull slowly on high he gets down to a speed at which charging stops due to the opening of the cut out.

NEW HEADLIGHT FOR MOTORS

Nevada Inventor Provides Mechanism for Operating Lights Around Curves in Road.

The Scientific American, in illustrating and describing a dirigible headlight operating mechanism, the invention of E. C. Smith of Fallon, Nev., says:

This inventor provides a mechanism for operating the headlights of motor vehicles whereby they may follow the



Dirigible Headlight Operating Mechanism.

curves and turns in the road in illuminating the same, incorporating means whereby the headlight operating mechanism may be thrown into and out of operation at will. He provides a mechanism coupled with the steering gear and movable into and out of operable relation therewith, in order that if desired the light may be kept stationary while the vehicle is traveling.

DELICATE CAR DOOR POCKETS

Wooden Strips May Be Securely Fastened by Using Blue, Round-headed Screws.

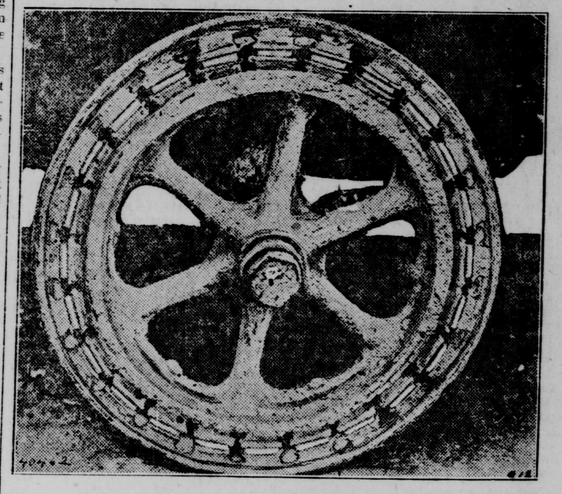
Many cars are afflicted with "delicate" door pockets, those which are made of inferior material or are improperly fastened. These are apt to tear loose at the corners since they are merely tacked on wooden strips attached to the door. When this happens they may be securely fastened by using round-headed screws, which should have blued heads when the material is black. These same screws can be used to advantage in fastening the linoleum flooring to the boards, especially at the corners.

FIND LUBRICATING FAILURE

Car Owner Should Emulate Example of Locomotive Engineer by Using Hand to Find Trouble.

The locomotive engineer frequently uses his hand to determine lubrication failure, and this is a hint that the car owner can put to good use. Failure of lubrication permits excessive friction, and friction generates heat. Any part which is discovered to be too hot to the hand held near it is probably suffering from faulty lubrication.

WHEEL USED BY GERMANS TO SAVE RUBBER



The photograph shows a wheel that was much used on German trucks in order to conserve rubber. The rim is made of steel and the pads between the steel rim and the wheel are made of rubber. The picture was taken at Speicher, Germany.

Damage by Rusty Rims.

Rusty rims do great damage to tires. The first automobiles made had rims of brass, but this is not true of the modern car. Therefore, examine rims for rust frequently, and prevent damage from rust by using a good rim paint.

Oil Leak.

On certain makes of engines a broken valve cover plate stud will cause a leakage of oil that may escape attention for a long time.

Spark Advance.

Wear and consequent poor adjustment of the spark control linkage, which prevents full spark advance, is often the occasion for remarks as to the sudden falling off in the speed of the engine.

Bad Practice With Doors.

Banging the car doors is a bad practice. Shocks of this kind often cause the enamel finish to crack and fall off, much to the detriment of the car's appearance.

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