TERMS IMPOSED UPON BULGARIA

Conditions Follow General Plan of Austrian Treaty

TERRITORY SHE MUST LOSE

Important Changes In Her Frontiers Are To The South, Where She Cedes Western Thrace To The Allied Powers.

Washington.—A summary of the Bulgarian treaty of peace cabled to the State Department by the American Mission at Paris, shows the pact to follow the same general plan as the Austrian treaty. "Many clauses are identical with the Austrian treaty except for the substitution of names, such as the League of Nations, labor, aerial navigation, penalties, prisoners of war and graves.

"Regarding the change in the Bulgarian frontiers, the important changes are to the south, where Bulgaria cedes Western Thrace to the principal allied and associated powers and agrees to accept whatever disposition of this territory the powers ultimately decide, but it is stipulated that in any event Bulgaria's western frontiers shall be modified slightly in four places to Serbia's advantage.

"The Bulgarians are required to recognize the independence of the Serb, Croats and Slovene state and provisions are made to change the nationality of the inhabitants of the territory formerly Bulgarian and transferred to other states. Provisions are made for protection of the minorities of race, language, nationality and religion. Within three months the Bulgarians are required to demobilize the army and substitute volunteer enlistments.

The Bulgarian army is reduced to 30,000 men, exclusively for the maintenance of order and frontier control. The manufacture of war material is confined to one establishment the other establishment to be closed or converted. All warships, submarines or air forces must be surrendered. Bulgaria is required to pay as reparations two and a quarter billions of francs in gold within 37 years. Provisions are made for the creation of an interallied commission, on which Bulgaria is represented but to have no votes and the sums remitted for reparation coming through this commission to the reparation committee are to be established by the German peace today.

Bulgaria agrees to return to Greece, Rumania and the Serb, Croat and Slovene state, the records, archives and articles of historical and artistic value, which were taken from these countries during the war, and livestock shall be returned within six months. As special compensation for the destruction of the Serbian coal mines Bulgaria shall for five years deliver 50,000 tons of coal annually to the Serb, Croat and Slovene state.

The financial clauses are similar to those of the Austrian treaty, and provide priority over the charges against assets of Bulgaria for reparation shall be given to the cost of all armies of occupation of the Allies and to services of the external pre-war Ottoman public debt. Bulgaria renounces the benefits of the Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk treaties and agrees to surrender the moneys and securities received according to those treaties.

LAST U. S. PRISONER FREED.

General Harris, Back From Germany, Brings Word.

New York.—The last of the Americans held by the Germans as prisoners of war have been repatriated. Brigadier General Harris, head of the Repatriation Commission, announced on his return to the United States on board the transport Mount Vernon. General Harris was in Berlin nine months directing the work of locating captive Americans, procuring their freedom and providing them with transportation home. The prisoners included besides soldiers captured at the front, and naval men, a number of merchant sailors from vessels sunk in the North Sea.

GOLDMAN TO BE DEPORTED.

Federal Warrants Charging Her With Anarchy Issued.

Washington.—Federal warrants for the arrest of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, charging them with anarchy and looking to their deportation have been issued by the immigration authorities. Miss Goldman is finishing a term in the federal penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., and Berkman is confined in the penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. Both were convicted of obstructing the draft.

CROWN PRINCE BACK AGAIN.

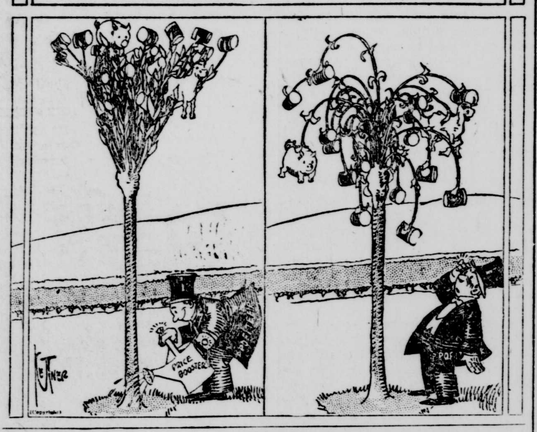
Paris.—A rumor has again reached Paris by way of Zurich that former Crown Prince Frederick William, of Germany, has returned to his native country.

FOOTBALL STAR IN TOILS.

Marvin Hitch Accused Of Having Incited Strike Riot.

Charlotte, N. C.—Marvin Hitch, attorney, football star and former coach of the University of North Carolina team, is under arrest at Albemarle, N. C., charged with having incited riot during the recent strike troubles at textile mills there. He was active as a union organizer. National Guardsmen were sent to Albemarle to quiet the disturbance there.

An Early Frost Predicted



STORM DEATH TOLL GROWS

Digging Bodies of the Victims From Ruins

DEBRIS BLOCKS STREETS

Property Loss Put At $10,000,000—State Begns Relief Work, Three Trains Reaching Stricken City.

Houston, Texas.—With the known death list at least 47 at Corpus Christi and estimates that the toll will amount to 75 or 100 in that city alone, the situation in the storm-swept West Gulf coast region of Texas continues uncertain.

While the death list in the affected territory outside of Corpus Christi probably is considerable, there was no confirmation of reports placing the total well into the hundreds. Probably the most definite news came from Corpus Christi in the statement that 56 bodies, none of which had been identified, had been discovered between Portland and Taft. This information was brought across Nueces Bay by a resident who asserted that 26 of the dead were at Portland, which lies across the bay eight miles west of Corpus Christi, 12 at one ranch house and 18 at another.

Telegraphic advices received from Port Lavaca, which place has been isolated since Sunday, reported no loss of life there or at Seadrift and Port O'Connor, but said the property damage at Port Lavaca is about $100,000, mainly on the bay front and to shipping.

State machinery for the relief of storm sufferers was completed by Governor Hobby, who ordered units of the Texas National Guard to relieve Federal troops in charge of the situation at Corpus Christi as quickly as transportation could be arranged. The Governor issued a proclamation calling for prompt contributions of money and supplies.

Latest estimates placed the property loss in Corpus Christi at $10,000,000, and meagre advices indicated the damage at Port Aransas would be very heavy. Rescue workers faced a tremendous task of clearing the debris-blocked streets.

Several of the city bakeries at Corpus Christi resumed operation, turning their entire output over to the Red Cross for distribution.

The list of missing at Corpus Christi was being gradually reduced as refugees continued to be found after having floated in the bay on wreckage or having been driven inland by the storm. Approximately 175 of these unfortunates were taken from wreckage at Odem, 30 miles west of Corpus Christi. They were reported to have suffered intensely from exposure.

The storm carried buildings and wreckage many miles inland, according to reports from Odem and Sinton, in which region 70 victims are reported to have been found.

SUPERSEDES CONSTITUTION.

Germans Sign Paper Repudiating Article 61.

Paris.—The written declaration concerning Article 61, of the German Constitution, demanded by the Allies, is reported in a Berlin dispatch to have been signed by the German Government. The declaration required was that the article in question, relating to Austrian representation in the German Parliament was not to be considered as transcending the section of the peace treaty forbidding German participation in Austrian affairs.

STILL AFTER EX-KAISER.

Paris.—Premier Lloyd George is determined to have it settled that the peace conference demand from Holland of the handing over of former Emperor William be complied with, according to Le Journal. The newspaper asserts that the Premier, who is planning to leave Paris will insist before his departure upon having such action decided upon.

TO CONDUCT MINERS' PROBE.

Major T. B. Davis To Investigate West Virginia Uprising.

Charleston, W. Va.—Major Thomas B. Davis, acting adjutant general, has been delegated by Governor John J. Cornwell to conduct investigations of the attempted armed invasion of Logan county by miners and the charges made by officials of the United Mine Workers of America concerning conditions in the Guyan valley coal fields.

CONVERSION PLAN FOR WAR BONDS

Steps to Be Followed in Exchanging 1st and 2d Fours

PRIVILEGE NOW IN FORCE

Treasury Officials Urge Holders To Take Advantage Of Opportunity—Bankers Will Aid Investors In Transfer Of Securities.

Washington.—Holders of the Second Liberty Loan 4 per cent. bonds and holders of First Liberty Loan converted 4 per cent. bonds who have looked at their bonds recently may have discovered that there remains only one interest coupon on each yet to be cashed.

And if they will look a second time they will notice that the last coupons on the Second Liberty Loan become payable November 15, 1919, and that the last coupons on the First Liberty Loan converted bonds became payable December 15 of this year.

The question has been raised in the minds of many of these security holders as to what they need to do with such bonds after these coupons have been clipped; how they are to continue drawing interest on them until the dates of expiration, and what plans the Government has made to convert or exchange the original bonds for others bearing coupons until the bonds mature.

These questions were placed before officials of the Treasury Department and the answers given will serve as a guide for all holders of these two issues. Incidentally, information was secured for the benefit of holders of other Liberty Bonds which carry only a part of their coupons. This is true of all bond issues to date except the first loan.

In the first place the Treasury Department, under authority of Congress, has provided that the Second Liberty Loan 4 per cent. bonds and the First Liberty Loan converted 4 per cent. bonds may be converted into 4¼ bonds. This conversion privilege is now in force and the holders of the 4 per cent. issues may take advantage of it at any time.

In fact, the Treasury Department urges all holders of 4 per cent. bonds to convert them into 4¼s at once, or certainly by the time the last coupons become payable; that is, by November 15 in the case of the second loan and by December 15 in the case of the first loan converted. All coupons on either of these bonds may be clipped now and held until they become payable. The interest at the rate of 4¼ per cent. on the new bonds will begin November 15 and December 15, respectively.

If for any reason the holder of 4 per cent. bonds does not wish them converted into 4¼, he may merely exchange his 4s on or after November 15 or December 15, as the case may be, for like bonds, with all subsequent coupons attached. Although there now are approximately $750,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds of the two issues still outstanding, it is the opinion of the Treasury officials that most of the holders of them will prefer to convert their holdings into 4¼s rather than exchange them for the new 4s, and that these holders will actually do so, once they understand that they have the privilege.

ALTITUDE RECORD VERIFIED.

Rohlfs' 30,300-foot Climb Confirmed—Made 34,000 Since.

New York.—The Aero Club of America announced that it had officially homologated the altitude record made by Roland Rohlfs on July 30 at Roosevelt Field, Mineola. The height reached was 30,300 feet, which established a new American record for a pilot alone and exceed the official French record of 29,937 feet made by Jean Casale on May 28, last.

Rohlfs made another altitude flight at Mineola yesterday and reached a height of 34,000 feet, but this figure has not been verified officially.

SERBIA WILL SIGN.

Paris.—Serbia, one of the two nations in interest which did not sign the Austrian peace treaty, Rumania being the other, will attach a belated signature to that document, according to the Echo de Paris.

ROOSEVELT IN SHIP COMPANY.

New York.—Captain Kermit Roosevelt has been appointed secretary of the American Ship and Commerce Corporation, the holding company of the Cramp's Shipbuilding Company.

GREAT PARADE LEAD BY PERSHING

Nation Honors Heroes and Commander-in-Chief

ARRAYED AS FOR BATTLE

Thousands From All Sections Of The Country In Great Crowd Lining Flower-strewn Path Of Soldiers—Notables There.

Washington, D. C.—A grateful nation paid homage to its conquering heroes, heroes of the world's greatest war, represented by Pershing and the 1st Division. Official Washington and the representatives of all nations bowed with respect as the salute of the greatest army of the greatest republic was recognized.

The nation has not witnessed such a demonstration; such a welcome to heroes as was accorded the bronzed veterans since the grand review of May, 1865, when Meade and Sherman led their victorious armies up Pennsylvania avenue.

Persons came to Washington from all sections of the United States; Congress adjourned and its members joined the multitude of cheering Americans who made the khaki-clad youths realize that the nation was proud of them. It was a legal holiday here and the staid old capital put on gala attire in honor of the heroes.

Pershing—"the old man" to the soldiers—led the great pageant, and no man was ever accorded such a welcome as he received. He rode over a path of flowers strewn by girls who marched ahead of the pageant. His bronzed and rugged countenance was wreathed in smiles as he acknowledged the cheers and the salutes of the hundreds of thousands who lined the sidewalks.

In the 1st Division every state and all of the possessions of the United States were represented, and the reception to these heroes was as loud and as whole-hearted as that accorded the commander-in-chief.

These lads of the 1st Division were the first in France, the first in line, the first to open fire, the first to suffer casualties, the first raid, the first to be raided, the first in Germany and the last to leave. The numerical designation of the fighting unit was indeed significant.

A feature of the great pageant was the presence of the French 75 which fired the first shot into the German lines, and as this weapon passed before the throng it was cheered; it was welcomed just as if it were a living thing. It was in the Someville sector at 6:10 o'clock on the morning of October 23, 1917, that this gun barked and spit forth its first message of death to the Huns from the nation which Germany said would not fight.

And hidden away in the line in that mass of thousands, was Sergt. Alexander L. Arch, of Battery C, 6th Field Artillery, the lad who pulled the lanyard to fire that first shot which was a direct hit upon an enemy working party on a bridge in Alsace-Lorraine. The multitude had no means of identifying this hero, but he was there—one of the few of the original men of the First Division to return.

CONGRESS HONORS PERSHING.

Gen. John J. Pershing, as the guest of the nation, was received by Congress in joint session and extended the thanks of Congress. The presiding officers of both bodies paid eloquent tribute to him and his victorious army, a tribute which the commander of the expeditionary forces accepted modestly. In his address he gave generous credit to the Allies, the doughboys and the united efforts of the American people, including even the children.

It was the twenty-sixth time in history that Congress has bestowed the thanks of a whole nation. The occasion was without the spontaneous outbursts that marked the two parades in which the returned commander has participated. If anything it was solemn and dignified. And it stands out as a fitting tribute of the people to the military leader. The galleries were filled with officials, military men and admiring men and women, while members of the Supreme Court were seated on the floor to do honor to General Pershing, and, through him to the fighting Americans he commanded.

TELEGRAPH TICKS.

A campaign urging the Government to reissue the two-cent coin, withdrawn from circulation in 1874, was inaugurated by the Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association.

Cardinal Mercier was the central figure at a requiem high mass celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on the first anniversary of the death of Cardinal Farley.

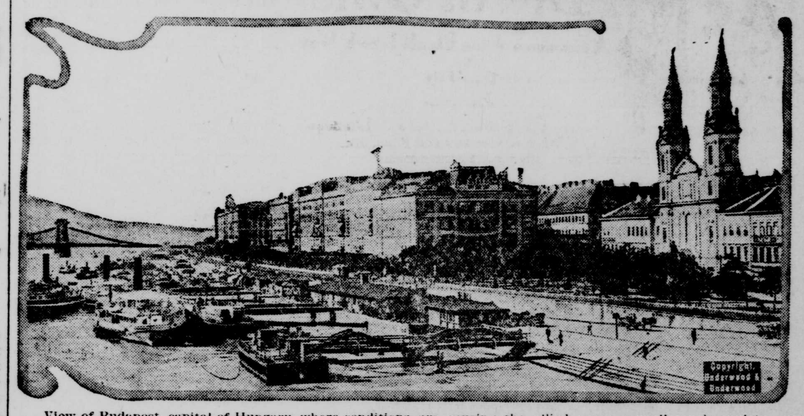
E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, in a statement condemning the "closed shop" practically defies union labor to a steel strike.

Right Rev. Charles S. Burch, suffragan bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, was elected bishop to succeed the late Bishop Greer.

Cuba will soon begin the exportation of beef to this country, according to Charles F. Rerrer, a wealthy cattle ranch owner of Santiago.

Fearing mob violence, the motormen and conductors on all trolley lines but one in the Camden (N. J.) district refused to take their cars out of the barns.

BUDAPEST, THE CENTER OF ALLIED ANXIETY



View of Budapest, capital of Hungary, where conditions are causing the allied peace council much anxiety ever since the Roumanian troops occupied the city.

SHORTAGE OF SOAP MENACE TO EUROPE

Next to Underfeeding It Is the Main Cause of Terrible Death Rate.

DISEASE IS FAST INCREASING

Vermin Thrive While Disinfectants and Aids to Cleanliness Are Lacking—Galicia, the Ukraine and Hungary Are Most Infected.

Berne, Switzerland.—"Lack of soap and of all aids to cleanliness is the main cause, after underfeeding, of the appalling death rate from disease in central Europe generally," said a distinguished physician who had just been traveling through these regions. Everywhere in Austria, Hungary, Poland, Bohemia, Russia and even Germany, typhoid, spotted, typhus, dysentery, scurvy and tuberculosis have increased; and modern hygiene is now unable to localize these scourges because of lack of disinfectants, linen and soap and, above all, of disinfecting stoves or chambers, in which soldiers' clothes can be placed and kept at a temperature which kills all vermin.

The most disease-infected regions on the continent now are Galicia, the Ukraine and Hungary. In these countries thousands of soldiers meet—Russians returning home from Germany; Austrians, Hungarians and Germans returning from Russia; Croatians and Serbs going southward, and Poles going northward.

Soldiers in Shocking State.

Dr. F. Blanchod, a French-Swiss, who recently visited Budapest on behalf of the Geneva Red Cross and spent some time in a military depot there, where an attempt, at any rate, is made to receive all these different soldiers as they pass through, sort them out into their different nationalities and at the same time rid them of vermin, describes them as being clad in rags and animals' skins, chiefly sheepskins or goatskins, and wearing greasy skin caps on their heads, their feet and legs being bandaged up in rags and untanned leather. Not one of them has now any sort of uniform, and as many Russians, after years of captivity in Germany have learned to speak German and many Hungarians have learned Russian they contrive to pass themselves off as belonging to whatever nationality best suits them for the time being. It is impossible, therefore, really to sort them, or to know where they belong.

All these unfortunate and filthy men are, in plain English, covered with lice, which are the sole propagators of spotted typhus. Many of them do their best to avoid going near any military depot which has means of disinfection, because their wretched rags, once put into the disinfecting chamber, simply fall to pieces, and as there is no fresh clothing to give them in exchange, they feel themselves worse off than before.

Many of these men leave the depot wearing nothing but their sheepskins or overcoats, any apology for underclothing which they may have had having been destroyed in the process of disinfection. So anxious are some of them to avoid being examined or having their clothes disinfected that very often when a train of repatriated soldiers arrives at Budapest, Vienna or some other place the soldiers begin to jump off it as soon as it slackens down before arriving at the railway station; and thus they enter a city without the authorities knowing, and, of course, spread their lice and their disease.

Some of the men were already suffering from spotted typhus while on their journey, and had, of course, infected others. It is, indeed, often impossible to diagnose the disease unless a man's skin has first been thoroughly washed with soap. Matters are still further complicated because a soldier as a rule will not say that he is ill until he can no longer crawl about. The hospitals are overcrowded with diseased men lying on gray paper sheets which, of course, cannot be either washed or boiled. There are not even bandages with which to dress the gangrenous sores which often accompany spotted typhus. They, too, are dressed after a fashion with paper. The patients have neither blankets nor eiderdown quilts, nor even shirts to sleep in which are not all in rags; and as there is a great scarcity of coal there can be no proper heating. The doctors cannot operate because there is no means of sterilizing instruments, no soap, and no cotton, wool or bandages.

MARKETING IN ITALY

Housewives There Must Hunt Through Town for Food.

Job Requires Seven Hours of Each Day and Supplies Are Very Scanty.

Rome.—Seven hours of each day of the Italian housekeeper must be devoted to buying food. The problems of the ordinary American housekeeper pale into insignificance even with their troublesome servants when compared to the Italian. Domestic servants' strikes in Italy are chronic.

The recent upheaval in Italian economics when the government ordered prices of foodstuffs and clothing reduced 50 per cent has begun its reaction, and the factor affected most is the housekeeper. She must start to market at seven o'clock in the morning, and is forced to hurry from one store to another. To obtain a piece of meat usually takes two hours. To obtain bread about an hour, eggs two hours, vegetables, one hour and a half and canned goods about an hour.

The housekeeper's day starts by placing herself at the back of a long line of waiting customers. The line sometimes extends for a half block, guarded by armed carabineers. When the buyer is permitted to enter the store she finds inside a scramble for all sorts of commodities. Guards are stationed there to prevent any mischief. If she obtains what she wants she is lucky.

She treads over the streets a whole morning, searching for the things for lunch and then in the afternoon must start on the hunt again for food. If she is looking for butter she is usually thankful to go away with a can of American "bully beef."

It often happens that her family must miss a meal, but that is usually overlooked.

Housekeepers sometimes watch a car of produce unloaded at the railroad station and follow the motor-trucks to the store, where the produce will be sold. When a carload of eggs arrived the other day, women clung to the trucks carrying the eggs to stores, while others ran alongside. At the stores the clerks stood in the doorways and handed out the eggs, three only to a customer. Some customers reached over others' heads with their hats, while others pushed aside the weaker ones.

Servants take their rest days by telling the housekeeper they are going for a day or two. They come back when it suits them. The days of those "perfect Italian servants," as Americans used to call them, have passed, and a housekeeper is lucky to have a servant at all.

FINE AVIATORS' CLUB

Largest Establishment of Its Kind Opened in England.

Women Are Eligible to Membership, and Both Sexes Are Taught to Fly.

London.—What is perhaps the largest and most ambitious club for aviators has just been opened at Hendon. Not the least interesting feature of the club is the American bar.

The London Flying club is a social and country sporting club to promote and give instruction in flying and aerial activities of all kinds. Women are eligible to membership.

A special feature of the clubhouse is an immense ballroom and concert hall, accommodating about two thousand persons. More than fifty sleeping rooms, equipped in the most modern way, are provided for men. The library contains a complete set of books on aviation.

Adjoining the clubhouse is an airdrome of 80 acres. Members of the club who are owners of aircraft may house their machines on the club grounds, where they are kept in order by men hired especially for the purpose.

Passenger airplanes are kept in constant readiness for the use of members for long or short flights at special terms. If one wishes to make a quick trip to a distant point he has merely to call up the club from his office in London, and by the time he reaches the field everything is in readiness for the hop off. The airplanes used in this service are specially designed touring craft, with silenced motors and saloon bodies. Fast single seaters and two seaters are available for sporting and service pilots.

The capabilities of the latest type of airplane will be demonstrated on the club airdrome for the benefit of the members.

A flying school is established on the airdrome, with pilots available for teaching ordinary and stunt flying.

Interclub displays and contests are being organized, not only between the London Flying club and other clubs in England, but also with foreign clubs. Members have an interchange of privileges with the Sussex County Aero club at Shoreham, where there is an airdrome within easy flying distance from Hendon. A good connecting link is thus formed with such resorts as Brighton, Worthing and Bognor.

At one side of the clubhouse, on a beautiful terrace, there are several tennis courts. It is hoped in the near future to establish the club as a center of general sporting instruction.

World's Greatest Fish Story.

London.—Angling off Deal, Alfred Norton caught 824 fish with one rod in 16 hours, hauling them up three, four and five at a time. Norton says this is a world's record.

U. S. CLEANS MINE FIELDS

Five Thousand Men Are at Work Destroying $50,000,000 Worth of Explosives.

London.—More than half of the mines laid by the American navy in the North sea, in a field 250 miles long and 30 miles wide, from the Dogger bank off the Dutch coast to the Scandinavian waters, have been destroyed by an American mine-sweeping fleet.

If good weather continues, the work will be finished before winter; if not, the mine sweeping will extend long into 1920. The operations are under the direction of Admiral Strauss, who has his headquarters at Inverness.

Seventy-five ships with a total complement of 5,000 men are cleaning up the mine fields, destroying all the mines, which it cost more than $800 each to lay. The total cost of laying the American mine field was nearly $50,000,000.

If the American mine sweepers have not finished their job by the middle of September, the ships will winter in southern ports and the men will go home on leave and come back in the spring when the sea is free of ice storms. The British mine field in the North sea contains 40,000 mines.

Movie on a Historic Spot.

Frankfort-on-the-Main.—The Swan hotel, where on May 10, 1871, the Franco-Prussian peace was signed, is being torn down. A motion picture house will be erected on the spot. The furniture of the room in which Bismarck, Thiers and others signed the peace document has been removed to a local museum.

San Francisco an Oasis.

San Francisco.—"How do they do it?" police asked here the other night, when after a month or so of prohibition, 31 arrests were made for drunkenness. It was a big wet night in the annals of the police department here.

"Tiredest" Person Gets a Rest.

St. Paul, Minn.—Lewis Smith admits he is the "tiredest person" in St. Paul. He won't work, can eat, and will sleep. Detective Quarles advised the court. The court gave him a 15 days' "rest."

PARIS KEEPING HER BEAUTY

Plans to Solve the Problem of Congestion by Means of Sub-surface Construction.

Paris.—French cities, particularly Paris, wish to grow without becoming ugly. Hence they're going to build down, instead of up.

Where New York, Chicago, Kansas City and other big American cities have solved their problem of congestion by building skywards, Paris hopes to preserve her beauty by sub-surface construction.

Paris has just reopened her national competition in beautifying the city that was interrupted by the war. Underground building is one plan already accepted. The necessity for this is due to the fact that buildings are limited to six stories. Paris designers believe beauty of municipal architecture is enhanced by streets that present a long vista with an even skyline.

An Englishman has invented apparatus to electrolyze sea water on shipboard to form a disinfectant.

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