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Star & Herald

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FOR THE CAUSE THAT LACKS ASSISTANCE: FOR THE WRONG THAT NEEDS RESISTANCE: FOR THE FUTURE IN THE DISTANCE, AND THE GOOD THAT I CAN DO

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350,000 STEEL MEN REPORTED OUT

Iron Industry Completely Paralyzed in Several Sections---Seamen on Ore Carriers Refuse to Dock Steamers on Great Lakes---Investigation Today

(By the Associated Press)

PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 24.—At a meeting of the National Steel Workers Committee, held this afternoon, Chairman Fitzpatrick announced that the strike situation was satisfactory to the Union leaders. He said that a canvass of the situation showed that 350,000 men were on strike.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—All reports today from the steel centers recorded little change in the alignment of the opposing forces of the labor unions and the steel companies.

The strikers have been completely successful in the Mahoning valley in Ohio. The steel industry has been paralyzed in Youngstown and a score of neighboring villages, where 11,000 wage earners are idle. Elsewhere the struggle is being carried on with varying success and the issue is still doubtful in the great strategic sectors radiating from Chicago and Pittsburgh.

The Carnegie Steel Company announces that the situation in the Pittsburgh district looks good, claiming that a large number of the men are returning to work. Strike Leader Foster stoutly denies these claims, reiterating his assertion on Tuesday that the strike was spreading. The strikers for the first time placed pickets about the various plants.

The situation in the Chicago district is more definite than in the Pennsylvania region. The majority of the Chicago mills are closed and those that are still operating are working with [illegible] [illegible] workers in Indiana are said to have sent $2,000,000 each, has sent an ultimatum to the strikers, saying that unless they return to work within two days, the plant would be shut down for six months.

The threatened sympathetic strike of the Great Lakes seamen seems nearer as the result of the crews of eleven freighters refusing to dock their vessels.

In the meantime the United States Senate committee, ordered to investigate the steel [illegible]

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FOUR WARSHIPS OF ITALIAN NAVY JOIN D'ANNUNZIO

Allied Naval Commanders Withdraw From Harbor Fearing Trouble

HAS OVER 12,000 MEN

Number Is Estimate of Allied Officers Returning From Seized City

GRANTED UNION WITH FIUME

King Victor and Premier Nitti Said to Have Made an Explicit Declaration

(By the Associated Press.)

Triest, Sept. 24.—Additional reinforcements for D'Annunzio's forces have raised the strength of his contingent to [illegible] 12,000 men, according to the estimates of allied [illegible] returning from Fiume. [illegible] Cross to supply Fiume with necessary foodstuffs, as will preclude the sufferings of the civil population.

Paris, Sept. 24.—An Italian detachment with several armored motor cars crossed the demarkation line near Toguire, Dalmatia, and penetrated into Toguire after overcoming the resistance of a dozen Jugo-Slav soldiers, according to a dispatch from Belgrade.

This dispatch adds that two American vessels have left Spalato for Toguire.

Pola, Sept. 24.—The Italian battleship Dante Alighieri and the destroyers Mirabello, Nullo and Abba, have been named "The Units of Fiume's Navy" in a proclamation issued by D'Annunzio, received here.

The proclamation praises the valorous acts of the crews for "their loyalty to Fiume's cause." It is said here that the desertion of these four warships from the Italian navy caused the allied commanders to withdraw from Fiume's harbor, fearing trouble.

Triest, Sept. 24.—The regulations prevailing in Fiume are so strict that it is impossible for even allied commanders to enter and leave the town.

The American headquarters have been established aboard the cruiser Pittsburgh, under command of Rear-Admiral Andrews, and which is anchored off Abbazia in the bay of Fiume, five miles to the northwest of the town of Fiume.

The American Consul and all the American residents of Fiume have been taken aboard the flagship. Alongside of the Pittsburgh lies anchored a British torpedo boat destroyer.

The French warships, up to the present, have remained anchored inside the harbor of Fiume.

Rome, Sept. 24.—Confidence is expressed by the newspapers and in political circles concerning the mission which the government has entrusted to Admiral Umberto Cagni, Commander of the naval forces in the upper Adriatic.

According to the Giornale d'Italia Admiral Cagni held a lengthy conference with the King and Premier Nitti during which he obtained an explicit declaration regarding the government's acknowledgment of the union of Fiume to Italy.

GERMAN TOWN LABORERS ON STRIKE

Berlin, Sept. 24.—The agricultural laborers of the Eckernfoerde district of Schleswig-Holstein have struck. It is understood that 100 estates are affected by this strike.

CAPITALISM AND ANARCHY MEET FOR SUPREMACY

With North America and England as the Scenes of Death Struggles

THE FAR EAST INCLUDED

Trotzky Makes Threats in a Speech Recently Delivered in Petrograd

(By the Associated Press)

Stockholm, Sept. 24.—Leon Trotzky, speaking recently in Petrograd said: "It is not in Finland or in Esthonia where the immense world combat against capitalism is to be fought, but in North America and England and, above all, in the Far East."

He added that the Bolsheviki armies would continue their previous methods of beating their enemies singly. He said that General Denekine's turn would come and that Admiral Kolchak would eventually be beaten after which the Poles' turn would come and then the Rumanians.

Trotzky said: "We have proposed peace to all the Baltic states which are insignificant. At the same time we cannot tolerate provocation from Finland, who must [illegible] in which case not one Red soldier will cross her frontiers, but if Finland persists in wanting war then it will be necessary to begin against her a campaign of extermination, such as has hitherto been unknown in the history of the world."

A NATION-WIDE STRIKE IN ITALY IS THREATENED

Transportation System and Shipping Included in the Coming Tie-Up

(By the Associated Press)

Rome, Sept. 24.—The strike of the Italian metal workers is affecting all the factories. A general nationwide strike is threatened, which will not only tie up the industries of Italy, but also the transportation systems, including shipping.

The postal and telegraph employes are already resorting to sabotage thus causing delay in the transmission of letters and telegrams. The non-delivery of many of these missives have caused serious inconveniences to business houses and individuals.

RUSSIAN REDS OCCUPY TOMSK.

(By the Associated Press)

London, Sept. 24.—A Bolshevik wireless dispatch says that the Reds commanded by Lubkoff are reported to have occupied Tomsk, 500 miles to the east of Omsk.

CATHOLICS MEET IN WASHINGTON

More Than 600 Dignitaries of Church Attend Session of the University

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—More than 600 bishops and other prelates of the Roman Catholic Church attended the opening session of the conference of the Catholic University called by Cardinal Gibbons during which all phases of the Catholic work of America will be considered.

Cardinal Mercier of Belgium addressed the conference today.

GERMANS WANT UNITED STATES OUT OF LEAGUE

Wilson Says Information Came to Him Through Government Channel

(By the Associated Press)

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 24.—In his address last night in the Mormon Tabernacle here before an audience of 12,000 persons, President Wilson declared that he knew, through government's channels, that Germany was praying for the United States to stay out of the League of Nations.

(By the Associated Press)

Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 24.—President Wilson said that the United States had no precedent in international law for even protesting against Japan's acquisition of the Shantung rights, but under Article Eleven of the League of Nations it would be the friendly right of a nation to protest against any such situation which endangered the peace of the world.

The President declared that the United States for the first time could, under the League, become "the effective friend" of China.

BRITISH TO RELEASE GERMAN WAR MAIL.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—The State Department has announced that the British government has decided to release immediately a great quantity of mail packages held in England during the war.

BRITISH CAPTAIN RESTORES ORDER

Commander of Destroyer Made Successful Demand on Honduran Revolutionists

(By the Associated Press)

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 24.—Order in Honduras, following the revolution, was brought about by the commander of the British destroyer Constance, who went ashore and demanded that order be restored, according to Captain Eidal, of the Norwegian steamer Vera arriving from Belize, British Honduras.

BELGIAN ROYAL PARTY WILL TOUR UNITED STATES

Formal Welcome Will Be Tendered Them on Arrival in Washington

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—King Albert, Queen Mary and Crown Prince of the [illegible] will be informally welcomed [illegible] they arrive in New York [illegible] the George Washington.

According to present plans, the formal welcome will be delayed until their arrival in Washington on board a special train leaving New York immediately after their debarkation.

Arrangements for their tour of the country have been virtually completed.

MAJOR SCHROEDER BREAKS ANOTHER RECORD

Dayton, O., Sept. 24.—For the third successive time, Major Schroeder broke the world's two-men aeroplane altitude record this afternoon when he ascended to a height indicated as 30,000 feet.

CLEMENCEAU TO SPEAK ON TREATY OF PEACE

Paris, Sept. 24.—The Supreme Council did not hold a meeting today. Minister Pichon and Premier Clemenceau are expected to speak in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon and to call for a vote on the ratification of the treaty.

GERMANY WANTS TO BORROW HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS FROM ARGENTINE

(By the Associated Press)

Buenos Aires, Sept. 24.—Argentine was formally asked this afternoon for a loan of $100,000,000 by Germany, to facilitate the purchase of raw materials. Such securities as Argentine may require will be given.

Foreign Minister Pueyrredon told the German commercial delegation, which called in the name of the German government, that the request would be referred to President Irigoyen.

The delegation proposed the formation of a local syndicate by the principal German concerns in Argentine, which would effect the purchase of materials and expedite the shipments to Germany.

The syndicate will be capitalized at $10,000,000. If the loan is granted, it is planned to purchase immediately 200,000 tons of wheat, 100,000 tons of maize, 40,000 tons of flax and 200,000 tons of meat and fats.

The memorandum presented to Minister Pueyrredon by the German delegation refers to the "recent political evolution" of Germany and says that "the good sense of the German people has triumphed and has established a government which can be considered perfectly stable. In order to avoid the propagation of extremist ideas and terminate the strikes and dangers from subversive movements, due to the executive propaganda of communist agents, who are largely foreigners, it is necessary for the German government to be able to have food at its disposal, the single means of purifying public opinion. The working people, who are the lovers of order, are prostrated and enervated, for the time being, by hunger, owing to a lack of food for more than four years, are now urgently in need of aid and of not being delayed in re-acquiring the productive powers which distinguished them in the past.

The document then says that all strike propaganda would "terminate automatically on the day that the government was able to prove its ability to supply the regularly employed workingmen with rations with which to restore their lost energies."

WORLD 'AD' MEN ARE IN SESSION IN NEW ORLEANS

Latin-American Delegates Plan to Organize Division of Association

BARRETT MAKES AN ADDRESS

Urges a Closer Union Between Publishers of the Two Americas

(By the Associated Press)

New Orleans, La., Sept. 24.—The Latin American delegates to the convention of the World's Advertising Association, discussed a plan to organize a Pan-American division of the association.

A message from President Menocal of Cuba was read tonight by Arthur Lodes representing El Mundo of Havana.

John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, in addressing the convention, urged a closer union with South American publishers and that an invitation be issued to the editors, advertisers and publishers of the South American countries to attend the conventions of 1920, and also that they visit the United States to exchange views regarding Pan-[illegible] [illegible] interest. We also urged that the North American newspapers print more South American news, so that the people may realize the greatness, importance and progress of the southern nations.

FIUME PROBLEM HAS BEEN SOLVED SAYS GARIBALDI

D'Annunzio Only Anticipated Date of Seizure by Fifteen Days

Paris, Sept. 24.—Peppino Garibaldi arrived here this morning and told the Associated Press that: "As a nation, we consider the Fiume affair settled, because we have actual possession. Had D'Annunzio not gone in, we would have done it within fifteen days.

"If President Wilson is moved by the right spirit, he will permit the whole question to be decided by France, Great Britain and Italy. In that case, we would feel satisfied that our rights would be recognized as they have already been recognized by the majority of the Americans, in whom the Italians have absolute confidence."

GERMANS TO INSPECT FRENCH COAST MINES

Versailles, Sept. 24.—Twelve German commissioners have gone to the Douai and Arras regions with the Entente delegations to visit the mines and to consider the work of reconstruction.

MANY MEXICAN SCHOOLS CLOSED

Hundred and Fifty Thousand Children Deprived of Education by Lack of Funds

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—Official reports indicate that education in Mexico is going backward. The bureau of education in the federal district of Mexico, comprising Mexico City, closed 114 schools, because of a shortage of funds, thus depriving 150,000 children of education.

RAILROAD MEN OF ENGLAND ISSUE AN ULTIMATUM

Reject Standardization Offer and May Cease Work on Friday

GEDDES TO MEET LEADERS

Cabinet Meeting Held and Government Agrees to Further Negotiations

MEANS 50 PER CENT. ADVANCE

Transport Minister Declares Advance in Wages Cost Roads $225,000,000 Annually

(By the Associated Press)

London, Sept. 24.—The full executive committee of the National Union of Railroad Men held a conference this morning, and sent an ultimatum to the government, rejecting the standardization offer and [illegible] Friday the men would be ordered to cease work.

London, Sept. 24.—A full meeting of the Cabinet was summoned this afternoon to discuss the situation, resulting from the railroad men's presentation of an ultimatum to the government threatening a country-wide strike.

It is understood that the government has sent a communication to the officers of the National Union of Railway Men, declaring that there has been a misunderstanding, and agreeing to further negotiations. This action followed the Cabinet meeting held this afternoon whereat the railwaymen's ultimatum was considered.

Sir Eric Geddes, the new transport minister conferred with Premier Lloyd George concerning the railroad crisis after which Sir Eric Geddes replied that the railroad men's ultimatum was unjustified and that, in order to meet the demands of the men, the freight rates must be advanced probably 50 per cent. He declared that the advance in wages demanded would mean additional permanent expenditure for the railroad companies amounting to $225,000,000 annually compared to the pre-war rates.

It has been announced that Sir Eric Geddes will meet the leaders of the railway men Thursday morning.

ACQUISITION OF GERMAN FIRMS

London, Sept. 24.—Politically the British government does not look with disfavor on the reported acquisition of German firms by Americans. Asked if he had any official information that such transactions had taken place, Sir Auckland Geddes, president of the Board of Trade, said that the government had not, but that he was "inclined to regard the action supposedly by no means improbable not only in regard to Americans but also in firms of all allied nations."

ACCEPTS PROPOSAL FOR UNION OF PALESTINE

(By the Associated Press)

London, Sept. 24.—Habib Lotfallah, chief European representative of the Syrian Union Committee, informed the Associated Press that Prince Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, has tentatively accepted the proposal drawn up by the committee for the union of Palestine, Syrian and Mesopotamia. He declared that Prince Feisal's acceptance was conditional on the approval of the British government which is now considering

GREAT RICHES IN PANAMA AWAITING ALL WHO SEEK

Natural Resources Practically Untouched, While Simplest Necessities Are Imported—Ex-Judge Jackson Tells of Opportunities Here

In the New York Sun of September 1, under the title "Great Riches in Panama Awaiting All Who Seek," William H. Jackson, formerly Judge of the United States District Court of the Canal Zone, gives a fair portrayal of the opportunities now offered to American enterprise in this country.

Up to the present time it may be said that the wealth of Panama has come as a result of its geographical position rather than from any development of its natural resources. One of the principal causes assigned by the leaders of the revolution of November, 1903, for the secession of Panama from Colombia was that the development of the Department of Panama had been neglected, that nothing had been done to aid in this respect by the home government at Bogota, but that, on the contrary, without any corresponding benefits, it had been burdened by heavy taxes for the support of the government.

It is not our purpose to enter into the merits of this matter, but merely to state that while other Central and South American republics had made great strides in developing their resources, for example, Cuba with her sugar and tobacco, Colombia with her oil, plantains, cotton, cattle and petroleum, Chile with her nitrate, the Argentine with her cattle, hides, etc., the natural resources of Panama have practically remained untouched and, as stated, her wealth has heretofore come almost exclusively by reason of her geographical position.

During the gold fever of 1849 many of the gold seekers took this route for California, and of course they were lavish spenders. For more than a century prior to this time it had been the gateway for the passage of the fabulous wealth of Peru to Europe.

Again a golden stream poured into Panama during the period of the French construction of the canal, and still again when our government undertook this colossal work in 1904. Hundreds of tourists arriving every week during the period of construction brought so much money into the country that it was not found necessary to develop and produce anything for their own use, much less for the purpose of selling to other countries, but practically everything, even the simplest necessities of life, was purchased from abroad.

As a natural consequence there has been no production, no manufacturing and practically no development of agricultural or other resources.

The time has arrived, however, as all of its best informed citizens realize, when Panama must take her place among other Latin-American nations as an actual producing country, otherwise she will not long exist as an independent republic. And, moreover, she offers great attractions for the investment of American capital. The resources are there and capitalists will be welcomed and fairly and generously treated by the Panamanian government and the Panamanian people, who, I must say, are a cultured, generous, warm hearted people, eminently fair in their dealings with foreigners and especially with Americans.

As a further inducement to the investment of capital in manufacturing and agricultural enterprises and in banking institutions, it may be added that Panama offers an exceptional security by reason of the fact that the treaty between that country and the United States expressly gives to the latter the right to intervene for the purpose of securing a stable constitutional republican form of government, so that there need be no fear of revolutions or political uprisings such as tend so much to deter the investment of capital in some other countries.

Panama is rich in timber lands of all kinds, including mahogany and a certain native timber which is the toughest and most durable I have known. Much of this growing in the vicinity of the canal has an easy access to the seaboard. It offers exceptional advantages over all kinds of agriculture where the climate and the frequent rains would require a minimum amount of labor.

Sugar cane is easily produced, and before the days of prohibition the manufacture of native rum was a profitable business. For cattle raising and the growing of all kinds of vegetables and tropical fruits it is equally advantageous, [illegible] with a very small amount of labor. Its resources in minerals and oil have never been touched, but it is believed they exist and can be found and developed.

Native labor is very cheap, but, as might be expected, careless and indolent. This seems natural in warm countries where nature is most prodigal and where but little effort is required to gain sufficient for the very simple wants of the working classes. But if necessary foreign labor can be brought in for individual enterprises, just as it was for the construction of the canal.

The only obstacle that occurs to me may be the possible uncertainties or inconveniences in the acquisition and improvement of lands. As is well known, all private property within the ten mile strip of the canal was declared necessary for canal purposes by an executive order of President Taft. This was considered important for military purposes, but at the same time the passing of this property to the government prevented the possibility of the building of privately owned manufacturing plants and large warehouses along the canal strip, which undoubtedly would have sprung up for the purpose of supplying ships passing through the canal.

If concessions could be obtained from the government for this purpose it would furnish splendid opportunities for manufacturing, warehouses and possibly ship repairing enterprises.

Outside of the ten mile canal strip and within the Republic of Panama proper some uncertainty and hesitation has existed in the acquisition of lands and their improvement by reason of the provisions of the canal treaty which provides in effect that the United States may at any time appropriate any lands it deems necessary or convenient for canal purposes, paying therefor the value of such lands as of the time of the treaty in 1903.

While it has been suggested that the future application of this principle to land in the interior, remote from the canal, would serve as a serious deterrent to their purchase and improvement and the consequent development of the country, I am of the opinion that this apparent objection might be overcome by an understanding or agreement with the government of the Panama Canal so that purchasers might know in advance either that their lands would not be demanded by the government or that a fixed price might be agreed upon in the event of such contingency.

It will be noted that the provisions of the treaty giving the government the right to appropriate on the basis of 1903 values do not [illegible] as has often been done.

I look for a brilliant future for Panama when its resources and the opportunities it affords are fully understood and appreciated by foreign capital.

SENATE ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF STEEL STRIKE

Representatives of Corporation and Workers Called to Washington

STRIKERS ARE FOREIGN BORN

Senator Knox Says Government Should Form Policy For Future

SECRETARY FOSTER AN I. W. W.

Representative Cooper Claim A. F. of L. Is Now Being Dominated By Radical Leaders

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—The Senate has ordered the Committee on Labor to investigate the steel strike. Senator Kenyon's resolution was adopted, proposing that the leaders representing the employers and the employes be called to Washington to determine the cause of the strike, and to ascertain whether remedial federal action is possible.

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23. The Senate investigation of the steel strike will begin on Thursday. Judge Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation and John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the Steel Workers Organization Committee, have been summoned to testify.

Senator Knox declared that if the reports were true that the strikers were largely foreign born, there should be a congressional investigation to determine the basis of the government's policy for the future.

While the Senate was ordering the strike investigation, Representative Cooper of Youngstown, O., the steel center, speaking in the House, sharply criticized William Foster, secretary of the steel workers organization as an I. W. W. and extremist, and charged that "Both the American Federation of Labor and other similar organizations were being dominated, not by law abiding citizens, but by these radicals and so called labor leaders who would overthrow the government."

JAPS LOSE MEN IN TRAIN WRECK

Tokio, Sept. 23. An official communique issued by the War Department says that a Bolshevik attack on a Japanese troop train near Nicholsk, Siberia, caused a loss to the Japanese of ninety-one killed and five seriously wounded. The Bolsheviki who numbered five thousand were repulsed after heavy fighting.

MEXICAN GENERAL ASKED TO BE RELIEVED

Mexico City, Sept. 23. Fortunato Zuazua, the youthful chief of military operations in the state of Tamaulipas, has asked to be relieved from his military command as a result of the attack made some weeks ago on the state capital, Ciudad Victoria, by a small rebel band under Eugenio Lopez.

TAY PAY O'CONNOR MAKES PRESENTATION

London, Sept. 23. T. P. "Tay Pay" O'Connor, dean of the House of Commons presented to William Broadbent a check for $2,250 and the thanks of the House "as a testimonial for his forty-three years faithful service" as cloakroom attendant at St. Stephen's chapel in the crypt of the Parliament buildings, where Oliver Cromwell once stabled his horses.

600 LIVES LOST IN HURRICANE

Burial Squads Report Having Interred 256—Port Aransas Wrecked

(By the Associated Press)

Corpus Christi, Tex., Sept. 23. The death toll in Corpus Christi and its vicinity as a result of Sunday's hurricane reached 256 according to the reports of the burial squads.

It is generally accepted that the final figures will reach 600. Only one building has been left standing in Port Aransas with its present homeless population of 400.

WITH ALTITUDE FLIGHT OF 34,400 FEET

Mineola, L. I., Sept. 18. Roland Rohlfs, attempting to break his own official altitude record of 30,400 feet, this afternoon attained an unofficial height of 34,400.

Belgians and Dutch at Peace

Paris, Sept. 23.—The members of the Dutch delegation have emphatically denied that a breach exists in the diplomatic relations between Holland and Belgium. They declare that both nations are nearing an understanding.

AUSTRIA SURE OF HELP OF GERMANY WHEN WAR BEGAN

Made Demands on Serbia Which That Country Could Not Accept

Vienna, Sept. 23.—The records of the Austrian privy council meeting, held on July 7, 1914, when it was decided to declare war against Serbia, have been made public from the archives of the former government.

The record shows that Count von Berchtold, Foreign Minister, urged that war be declared, because the time was opportune as Germany was ready to help. He was opposed by Count Tisza, Hungarian Premier. A resolution was adopted that demands be made upon Serbia of so far reaching a nature that war would be necessary.

The document concludes with a copy of a note from the late Emperor Franz Joseph, saying that he approved of the course suggested.

REDS PLAN TO RULE GERMANY

Plot to Overthrow Government and Institution of Communist Regime Discovered

(By the Associated Press)

Geneva, Sept. 23.—The calling of a general strike in Germany, the dissolution of the German army, the overthrow of the German government, and the institution of a communist regime during the winter, were the decisions reached at the conference held here between the German and Russian revolutionists, according to the Munich Neueste Nachrichten.

The newspaper says that the headquarters of the revolutionists will be established in Leipsic and will be in close contact with Moscow.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES AT PARIS SORBONNE

Paris, Sept. 23. Students all over the world are offered special facilities to attend lectures at the Sorbonne, the ancient university of Paris, beginning November 3. Courses include six months' work on French history, literature, geography, philosophic and social doctrines, art, laws and legal institutions of France, medicine, the sciences and languages.

Postpone Talk on Peace Treaty

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—The Senate adopted, by a vote of 43 for to 40 against, Senator Lodge's motion postponing until Friday the consideration of the forty odd amendments proposed by Senator Fall which would eliminate the United States from the different commissions created under the German treaty.

BRITISH CAN WEAR "CITS"

London, Sept. 23. An order has been promulgated permitting British army and naval officers when off duty to wear "mufti," or civilian clothes.

(By the Associated Press)

London, Sept. 23. The Russian Soviet has [illegible] that it has offered [illegible] Ukraine on the basis of the [illegible] of Ukraine, if Ukraine will agree to maintain its neutrality in the Soviet's struggle against [illegible] Kolchak and General Denikine.

The Bolsheviki delegation is quoted as saying that the Moscow Soviet government has decided to seek peace with all the nations it is at present at war with for the purpose of forestalling the counter revolt.

Vancouver Honors Prince

(By the Associated Press)

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 23.—Ten thousand persons attended a ball to-night given in honor of the Prince of Wales, who was greeted by the greatest crowd in the history of the city during the days of his visit.

THE BOLSHEVIKI ADMIT DEFEATS ON MANY FRONTS

Soviets Try to Bolster Up Organization by Appealing to the Proletariat

NINE CITIES ARE ABANDONED

Extensive Plot Against the Lenine Government Throughout Russia

London, Sept. 23.—A Bolsheviki wireless from Moscow reports the discovery of an anti-Bolsheviki plot, originating in Moscow, with branches throughout Russia. Up to the present sixty-six men have been arrested tried and executed on the charge of being implicated in this conspiracy.

London, Sept. 23. The Soviet government in Moscow has issued a statement to its followers as an incentive to fight against the enemy troops.

The statement says in part: "The Red Armies have abandoned Kharkov, Novostolf, Ekaterinoar, Tsaritsyn and Kiev. The counter revolution in the Don region is extending and we have been forced to withdraw from the region from which the Soviet of Russia receives coal and firewood."

The Moscow Soviet also reports the abandonment of Lgov, to the west of Kursk, in which region it is understood fighting of a most severe nature continues. The Bolsheviki are reported to have also lost Ostrogojsk and Korotiak. They are reported to be also retiring in the region of Tsaritsyn, where they were compelled to cross the Volga river at a point north of Teheryevyar.

MISTAKEN FOR A BANDIT PARTY

Two Marines Killed in Haiti By a Detachment of Comrades

Special Cable to Star and Herald

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—Sergeant Ruble, of the United States Marine Gun Corps, a native of Sugar Grove, O., and Corporal Sampson of Minneapolis, Minn., were killed in Haiti on September 21, when a detachment of marines fired on a squad of constabulary to which the two men were attached.

The Navy Department has been informed that the constabulary unit was mistaken for a bandit party.

BRITISH TARS GIVE BEATTY A PRESENT

Portsmouth, Eng., Sept. 23. Vice-Admiral Beatty, with forty-two admirals were entertained by 500 lower deck men, who presented Beatty with a silver cigar case as a token of loyalty and affection from the lower ratings of the British navy.

BRITISH AVIATOR FLYS OVER THE ALPS

Geneva, Sept. 23. Captain Bradley, a British aviator, landed in Lausanne today after flying over the Alps, losing his way in the clouds above Mount Blanc. He attained an altitude of 15,000 feet coming from London via Paris.

'DRY' CAMPAIGN TO BE CHECKED

State Department to Take Steps to Stop Foreign Propaganda, is Report

(By the Associated Press)

London, Sept. 23.—The Daily Mail says that the United States State Department is taking steps to check the extension of the prohibition campaign to Europe by the Anti-Saloon League, as the American government is alive to the detrimental effects this would have in the international relations, especially at this time and it is said to be resolved to avoid all possible misunderstanding.

The League has been conducting a vigorous campaign in England.

Omsk, Sept. 10. — Tokio newspapers arriving here contain a dispatch from Peking saying that the Bolsheviki had occupied Omsk. The truth of the matter is that the Bolsheviki have been no nearer the seat of Admiral Kolchak's government in Omsk than 300 miles.

CROWNED HEADS OF BELGIUM ON WAY TO STATES

King Albert, Queen Mary and Crown Prince on Board the George Washington

(By the Associated Press)

Aboard the George Washington, Sept. 23. The King, Queen and Crown Prince of Belgium passed a comfortable night on the first day of their voyage to the United States.

The royal party rose early and promenaded the deck before breakfast, after which the Queen returned to her cabin, while the King, seated in a deck chair read a book on North American politics, afterwards going to the bridge while passing the Lizard light.

He displayed interest in the [illegible] showing the vessel's course and also closely watched the "jackies" drilling on the deck below.

CHICAGO SHORT ON PITCHERS FOR COMING SERIES

If Eddie Cicotte can stand the strain of working in nearly every other game this year World's Series, then the White Sox have a good chance to cop the bacon, but the Cincinnati Reds with a pitching staff of six artists, all with a percentage of over .666, look to be able to stand the attack of the White Sox's heavy artillery.

Ruether with a pitching percentage of .773 and the Cuban Luque closely following him with .769 are Cincinnati's star slab artist, but Slim Sallee, the elongated Red south-paw, with a percentage of .739, has been a big factor in this year's National League championship.

Ray Fisher, Hod Eller, of no hit fame, and Jimmy Ring round out a well-balanced pitching staff which were mainly responsible for the Reds success.

Opposed to them will be Chicago's Ace Eddie Cicotte with his mystery ball who has a percentage of .794 and Williams who comes next with .733. These two men will be Kid Gleason's mainstays as Kerr, Taber, James and Lowdermilk will hardly be able to stop the Reds' attack.

Cincinnati with Roush and Neale have two of the best outfielders in the National League. Roush shows his mettle by once having been a right hander and had the misfortune to break his arm, he immediately began practising throwing from the left side and today possesses a whip that few base-runners care to experiment with. Neale while hitting around .260 is a good man in the pinches and drives in many runs when a hit is needed.

Jake Daubert, Rath, Kopf and Heine Groh constitute an infield that compares to the famous $100,000 infield of the Athletics of past years.

Opposed to Roush and Neale will be Jackson, hitting around .360 and a dangerous man at all times; Felsch and Leibold who will make a hard hitting outfield; that will cut down many of the Reds' drives.

Chick Gandil, Eddie Collins, Risberg and Buck Weaver present an equally good front as compared with the Reds' stonewall infield.

For catchers Chicago has Schalk, considered one of the best in the game, but Cincinnati has Rariden and Wingo, who are both good men, so as we have said before it's up to Cicotte, but we look to see the Reds cop the series.

DEMOCRACY AND DOMESTIC SERVICE

New York, Sept. 1. The other day a shrewd trick was played on H. C. L. A well-educated and energetic New York woman was trying to get some help in her effort to keep the New Jersey home running. She found that a really good cook commanded $80.00 a month, while millionaires were paying $150.00 for fancy varieties (not chefs either). She made a little calculation: her husband was a $50.00 clerk. She inquired if cooks of millionaires might keep children in the homes where they cooked. Finding that this was one of the concessions readily granted, she commuted to New York daily and cooked; added $130.00 to the family pay-roll; persuaded her husband to let her do it somehow; tipped a policeman to watch her house in Jersey; made friends with the millionairess who found her "real nice" and introduced her to the guests; and so beat the game for a while at least.

Democracy is playing havoc with domestic service but it may work the other way yet. A learned old aristocrat who believes in democracy intellectually if not from blood-conviction remarked the other day that it is time either to shut up about democracy or to practice it. A stenographer prefers to work for another man as an amanuensis rather than for her sweetheart as a cook. Why? Because for ages people have tried to look down on cooks. They are learning now that cooks are somewhat necessary. They have been educating people away from everything practical until a standstill is ahead unless some ideas are reversed. Electricity and inventions will not entirely solve the question. There is a new theory loose that will Bolshevize the kitchen unless the women themselves meet the issue squarely—or unless the men take to marrying cooks.

One result of this situation has been to throw many poor Jamaican women who came to New York out of work. The high wages attracted competition these women could not meet and many of them suffered severe privations. It is probable

D'ANNUNZIO SAID TO HAVE A FORCE OF 8,000 IN FIUME

Volunteers Are Continually Abandoning Their Posts and Joining Revolt

TITTONI HAS RESIGNED POST

Italian Foreign Minister Could Not Stand the Adverse Criticism

POET IS VERY BOMBASTIC

Said He Would Not Allow King Victor to Enter Port Unless He Proclaimed Himself Ruler of Fiume

Rome, Sept. 23.—Foreign Minister Tittoni has resigned on account of the Fiume incident, states the Giornale d'Italia.

(By the Associated Press)

Fiume, Sept. 23. Three bombs were thrown at Italian patrols today inside the city, but the explosions were attended by no serious results, though some of the soldiers were slightly injured. The bombs were thrown from the window of a cheap lodging house, where several Croats live. The town remains calm and under full control of D'Annunzio's forces.

(By the Associated Press)

Fiume, Sept. 23.—Four companies of Italian infantry guarding the armistice line have joined D'Annunzio's forces. Volunteers also continue to abandon their posts on the Istrian peninsula to join the rebels in Fiume, while others arrive from the north of Triest.

Conservatively estimated, the forces here total 8,000, including infantry, cavalry, artillery, aviators, marines and sailors.

(By the Associated Press)

Paris, Sept. 23.—The representatives of the French newspapers sent to Fiume are filing their dispatches from Mattuglie, a few miles to the northwest of Fiume, being unable to enter the city because of the vigilance of the carabineers serving on the armistice line, though many grenadiers and arditi have succeeded in evading the vigilance of the guards, and in making their way into Fiume to join D'Annunzio's forces. Two Italian correspondents who tried to cross the line were imprisoned.

The correspondent of the Paris Journal, says that Fiume has food enough to last for two months. He quotes D'Annunzio as saying: "If my sovereign, King Victor Emmanuel, presented himself, he would not pass the line of sentinels until he had affirmed to me that he was the King of Italian Fiume."

Rome, Sept. 23.—"If you do not rise, if you do not overthrow the government which dishonors you, then you will be unworthy of calling yourselves Italians," stated D'Annunzio, in his proclamation addressed to the population of Venice.

The Tribuna strongly stigmatizes D'Annunzio's proclamation "as an attempt to incite the people to rise," saying that this has brought forth the condemnation of even D'Annunzio's supporters.

In an appeal addressed to the people of Triest, D'Annunzio says: "I am determined to remain in Fiume against any opposition. I am determined to starve in its streets and be buried under its ruins or buried alive in its houses after they have been set on fire, meeting with a smile the most cruel death, therefore we are invincible."

D'Annunzio urges that money and supplies be sent to Fiume.

SERGEANT A DIMMOCK

Royal West Kents British Expeditionary Force

"Now I have enlisted for the fourth time, I rely upon Phosferine as my sole medicine, and it never fails me. Since [illegible] 12 years ago, when I sent you a testimonial, I have taken Phosferine regularly, and confirm the opinion I expressed then, that it is the finest tonic in the world. I am 54 years of age and feel 30. I have not had a day's illness since taking Phosferine. I have found it invaluable as a brain food, and as a result my nerves are in a splendid condition. I never feel shaky now, although well past the meridian of life, and my mother who is 83 also uses Phosferine. My comrades and self always recommend Phosferine to anyone who complains of being run-down through hard work and exposure and sometimes hurried meals, it's such a safe remedy. Phosferine is like an old drill instructor, it backs one up. If anyone wants to do a good turn to 'Tommy' at the front, send him a 2/9 Bottle or Tube of Phosferine."

This notably efficient and zealous Sergeant declares Phosferine makes his fifty-four years feel like thirty only, for he has really proved Phosferine is the motive power behind the unflagging brain-energy and muscular activity of his last 15 years— in effect, Phosferine prevented the *ageing* and break-up of nerve centres, Phosferine roused all the nerve processes to create that unfailing vigour and staying power which prevails over all natural disabilities.

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The Tablet form of Phosferine is particularly convenient for men on ACTIVE SERVICE, Travellers, Hunters, Explorers, Prospectors, Missionaries, etc. It can be used any time, anywhere, in accurate doses, as no water is needed. The 2/9 tube is small enough to carry in the pocket, contains 90 doses, or nearly four times the 1 1/3 size. Anyone affected by unhealthy localities or climatic conditions will be the better for Phosferine— always put a tube of tablets in your outfit.

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DEFEAT OF LEAGUE HELPS GERMANY

(By the Associated Press)

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Sept. 21.—President Wilson, speaking last night here, said that the Peace of Portsmouth by which Japan acquired Port Arthur at the end of the Russo-Japanese war, was "exactly similar" to the Shantung provision of the present treaty. The President said that each treaty gave Japan the rights in China which belonged to her defeated enemy.

Great Britain and France "bound in honor" violate their secret treaties with Japan, the President declared, and the only way in which the case of Shantung could be bettered was to go to war against Great Britain, France and Japan. The President asked whether those opposing the Shantung provision of the treaty were willing to start such a war, adding, "The interest of those opposing the Shantung provision, is not to assist China, but to use the Chinese question to defeat the treaty."

The President said that he acted as the spokesman in Paris of American principles without regard to party politics, and that when he came home the people were generally in favor of the treaty just as it stood and that if a vote was taken then, only "a negligible percentage of our people" would vote against it. Since then, the President said that something had happened to change the situation.

Without attempting to analyze that movement the President said that he could at least be certain that the strongest opposition had grown up in those places where the pro-Germans were strongest.

"If the United States stays out of the League," the President declared, "the result would be to Germany's advantage."

ITALY APPEALS TO ALLIES FOR HELP

CAPTOR OF FIUME WILL NOT LEAVE ADRIATIC PORT

D'Annunzio Is Preparing an Appeal to England, France and United States

Fiume, Sept. 22.—Gabriele D'Annunzio, interviewed by the Associated Press, said: "I cannot believe that any congratulations could arise with France and England, since, in the past, I have done something in the interest of both countries. Therefore it is impossible for them to reward me [illegible]. I am preparing to appeal to President Wilson, King George and the people of France.

I consider that the blockade of Fiume is contrary to the rights of man, as nobody has the right to attempt to starve the [illegible] inhabitants of Fiume only because they wish to remain Italian forever. No conflict is possible with the Italian troops, as I do not believe that there is a single soldier who would fire against my men.

"My men here are ready to die for our cause. I will not leave Fiume, either alive or dead. I have already chosen a fine cemetery, [illegible] with cypresses on a small hill [illegible] toward the sea where I wish to be buried."

Rome, Sept. 22.—General Badoglio, chief of the Italian forces maintaining order along the line of demarkation fixed by the armistice, will be replaced by General Badoglio.

General Robilant has become unpopular with the troops because of his having been a member of the interallied military commission which asked for the withdrawal of the Italian troops from Fiume, the substitution of the Fiume civil guard by Maltese policemen and the [illegible] of the National Council of Fiume.

It is said that it was these proposals which caused D'Annunzio's [illegible] Fiume thus preventing the program from being carried out.

(By the Associated Press)

London, Sept. 22.—It is reported that the Italian government, in making its appeal for allied intervention with regard to the Fiume incident, pointed out that it would be difficult for Italy to handle the situation in view of D'Annunzio's popularity with the Italian people and also because of the fact that the Fiume decision has been a thorn in the side of the Italians.

It is understood that the Italian government has declared that it deplored the situation and did not wish to make the slightest move against the decision of the Peace Conference, but it pointedly inferred that if D'Annunzio's hold on Fiume was to be weakened it must be done by the allied troops.

The Associated Press learned [illegible] recently received no United States troops will be available and pending instructions from high authority American naval vessels would not stir out of the three-mile limit.

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22.—No official word has been received regarding the reported landing of American marines near Fiume. It is believed, however, that Admiral Andrews, commander of the American naval forces in the Mediterranean has been ordered to take such action if United States interests are endangered.

Paris, Sept. 22.—D'Annunzio's troops are extending their occupation into Jugo-Slavia which they have already penetrated seven miles, occupying the Rosnes heights dominating the surrounding country, according to the Jugo-Slav peace delegation.

Fiume, Sept. 22.—Despite the close investment of Fiume, 200 sailors from Pola, and soldiers from Goritza, Udine, Milan and Venice with several officers including General Mascotto, succeeded in joining D'Annunzio.

London, Sept. 22.—Official dispatches received today state that Fiume is still quiet. The Jugo-Slavs close to and on the Dalmatian coast were frustrated by the Italian naval authorities.

COUNCIL HAS NEW PLAN TO SETTLE FIUME QUESTION

Proposition Has Been Submitted to President Wilson— Awaiting Answer

Paris, Sept. 22.—It was learned today that it is the Italians who are maintaining the blockade against Fiume and that the allied warships are merely observing.

The Supreme Council may agree to a settlement of the Italian question on the plan of making [illegible], not allowing Italy to [illegible] Fiume and [illegible] the docks and railways thus safeguarding the Jugo-Slavs and interests of other Central European states. This plan was submitted to President Wilson on September 17 and his decision is now being awaited.

France and England are said to approve of this plan, and the Jugo-Slavs are reported to be favorable to it, though they are awaiting the decision of the Americans before replying.

STOCKTON, Cal., Sept. 22.—Aboard White House officials aboard President Wilson's train declined to discuss the published report about the new Fiume agreement. They indicated that the President's position continues unchanged.

(By the Associated Press)

Milan, Sept. 22.—Il Popolo di Italia, the Socialist organ which was favorable to the war has opened a national subscription to help Fiume.

RETURN TO BERLIN WINTER HEADQUARTERS

London, Sept. 22.—General von der Goltz has returned to Mitau where the Germans intend to remain quartered during the winter, according to a dispatch to the Central News Agency from Helsingfors.

WORLD'S SERIES OPENS OCTOBER 1 AT CINCINNATI

National League City Won the Toss at Meeting of Commission Monday

FIRST TWO GAMES THERE

Next Three to be Played in Home of American League Winning the Pennant

HERRMANN MAKES STATEMENT

Says With Even High Price of Admission Red Management Will Make Little Money

Special Cable to Star and Herald.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 22.—The management of the Cincinnati National League club announces that President Menocal of Cuba has cabled asking for reservations for himself and party at the World's Series.

He is now en route to Cincinnati from Havana.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 22.—At the meeting of the National Baseball Commission, which was held in this city today, Cincinnati won the toss as the opening game of the World's Series, which will open at Cincinnati Wednesday, October 1.

The first two games of the series will be played in Cincinnati, and the next three at the city winning the American League pennant. Then the next two will be played in Cincinnati, if necessary. Then one in the American League city.

Should it be necessary to play the ninth game, the city in which it will be played will be decided by the toss of a coin.

The umpires for the series will be: American—Nallin and Evans. National: Rigler and Quigley.

President Herrmann in a statement [illegible] the charges of profiteering made against the Cincinnati management in the coming series and says that the management will make little, if any money, out of the coming series.

"From a ticket costing $5.50 the distribution," says Mr. Herrmann, "is as follows: Sixty cents goes to the government as the war tax. Ten per cent of the remaining $4.90 goes to the National Commission, leaving $4.41. Sixty per cent of this amount goes to the ball players, which leaves $1.76. Fifty per cent of this amount goes to the other clubs in the two leagues for division, leaving exactly $0.88 to be divided equally between the two pennant-winning clubs. It will be seen that the share of the Cincinnati Club from the highest-priced seat on the grounds is only 54 cents, or, less than the war tax. That doesn't look as if the club was profiteering.

"The Cincinnati Club will get just 1 per cent of the receipts from the first five games and only 22 per cent from the receipts of any subsequent games. We are building extra boxes and bleacher seats at an expense of about $15,000 and our returns from the sale of these seats will not begin to pay for the erection of the seats. We are doing this in order that as many fans as possible may see the games and we are doing it not for profit but at an actual loss to the club."

AUSTRIAN RED BOOK SAYS HUNS ARE NOT GUILTY

Tries to Shift Blame From Germany For Starting World Conflagration

RUSSIA, THE CONSPIRATOR

Attitude of Berlin During The Critical Days Has Been Cleared Up

BERCHTOLD CAUSE OF DELAY

Foreign Minister of Austria Held Up Answer to British Proposal For Arbitration of Differences

(By the Associated Press)

Berlin, Sept. 22.—The German newspapers agree that the Red Book published by the Austrians, proves that Germany earnestly tried to prevent the war.

The Boersen Zeitung says that Germany can demand a revision of the Peace terms as a result of the Red Book disclosures.

Berlin, Sept. 22.—While no official statement is obtainable in connection with the publication of the Austrian Red Book, the Foreign Office officials, who discussed the Viennese disclosures, ventured the opinion that probably the most surprised men who read them would be ex-Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, ex-Foreign Minister von Jagow and possibly the ex-Foreign Minister of Great Britain, Sir Edward Grey.

Wilhelmstrasse believed, however, that the revelations do not minimize Russia's guilt, as is evidenced by her provocative mobilization procedure, while, on the other hand, they clear up many points regarding Germany's attitude during the critical days, especially regarding her position toward Sir Edward Grey's proposal to submit the Russo-Austrian dispute to arbitration by four other powers.

The German foreign office declares that the evidence adduced proves that the German government not only transmitted Grey's suggestion to Vienna, but insistently urged its acceptance. It is announced that the Red Book now proves that Count Berchtold apparently purposely delayed answering the Berlin note and sent his reply by courier, rather than by wire, the courier reaching Berlin after the mobilization order had gone forth. In the meanwhile Bethmann Hollweg had been obliged to put off the British Ambassador, Goschen, informing him that no answer had been received from Vienna.

The Foreign Office here makes scorn the Red Book's statements declaring that it disposed of the legend of the Potsdam Crown council at which a decision was reached to begin hostilities.

BOLSHEVIKI, ESTHONIANS AND POLES STILL AT WAR

(By the Associated Press)

Copenhagen, Sept. 22.—The peace negotiations between the Bolsheviki, the Esthonians and the Poles have been broken off, according to a wireless message to the Esthonian Press Bureau.

GEN. GUTIERREZ BREAKS HIS PACT WITH DIPLOMATS

Reported to Have Established a Military Dictatorship in Honduras

(By the Associated Press)

Managua, Nic., Sept. 22.—Advices from Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, declare that General Gutierrez, in establishing a military dictatorship, violated his compact with the diplomatic corps in Honduran capital.

Many important towns, including Amapala, and Choluteca are reported to have refused to recognize Gutierrez.

The Council of Ministers to whom President Bertrand handed over the executive power, have not yet delivered the reins of government to Francisco Bogran, the President designate.

CARRANZA MAY MEET WILSON

Mexican Press Intimates That They Will Hold Conference on Border

Mexico City, Sept. 22.—President Carranza left this city today accompanied by the minister of public works and the acting minister of foreign affairs, on his announced trip to Northern Mexico.

The press talks about a probable interview between President Wilson and Carranza at some point of the frontier. Nothing definite is known as to the route of President Carranza, the only thing that is known is that he will visit the state of Coahuila to see his wife, who is ill.

KOLCHAK TURNS OVER COMMAND

Resigns Title of Chief Ruler to General Denikine, Says Soviet Wireless

(By the Associated Press)

Vienna, Sept. 22.—Serious disturbances have occurred in Todi, Romania, as a result of the action of a number of miners, influenced by Bolshevist agitators, in proclaiming a new proletarian dictatorship and dismissing the small police force there. The mob hoisted the red flag and wrecked several houses, maltreating the city officials. Later on in the day 300 [illegible] to Todi, and after [illegible] which lasted [illegible] the mutiny.

GERMANS WILL INSPECT SHIPS

Zurich, Sept. 22.—The cruiser Regensburg leaves Kiel immediately for South America on a special mission. It will visit the ports of Chile, the River Plate, Brazil and Uruguay and inspect all German merchant ships interned there in order to make the necessary arrangements for their return to Germany.

Negotiations are being made with [illegible] to hand the ships [illegible].

LANDRU, MODERN BLUEBEARD, IS CHARGED BY THE FRENCH POLICE WITH BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR DISAPPEARANCE OF THIRTEEN WOMEN

Paris, Sept. 1.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Little headway has been made in the case of Landru, "the Gambais Bluebeard," as the French papers term him, who is charged by the police with being responsible for the disappearance of thirteen women to whom he had promised marriage.

The police have been investigating for four months and four times a week Landru is taken from the prison of La Sante to the office of Judge Bonin whose questions as to the fate of the thirteen women elicit from Landru evasive and at times very witty responses. They have got so far as sweetheart number three and Landru's flippant replies have gradually driven the Judge to nervous prostration.

Yesterday the judge announced that he was going for a holiday. Landru consented in with the request that he, too, be permitted to take a vacation as the regime of La Sante did not agree with him. Might he not be allowed to go to his villa at Gambais and hold himself at the disposition of the Court? It was from Gambais villa that Landru's future spouses disappeared never to be heard of since.

Judge Bonin was asking Landru this week how it was that his son who assisted him in removing the furniture of three of his fiancees did not make queries when moving that of Mrs. Guillin the third removal of furniture in six months. "Did he not find it strange?" asked the Judge.

"My children obey my orders, they do not discuss them," responded Landru. "I have my principles as to the way you bring up your children, Judge," he added sententiously.

Landru contended that he had an order from Mrs. Guillin [illegible] to give him full power of attorney to administer her property. "This document was not found among your papers, therefore I must conclude that it never existed," said the Judge.

"And as you and your police with all the means at your command are unable to find Mrs. Guillin, I must therefore conclude that she never existed," countered Landru.

Not one vestige of the missing women has been found and the charge of murder against Landru is growing weaker. There is no "corpus delicti." The villa at Gambais has been ransacked by the police and ponds in the vicinity of the villa have been drained, but it would appear that the women have vanished into thin air. To questions as to the probable whereabouts of the missing women his relations with them prior to their disappearance, Landru [illegible] [illegible] "I am a man of [illegible] I cannot betray the [illegible] women."

Poincare Lays Cornerstone

(By the Associated Press.)

St. Mihiel, Sept. 22.—President Poincare, laying the cornerstone of the Franco-American monument commemorating the victory of the American Expeditionary Forces, eulogized the United States soldiers, officers, and General Pershing.

American Camp Totally Destroyed

(By the Associated Press.)

Paris, Sept. 22.—The American camp at Miramas, at which the military stocks are kept, was totally destroyed by fire Sunday, the loss being estimated at one million dollars.

London, Sept. 22.—A wireless dispatch from Berlin says that the representatives of the Baltic States have presented peace conditions to the Soviet of Russia demanding that [illegible] frontier be determined [illegible] ethnographic basis, the establishment of a neutral zone beyond the frontier within which none of the Soviet troops will be permitted to be maintained [illegible] powers, and the [illegible] a neutral power.

United States May Help France

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22.—The Senate judiciary committee has decided that the proposed treaty guaranteeing immediate American assistance to France in the event of an unprovoked German attack is constitutional.

PRINCE OF WALES AT VANCOUVER

(By the Associated Press.)

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 22.—Guns boomed royal salutes and thousands of cheering spectators lined the streets when the Prince of Wales reached Vancouver to-day.

Admiral Rodman, commander of the United States Pacific fleet, was the first to greet the Prince as he stepped from the train. The Admiral grasped the Prince's left hand, as his right hand is still sore from the thousands of hand shakes he received in East Canada.

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NEW MENACE TO FEMININE MORALS

The women of Paris, it seems are wearing filmy gowns cut so low that, in the words of the New York dealer who reported the fact they are "going practically nude." English women, according to this observer, are adopting the style, and he predicts that it will become popular on the Western Hemisphere.

Great wars are commonly followed by fashion revivals which tend to relax the old conventions of propriety, and dealers in women's goods, not being moral censors, will probably not interfere in this instance to check the tendency. Fifth Avenue shop windows no doubt will shine more refulgently than ever before with gowns that are "dreams" of delights and indecorum.

But the announcement having been formally made it remains for the forces of moral reform to prepare to resist the invasion. They were latterly concerned, if recollection serves us, with the corrupting influences of feminine lingerie, and there were fulminations from local pulpits and from Atlantic City club conventions against the degradation of women's dress. In view of the worse that is soon to come, there must logically be a new and more aggressive resistance. It is a Wotan line that is now to be broken, and no guilty gown must be allowed to escape.

Altogether there is the promise of a lively winter of moral regulation of women's clothes. Paris may yield to the blandishments of the modiste but Puritan New York must be made to preserve the proprieties.

CARDINAL MERCIER

With weapons not material but spiritual, Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, now an honored guest of the United States, made himself an outstanding figure of the war. In a world nominally Christian that seemingly was given over to savagery worse than pagan he was preeminent from first to last in courage, zeal and faith. It is to be said of him that in the dark years of strife he glorified religion as truly as any warrior vindicated the force of democracy.

Their failure to subdue this unconquerable soul was one of the first defeats of the Germans. He was outspoken in condemnation of their crimes. He disregarded their threats. "We render unto Caesar those things which are Caesar's, for we pay you the homage due to strength," he said to von Bissing, "but we keep closed to your encroachments the sacred domain of our conscience, the last refuge of the oppressed." That conscience never was stifled and the voice stimulating and interpreting it never was silenced.

As to everything but actual martyrdom the Cardinal's experience resembled that of the apostles on whose fortitude in the presence of power and persecution he patterned his life and utterances. The men whom he defied had the will of a Caligula or Nero but even a Christianity which they had reconciled to monstrous wrongs made cowards of them when they came to consider the murder of the servant of God who never doubted and never flinched.

Irrespective of nationality or communion the world people have much to learn from the heroic Cardinal Archbishop of Malines. Ecclesiastically he is a prince of the church. Humanly he is a prince of faith so triumphant that unbelief itself may well afford to give him reverence.

FOR OUR CHILDREN

Speaking of the hope of saving more of the babies of Panama from early death, as we were a day or so ago we take pleasure in presenting the comments on this subject of Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau, Washington. Miss Lathrop has made a study of the trouble in the United States and this was her summary:

"Among the essentials of a lowered infant mortality rate are:

"1. Medical and nursing care at the service of all mothers and infants in this country.

"2. Adequate teaching in the normal hygiene of maternity and infancy made available for all girls and women.

"3. Community responsibility for decent housing and sanitation.

"But finally and fundamentally, a general recognition throughout the country that a decent income self-respectingly earned by the father is the beginning of wisdom, the only fair division of labor between the father and the mother of young children and the strongest safeguard against a high infant mortality rate.

"We still cling to the shaken but not shattered belief that this free country gives every man his chance and that an income sufficient to bring up a family decently is attainable by all honest people who are not hopelessly stupid or incorrigibly lazy. The fathers of 88 per cent of the babies included in the Bureau's studies earned less than $1,250 a year; 27 per cent earned less than $550. As the income doubled the mortality rate was more than halved. Which is the more safe and sane conclusion? That 88 per cent of all these fathers were incorrigibly indolent or below normal mentally, or that sound public economy demands an irreducible minimum living standard to be sustained by a minimum wage and such other expedients as may be developed in a determined effort to give every child a fair chance?"

Miss Lathrop's figures on salaries earned per year are for the year 1916 since which time the average of wages has increased. The cost of living has also increased, however and probably more than the wages of the class of which Miss Lathrop speaks. The principle of her statement is accordingly unchanged. Sincerely Miss Lathrop speaks of conditions in the United States, the country we have come to regard as the hope of the world, the land of the salvation of the poor. If the problem of saving the babies is so acute in that rich and mighty land it is all the more acute in Panama. Of that we have ample evidence at first hand. That was the basis of our plea to the government to open up the land make it possible for our poor to produce more of those things by which life is sustained and bettered.

The poor we have always with us. Some people are born poor and bound by nature to continue so, through lack of opportunity. A great virgin country lies here at our feet, and our poor look helplessly and hungrily toward it unable to settle upon it and make it their own. Surely it is up to the government to remedy a situation so economically absurd.

FROM GENERAL GORGAS

When Colonel Gorgas having finished his work on the Isthmus as head of the Department of Sanitation of the Canal returned to the United States to live he was acclaimed with Colonel Goethals as a man who had made the building of the canal possible. He was recognized as a great authority on public health and social hygiene, and invited from all sides to express his ideas on these problems.

One of his principal addresses was delivered in Chicago. And there he sprang an idea as novel, apparently, to the public mind of that time as yellow fever prevention had been twenty years before.

The idea was that the foundation of public health was nothing more or less than sustaining wages for all the workers. The primary requisite was enough to buy proper food and clothing and shelter.

We have gone a long way since then and accepted the doctrine as well-nigh axiomatic. It is one of the great achievements of Colonel Gorgas' distinguished life to have published a truth which from one less conservative, less known and less esteemed would have been treated at the time as the vaporous mouthing of a social malcontent. He carried the ball of social improvement a long way down the field.

TABOGA

Taboga has a unique distinction. It is an outing resort without a come-back. You have friends who go to Atlantic City, and return declaring it an awful bore, just an overnight Coney Island. They go to Rome and crab about the lack of bath tubs. The noise and bustle and worldliness of New York well nigh smother them. And these same globe trotters, returning from Taboga declare themselves in love with the place.

Taboga's charm is in being natural. There are few places in the world with a more beautiful natural setting, no places with balmier breezes, a brighter, bluer, cleaner sea, no places with a softer sky with nights more beautiful. Taboga is always the same but always fresh, always fascinating in its changes of light and air, and sky and view. Days are something more than time at Taboga, they are like expressions of personality. You like each hour for its own special delight.

PEACEFUL PREPAREDNESS

TORTURED BY ITCHING ECZEMA

Suffered Tremendous Itching Over Whole Body—Scratched Until Bled—Worse at Night With Soreness and Excruciating Pains—A Western Lady's

WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"Last year at this time I suffered with a tremendous itching on my back, which grew worse and worse until it spread over the whole body and only my face and hands were free. For four months or so I suffered the torments of the damned and had to scratch, scratch, until I bled. At nights when I went to bed things got worse, and I had at times to get up and scratch my body all over, until I was as sore as could be and until I suffered excruciating pains. I did not know what it was and resorted to a number of blood purifiers, using at times also Cuticura Soap. They told me then that I was suffering from eczema. Then I made up my mind that I would also use Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent. I used them according to instructions and very soon indeed I was greatly relieved. I continued until well and now I am ready to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any one who suffers as did your obedient servant, Mrs. Mary Metzger, Sweetwater, Okla., June 28, 1905."

TORTURING DISFIGURING

Humors, Eczemas and Itching Cured by Cuticura

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair, and crusting of scalp, as in scald head; all demand a remedy of almost super-human virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent (also in form of Chocolate Coated Pills in vial of 60) may be had of all druggists. A single set often cures. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Baby Humours."

BANKS AND BONDS

The recent case of a number of Canal people having been stung in an effort to buy Liberty Bonds at a bargain brings to mind the fact that in the States certain of the banks are buying the bonds at very favorable figures. Our local banks might take up this business, do away with the cut rate sale of Uncle Sam's securities, and at the same time do some very good business for themselves.

A bank in Massachusetts offers to buy up to $1000 worth from any one person at par, provided the proceeds are deposited with the bank. At the end of a year 25 per cent may be withdrawn, at the end of the second year another fourth may be taken out, and at the end of three years all may be withdrawn. In the mean time the bank pays three and a half per cent interest a year on the balance in the bank, and this may be compounded through the savings department.

Another bank pays par at the end of three years from the time the bonds are deposited with it with 4 per cent interest a year and issues a certificate of deposit against the credit, on the strength of which the patron of the bank may borrow under the usual banking terms.

Neither of these plans offers a complete immediate clearance at par. They do however allow a man to realize some money on his bonds without sacrificing them. On the other hand, the local banks will buy bonds if people want to sell them at a price as close to the stock market quotation as will allow the bank protection. They will then sell the bonds, and pay the balance over their original payment to the holder of the bonds, less the costs of the transaction.

There is no necessity for anybody to sell his bonds at a low price. The market on them in New York varies from 92 to 99, depending on the issue, with an average of about 95, and a holder of bonds can realize almost this amount through any bank.

GOSPEL

"The latest gospel in this world," said Carlyle, is "Know Thy Work and Do It."

Pretty good gospel for all of us today, as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be. A good gospel to apply to the troubles which beset the world in these hungry times, a better gospel for the individual to take unto himself, ponder, practice, and produce. Let every man get onto his job thoroughly, at the same time keeping his eye open to see that he gets what is coming to him in the way of proper return for his work. The union is meant to help him to attend to the latter part, but only himself can attend to the first requirement.

WOULD WORK IN SELFDEFENSE

A bill is in Congress to forbid burial at sea on United States ships and to require that the bodies of those dying at sea be embalmed if a United States port can not be reached within twenty-four hours after death. The bill further requires that a duly licensed embalmer, provided with necessary equipment, be provided aboard each vessel coming within the scope of the act.

It is said that if the law is enacted the ships' surgeons will secure licenses as embalmers. The idea arises that if the added work were made a liability the passengers might get more careful attention from the surgeons.

LETTING THE AD MAN TALK

Merchants of Panama and Colon frequently ask our advice about advertising. Of course they bring up some questions too detailed to discuss here. But one thing that we try to impress on them is that advertising is not an occult art, not a thing in which you follow very respectfully the tenets of some mysterious convention.

What it requires is for you to come out and say clearly and forcefully what you have to say from the point of view of the person you want to interest.

Have an idea. Have some service to offer. If you were not offering a service you would not be in business. Then express this idea, this service, in a simple, natural way to interest the people whom you expect will want to have your service.

Do not write your ads like the other men in your line do. The classical example of that is the old style of bank advertisements. Every bank used to "insert a card" of very heavy, respectable-looking black letters, suggesting the same stolidity and strength which are suggested by Roman architecture of bank buildings. Each "card" was like the next one, as indicative of individuality and adaptability to service, as the barred fronts of the steel vaults of the banks. Behind that heavy dignity they hid their personalities and became as alike as six bishops in their frocks. Nowadays the up-to-date banks try to impress the public with their distinctiveness, their special ability to serve in investment advice, in the administration of estates, in business loans, in foreign trade. A bank in a factory city in the States has recently begun to advertise a service of delivering the weekly payroll at the factory by automobile at any requested hour. A simple bit of service, but individual.

Of course the banks had a classic sameness through their conservatism. The same sort of fossilized copy can be seen in many firms which are not trying to put on an appearance of stolidity. They fall into the habit of making desultory routine announcements. They advertise because the other firms do and it seems to be the thing to do. What they ought to advertise for is to hit the public in the eye with the startling consciousness that Blank's store is up to the minute, eager to serve them, and get the goods. Don't think about the other fellow. Think about the man you're trying to reach.

Most merchants are boosters. They have faith in themselves, their stores, their service. We like to hear them come out in meeting and express that faith. When you figure it out, that's advertising.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE Co., St. Louis, U. S. A.

A CITY DIVIDED

It is by no means too early, nor too late, to start to work on the problem of our divided city.

The development of the areas at the exposition grounds, at Bella Vista, and at the Sabanas police station, is a sign that Panama's course is toward the open country. The big building programs of the future, when the city gets into the growth which is coming as the result of the increase of business in the Canal and the inevitable development of the unoccupied lands of the country, will be on the other side of the Calidonia Bridge. There are many unused lots within the area of the city proper, and the most of these may be put into use, but the tide of development is running toward the east. No sea or boundary interposes limits there. It will be related to all the future developments of roads through the country into the Darien region.

This normal expectation brings into sharp relief the present unsatisfactory division of the city, and that traffic between the two parts must climb over the army by one narrow street, or pass around it by the even narrower street skirting the yards and the brewery on the other side. The problem of the divided city is the problem of facilitating passage at Calidonia Bridge or providing a more nearly straight, broad and accessible street on the other side.

We commend the subject to our readers for consideration.

A RAISE FOR ARMY OFFICERS

General March has made a strong recommendation that the pay of Army officers from the grade of second lieutenant to lieutenant-colonel be given a flat raise of $500 per year.

The recommendation is altogether proper and just. The rates of pay have not changed since about 1908, and as everybody know the rates of expenditure for all the necessities and most of the luxuries except chewing gum have increased by leaps and bounds and appear to contemplate further leaps. To a large extent the increased cost of living for officers and their families has been offset during the past two years by promotions. The army was inflated, like currency and the cost of living, and officers who were in at the time the United States entered the war rose on the high tide of the expansion of military strength. But now with the diminution of strength the officers have to give up their temporary commissions and go back frequently several grades. If only the cost of living would deflate along with the army, we should all be pleased. That is, all except the officers who want rank for rank and power's sake, but they, of course, are a small minority of the population.

General March's recommendation should meet with no opposition. It probably will not, other than the opposition of inertia. Even the people who are most opposed to a large army should be so glad at the prospect of a return to prewar size that their pleasure in this vast economy would prompt them to justify the expenditure of better salaries for the officers of the small army. Such as we have we should pay fairly. The danger is in having too many.

MAKING USE OF THE PARKS

The improvement of DeLesseps Park continues, and we shall be nearly satisfied when we see the children playing on the grass of the pie-cuts into which the park is divided by the walks centering at the band stand. To dedicate it to the thorough use of the children the schools of Panama might hold a children's day celebration there, with music and games.

One of the prettiest parks on the Isthmus is the smallest, the plot of ground in front of the commissary at Ancon. It is also the simplest. A fringe of poinciana trees down the length and width furnish a light, cool shade, and four royal palms toward the center give a touch of plan, with variety and dignity. The broad concrete walk through the center, branching at the end toward the entrance to the hospital grounds, and lined with convenient benches, affords a convenient passage, a good place to rest, a favorite place for the play of little children and a scene pleasing to the eye of young and old alike.

VOTES FOR SEAMEN

One of the [illegible] to the United States is pushing the question of votes for seamen.

Like the Canal employes, the seamen have the right to vote in their registration areas back home, but on account of the nature of the life they lead their actual ability to express their desires through the means of the ballot is practically nil.

What they want is some provision under which they can cast their votes, either by mail, through the polling place at home or through the United States consul or shipping commissioner at whatever port they may be when voting time comes around. It is a reasonable and sensible demand on the part of an increasingly important branch of the nation's life, and there is every reason to anticipate that the demand will be met, allowing, of course, for the inevitable delays which accompany such adjustments.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets Cure Indigestion and All Internal Pains and Troubles due to

Bad Stomach

You cannot be well with a bad stomach, because your food turns to wind and acids, and the bad matter goes all through your body. But Dr. Cassell's Tablets can cure you. They soon put your stomach right, and then your food makes strength and energy instead of bad matter.

JOHN C. BRITTAIN, ESQ., F.S.Sc., Church-street, Mansfield, Eng., writes: "I have had considerable proof of the value of Dr. Cassell's Tablets. They are certainly to be recommended in all run-down conditions, and also in cases of defective digestion or assimilation."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are made of pure nutritive and restorative extracts, and are the surest and safest of remedies for

Nerve Weakness, Bodily Weakness, Nerve Paralysis, Nervous Debility, Stomach Troubles, Indigestion, Kidney Complaint, Palpitation, Heart Weakness, Sleeplessness, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion.

Also for Prevention of Malarial Fevers and Dysentery.

Prices [illegible] the [illegible] size being the more economical.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in all parts of the West Indies and Panama, and throughout the British Empire.

ANOTHER VOTE ORDERED TAKEN

Railroad and Steamship Unions To Decide on Enforcing Demands

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 18.—It is announced that 300,000 members of the Brotherhood of Railroad and Steamship Clerks and Freight Hands have been ordered to take a strike vote to enforce demands which the Brotherhood made on the Railroad Administration August 18.

British Troops Leaving Russia

(By the Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 18.—The Associated Press has been officially informed that the British policy regarding Russia has not changed. It has been announced that the British have begun to evacuate the Caucasus, detachments having already left Tiflis.

GERMANY TO HAVE AIRPLANE MAIL LINE

Frankfort on Main, Sept. 24.—Establishment of an Air Service Joint Stock Company which proposes to operate an airplane mail and passenger line from Cologne to Berlin, Hamburg and other cities, has been approved by the Prussian minister of commerce. The company has a capital of 15,000,000 marks. It is planned to operate two hundred airplanes with Cologne as the center.

ADMIRAL COONTZ TO BE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

By the Associated Press

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—Secretary Daniels has announced the appointment of Rear Admiral Robert Coontz as chief of naval operations, the highest office in the United States Navy. Rear Admiral Coontz succeeds Admiral Benson who retires on Thursday.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX AMERICAN LEAGUE CHAMPS

Cinched Pennant Wednesday by Defeating the St. Louis Team

SERIES STARTS OCTOBER 1

First Two Games Will Be Played in Cincinnati—Next three in Chicago

(Special Cable to Star and Herald.)

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24. Well, the agony is over, and the Merrie Men of the Tribe of Gleason cinched the 1919 championship of the American League today, when they defeated the St. Louis team at Comiskey Park by the score of 6 to 5. And to make the event doubly secure, Detroit took the Cleveland team, the contenders, into camp at Detroit.

The rooters for the White Sox have had very little cause for alarm as to the final result of the American pennant race, but today's game put a quietus on the aspirations of Tris Speaker and his clan.

Since the middle of the season, when Chicago took the lead, the Sox have never been overhauled. Gleason has a mighty good team behind him, and if he had a couple of more pitchers as good as Cicotte the World's Series would be of short duration. And, as the teams stand today, man to man, Gleason and the Sox are touted as a little better than an even money proposition in the betting.

The first game of the World's Series will open on Wednesday next, October 1, with the Cincinnati team playing on their home grounds. The schedule as announced by the National Baseball Commission, and with the Reds winning the choice, gives the first two games in Cincinnati, the next three in Chicago, the following two in Cincinnati, and the next in Chicago, if necessary. Should the ninth game have to be played, the two teams will toss up for the choice of cities.

Both Comiskey and Gleason are very confident of annexing the series from the National League team. The Comiskey rooters will be very much in evidence at the opening game in Cincinnati, and they will be accompanied by hundreds of the South Side fans who are hearts and souls with Comiskey in all his enterprises.

STEEL MEN

Continued from Page 1

strike is preparing for the first meeting on Thursday when John Fitzpatrick, commander-in-chief of the strikers will be the principal witness. It is reported from Washington that the committee will also investigate the charges that Secretary Foster has I. W. W. affiliations and that more sinister motives are involved in the strike than the question of labor unionism.

Sporadic rioting continues to mark the progress of the struggle. The latest outbreak was in Cleveland, where four men were stabbed, two of them probably fatally, during a battle between strikers and non-strikers.

In Farrell, Pa., where the gravest disturbances have occurred so far, it is reported that large forces of state police and deputy sheriffs are patrolling the streets. Mayor Moody is being specially guarded, owing to the numerous threats against his life.

COLONEL PULLEN TALKS ON TANKS

Engineers' Club Entertained Saturday Evening by Army Officer Back From France

The Engineers Club of the Canal Zone held their monthly meeting on Saturday evening in the Board Room at the Administration Building. Col. Pullen, the speaker of the evening, gave a comprehensive talk on the "Development of the Tank as a Fighting Machine in the Recent European War." His remarks were in part as follows:

The tank was developed originally by both the French and the English at approximately the same time although the English were actually the first to use them in action. The original tank of English design was more or less cumbersome in many respects but fulfilled the purpose for which it was designed only to a limited extent. It was twenty-six feet in length and weighed about twenty-seven tons.

There were two types technically known as male and female. The former carried a small calibre gun as well as a machine gun while the latter was equipped with machine guns only.

The maximum size of these tanks and in fact all subsequent tank construction was determined by railroad clearances, as they were usually shipped by rail from the point of origin to the fighting zone. This limitation was overcome partially in some of the later British tanks by using removable sponsons, which factor increased the width considerably. A removable tower was designed on still later types but these were not completed at the time the armistice was signed.

All machines were operated by the Damiler-Knight sleeve-valve motor, not because of any especial advantage in this particular make of motor, but in reality because it was the only motor available at the time. The completed machine was clumsy and slow, the best speed being four miles per hour. The ground pressure was 15 pounds per square inch. The crew consisted of eight men, four of which were required for operation leaving the remaining four to operate the guns.

The next tank looked the same but was a great improvement. It was protected by armor-plate and carried a six inch gun. It could be driven successfully by one man, leaving seven men for fighting purpose. It also had sponsons as did the former. This form of tank was used by the British in combination with others up to the close of the war.

There were two types of French tanks also developed as a starter, about eighteen of them being used in the Argonne drive. The difference between them was in the location of the catapillar drive, one going over the top of the machine, and the other entirely beneath. It could be operated to best advantage on level firm ground, but when muddy or swampy soil was encountered was sure to stick its nose in the mud and stay there.

It had an excellent gun, however, and an improved type of electrical drive with no gears or clutches to get out of order. The officers and men who worked on it thought it the highest and best form of tank that was used while those who were not quite as familiar with the mechanical parts were far less enthusiastic about it.

The Snyder tank built in 1918 was equipped with a 15 m m. gun and as stated before had catapillar beneath. This tank was useful in all operations and although it gave good service did not produce quite as good results as the British Tank.

The next development was a distinct departure in size and speed from the previous machines. It was called the Whippet, was comparatively light, the ground pressure being but seven pounds per square inch, and carried three men. It was the first form of tank to have two engines. The maximum speed was twelve miles per hour theoretically, which in practice meant about eight. This was the machine that stopped the Germans on March 21, 1918. It was probably the most efficient tank that the French produced during the war. Later types which were being developed to run at 18 miles per hour were not completed at the signing of the armistice.

The German staff officers apparently did not appreciate the significance of the tank as an offensive weapon and were accordingly very slow to develop any tanks of their own. The first and only type that the Germans built was a heavy machine equipped with two one hundred horse power engines. It was protected by 30 m m. armor plate, carried a crew of eighteen men and was a fairly good fighting unit on level roads. In mud or on swampy soil it was almost [illegible] and used a lot of [illegible] in the mud when travelling [illegible]

The Anglo-American [illegible] after American [illegible] and to [illegible] ped with a three hundred horse power Liberty Engine.

The Anglo-American Commission intended to have a fleet of 1,500 of such units in the 1919 spring offensive. With the experience of both French and British to draw from it is probable that this tank might have been the success that it was expected to be but that of course is only speculative, as certain features of design were not completely perfected.

The Renault was adopted as the light tank of the allies. It closely resembled the whippet recently described but had a revolving turret, and was the only tank so designed. Although it was only 13½ feet long it could go over a seven foot trench. It was operated by two men, one as a driver and the other to operate the gun. It was much lighter than the whippet, the ground pressure being only five pounds per square inch.

As distinguished from the British tank, which was absolutely rigid, it had a spring suspension which naturally minimized the great shocks which such pieces of equipment are continually undergoing. About 141 of them were used in the St. Mihiel operations. In the training schools they were used in demonstration to a great extent.

The organization of the American Army Tank Corps was under a greater handicap than were comparative organizations in the artillery infantry or air service. This would naturally be expected as its evolution had not been brought up to the final stages by the French and British. Furthermore since the tank was the latest form of warfare, other forms of fighting which had been proven successful had prior claim, in both men and munitions.

Tanks were organized in battalions so that both types of tanks (light and heavy) would be available in any operations. A greater mobility was thus obtained than if the two types were separated into larger tactical units.

As there were no American officers trained in this type of fighting, evidently the first step was to go to a British or French training school and learn as much as possible in this manner. This training, to be of any great value must of course be supplemented by experience in the field as the difficulty in handling numbers of such heavy pieces of equipment in a short time should be apparent. Orders to attack were given on very short notice, and the tanks had on many occasions to be transported great distances.

The training of a tank man was more or less extensive. He must be first taught to be a soldier, and all that that implies, in the usual sense. He is then taught to handle a revolver well, and be able to use a 70 m m machine gun effectively. The driver of the machine must be able to operate the machinery and be able to remedy minor troubles without delay, which in an attack was almost certain to occur. Obviously the best men for this class of work were trained mechanics, but as the number of these was not large it later became necessary to train unskilled men to perform this class of work as well as possible.

It was attempted to have the driver trained sufficiently in the use of the machine gun to operate it, and for the gunner to understand the control of motive power well enough to handle that. In many cases it became necessary for one or the other to do both kinds of work.

It has been often asked why tanks were necessary in this war. It has been claimed by some that an armored car is not a new method of fighting, but the tank is so far ahead of any previous type of similar machine that it may be actually considered a new machine. In the first days of the war when trench fighting and artillery were the chief forms of offensive and defensive work it was noticed that a few machine gun positions well placed could check the advance of a large mass of infantry. Technically speaking the cost of man-hours in the trenches was greater than man-hours of artillery in attaining an objective.

Evidently to combat the enemy machine gun positions at a lower cost of man-power a new form of fighting machine was required and the tank as it is known today was developed. In other words the tank was the logical answer to the machine gun.

At the beginning of the war, the British used the tank as a weapon of attack. They were exceedingly vulnerable to artillery fire and as a result the British lost practically all their tanks in the first three days of fighting. It was found later that the most efficient way to use the tank was in counter attacks or after the artillery or infantry had made considerable progress.

The usual form of procedure which has given the best results are first shelling the enemy with heavy artillery, the infantry then goes over the top after which a barrage is laid down from 200 to 300 yards deep. The small whippet tanks reach their greatest usefulness [illegible] they stay with the front [illegible] infantry under the battalion commander. The large tanks are [illegible] at the [illegible] No attempt was [illegible] out with [illegible] large tanks [illegible] unable to perform this function. [illegible] available and the small tanks were. Of course tanks are not always used in this manner but it is generally agreed that it is a very desirable method.

One noteworthy result of the use of tanks in the above manner is its effect on the morale of the infantry. The French claimed that the tank was 90 per cent morale and 10 per cent fighting efficiency. This claim may have been exaggerated but the infantry certainly was favorably impressed by their progress during a drive. They unfortunately reduced their efforts to a considerable extent when the tanks made their appearance assuming that the tank could go ahead and complete the offensive.

The French and English both tried using tanks in line formation in an attack and failed, and although strongly advised not to attempt it the Americans tried it also and they failed as well. It is now generally admitted that they must be organized in depth, several tier deep. Since the range of vision of the tank is very limited, that is, it can only see straight ahead and it is very easy to get lost, or detached from the other tanks and infantry.

The Germans made good use of this fact in the Argonne drive, they let them travel on until they were well into their own lines and then concentrated their fire on the infantry which followed. Their heavy artillery took care of the tanks when they got that far. These troubles could be avoided if the tank could see better where it was travelling, hence the battalion formation which kept them together.

Towards the end of the war the tanks were used to accompany the artillery which in the past had always attracted the enemy's machine gun fire. The big French tank was especially valuable for this purpose, this use partially offsetting its unfortunate tendency to stick in the mud. Of course it can go many places but marshy ground is really bad.

During the first day in the Argonne there was only one place that they could get the tanks over and the road that led to it was a most circuitous route. It was simply the hard places in the terrain and many detours had to be made to keep on the hard spots.

The German army underestimated the value of the tanks as is admitted in a captured document. The following is a comment by German officers of the 10th Infantry Regiment, 28th Division:

"[illegible] a long time to realize what powerful weapons tanks really are, so that now, when it is probably too late, we are attempting to bring up to the line machines that measure up to the British standard, but which in actual practice are far below it. [illegible] of our own tanks was expressed by the phrase 'Only those troops who have lost their nerve need the support of tanks,' and having persuaded ourselves [illegible] this was true we made no further use of our clumsy constructions."

TEN GERMANS ON WAY TO EUROPE FROM PANAMA

Sailed on Advance From Cristobal and Held at Port of New York

ARE NOW AT ELLIS ISLAND

Going to Fatherland on the First Steamer—Names of Repatriates

(Special Cable to Star and Herald.)

New York, Sept. 21.—Ten Germans, formerly residents of Panama and Colon, who were interned by the American government when the United States entered the war, first at Taboga, and then in the United States, arrived at this port today, en route to their former homes in Germany.

They were taken off the steamer Advance upon her arrival, and are held at Ellis Island, pending the departure of a steamer for Germany.

From official sources it is learned that the ten Germans named above, by mutual agreement, were given permission to return from Panama to Germany via the United States, and plans were arranged for their embarking on a steamer bound for Germany immediately upon their arrival in New York.

The party included Dr. Ernesto [illegible] wife and daughter, Prof. Eugene Lutz, formerly professor in the National Institute, Panama, [illegible] Walter Schroeder [illegible]

Buenos Aires, Sept. 21.—Evidence of the growing activity of the American merchant marine in South America is shown by the arrival of twenty three American vessels at Buenos Aires within the last [illegible]

125,000 MEN WILL QUIT WORK IN THE IRON INDUSTRY

Authorities Preparing to Cope With Any Situation Which May Occur

STEEL CORPORATION IS BUSY

Enlisting Loyal Employes to Assist Police Force to Protect Property

UNION MEETING ON SUNDAY

Leaders Expect to Gain Many Converts During the Demonstration —Mills Plan Running

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 20.—With all chances for averting the steel strike gone and communities where the steel mills are situated energetically preparing to handle the situation which might develop through Monday's walkout in which it is estimated that approximately 125,000 men will be involved, Mayors of the several communities have issued proclamations calling on the citizens to maintain peace and order, warning violators of the law that they will be summarily punished.

The United States Steel Corporation officials are busy preparing for the strike. The loyal employes have been requested to assist in guarding the property of the Corporation, and it is declared that a large number has responded and have been sworn in to assist the police force, which is reported to number 10,000.

The National Steel Workers Union headquarters is arranging for a mass meeting of the [illegible] Sunday, the union leaders thereby expecting to greatly increase the union membership.

All the steel mills are planning to work on Monday if sufficient men report.

Another Homer Made by Ruth

(Special Cable to Star and Herald.)

Boston, Mass., Sept. 20.—"Babe" Ruth, of the Boston Americans, increased his home run season record to twenty-[illegible] today, when he lined out a homer, giving Boston the game in the ninth inning, defeating Chicago in the first game of the double-header.

11 SURVIVORS LAND AT TAMPA

Only One of Crew Alive of the American Steamer Lake Winona

By the Associated Press.

Tampa, Fla., Sept. 21.—Eleven survivors of the British steamer Hayonto and one survivor of the American steamer Lake Winona, were landed here today. All the Hayonto's crew is accounted for now. The men were picked up in open boats on September 17 at a point sixty miles off Egmont light.

A Porto Rican negro is the lone survivor of the Lake Winona. He was found in a boat full of water eating crabs and sea grass. He had been without food and water for seven days and nights.

[illegible] COMMERCE ON NEW BASIS

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21.—The German commercial intelligence service is being re-organized on a completely new basis, according to reports received here. It is also said that the entire diplomatic and consular service is being re-organized. These reforms are being made by Count Brockdorff-Rantzau.

Among the changes to be made are the inner structure of the foreign service and the divided control between the foreign office and the commercial houses for a closer connection between the political and politico-commercial sections of the foreign office, by which it may be possible to bring about a more uniform [illegible] between the various [illegible]

(By the Associated Press.)

Copenhagen, Sept. 22.—The Bolsheviki have made all preparations for the evacuation of Petrograd according to the [illegible]

ANOTHER OLIVE BRANCH WILL BE OFFERED IRISH

Ireland Cannot Indefinitely Be Kept Under Military Occupation

NEW MINISTRY PROBABLE

Labor Leaders Decline to Accept Portfolios in the Cabinet

CHURCHILL IN COLONIAL OFFICE

Will Be Succeeded as Minister of War by Viscount Rothermere, Says The London Times

By the Associated Press.

London, Sept. 21.—In the forecast of the "Coming Reconstruction Ministry," the Sunday Times says that Premier Lloyd George has decided to offer another olive branch to Ireland. "Recognizing, as does Bonar Law, that the resolute government has been carried to the farthest extent possible and that Ireland cannot indefinitely be kept under military occupation."

The correspondent says that MacPherson, chief secretary for Ireland, "has so identified himself with the policy of strong repression that any reversion to conciliation must involve his retirement."

The Times also states that the Premier has sounded certain labor leaders on the subject of cooperation but that the laborites have declined, therefore [illegible] changes will be few.

Viscount Rothermere will probably succeed Winston Churchill as Secretary of War and Churchill will probably go to the colonial office to succeed Viscount Milner, who is anxious to retire.

The Times points out that the only difficulty attached to the return of Viscount Rothermere to the ministry is his antagonism to Bonar Law, but the Times says that the Premier will find a formula enabling them to work together, as Bonar Law is regarded as an indispensable member of the government. No decision has yet been reached regarding the successor of Minister Long, who is expected to retire as first lord of the admiralty.

SPAIN TO START OPERATIONS IN MOROCCO

By the Associated Press.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 21.—The correspondent of La Nacion in Madrid states from reliable sources he has been informed that operation will soon be started by Spain against the rebels of Morocco. Already machine guns and aeroplanes and abundant supplies of ammunition have been sent forward.

He reports the Minister of War is saying that during the past few weeks more war materials have been sent than during the past several years.

BRITISH STAGE EFFECTS USED BY AMERICANS

London, Sept. 21.—American stage architects and designers are using the exhibits of architecture in the Kensington Museum for the stage effects they expect to produce in a number of spectacles during the coming theatrical season.

The arrival of American stage men completes the theatrical invasion of London. American plays and American actors have been the vogue for a long time, and the most successful are looking forward to even greater successes the coming [illegible]

KING ALBERT AND PARTY SAIL FOR STATES TODAY

Leave Brussels This Morning and Will Embark on the George Washington

(By the Associated Press.)

Brussels, Sept. 21.—King Albert and his party will leave Brussels on Monday morning for Ostend, where he will board an American destroyer which will convey the party to the George Washington lying three miles out in the bay.

Rear-Admiral Long, the naval attache to the United States Embassy in Paris, accompanies the party, receiving it officially on board the George Washington.

FORMER HEAD OF PANAMA CANAL DIED IN NEW YORK

Theodore P. Shonts Was Chairman of Isthmian Commission in 1906-1907

WAS PRESIDENT OF SUBWAY

Also Well Known Railway Man Before He Came to the Isthmus

(By the Associated Press)

New York, Sept. 21.—Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and ex-Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, died this morning.

Theodore Perry Shonts was born in Crawford County, Pa., in 1856, graduated in Monmouth, Ill., College in 1876. Admitted to the Iowa Bar and practiced law in Centerville. In 1882 he became interested in the construction of a railroad between Centerville and Albia, Iowa, now a part of the Burlington system.

He built the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad of which he was an owner and President of the Company. He became President of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company in 1904-1907, and was Chairman of the Panama Canal Commission in 1906-1907, when he became President of the Interborough Metropolitan Company operating the New York street railways.—Editor.

MUST PREVENT TYPHUS SPREAD

Medical Commission Warns Western Europe and America of Epidemic

By the Associated Press.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The Interallied Medical Commission, which has recently [illegible] Poland reports that energetic action is necessary to prevent the spread of typhus and its epidemics to Western Europe and America.

The League of Red Cross Societies sent a commission to investigate the typhus epidemic in Poland and it was found that the epidemics had been widespread with an enormous number of deaths.

NO POLITICS IN THIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mexico City, Sept. 21.—The American Chamber of Commerce here recently announced that its policy is one of strict non-interference with the political affairs of Mexico, all of its attention being devoted to the stimulation of business. The chamber was opened in January, 1918, with a membership of 85. It now has 150 members.

ATTAINED SPEED OF [illegible] MILES AN HOUR

London, Sept. 21.—When Captain Gatherhood won the Aerial Derby here he attained a speed of [illegible] miles per hour and this has been accepted by the Royal Aero Club as a British record for a closed circuit.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND AMBASSADORS WITHDRAWN

By the Associated Press.

London, Sept. 21.—An official wireless dispatch from Berlin, dated Saturday, says that the Belgian Ambassador to The Hague, having been withdrawn, the Dutch Ambassador at Brussels has also been withdrawn.

NEW BRITISH ENVOYS NAMED

London, Sept. 21.—The appointment of Sir Charles Eliot as British Ambassador to Japan has been officially announced.

Other appointments made by the foreign office include [illegible] heetham as Minister to Peru and Ecuador, and [illegible] as Minister to Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

BOMB WOUNDS AN AIDE TO DENIKINE

[illegible] Sept. 21.—On Thursday a bomb was thrown into an automobile severely wounding General Burstaff, who is General Denikine's representative in Georgia, and [illegible]

D'ANNUNZIO AND HIS MEN GIVEN 48 HOUR REPRIEVE

Longer Time For the Italians in Fiume to Evacuate the City

AMERICAN MARINES LAND

Reported to Have Arrived at Muccari, Five Miles From Port

VOLUNTEERS ELUDE BLOCKADE

Aeroplane Squadron Also Said to Have Joined the Troops Now In City of Fiume

(By the Associated Press)

London, Sept. 21.—Dispatches to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Milan, dated Friday, quotes the Corriere della Sera as saying that American marines have been landed at Muccari, a point five miles east of Fiume.

By the Associated Press.

Rome, Sept. 21.—The Tribuna on Friday announced that a person returning from Fiume stated that General Badoglio, in charge of the Italian troops outside of Fiume has granted a delay of forty-eight hours to the officers and soldiers in which to return to Italy. He also stated that the population of Fiume has decided to make an unmistakable demonstration of their feeling at the expiration of this ultimatum on Saturday. Women and children and the men of the civil population were to precede the troops to the armistice line shielding the troops with their bodies in order to see whether General Badoglio's soldiers would fire on them.

The Tribuna's informant also reported that D'Annunzio has ordered his sentinels on the Jugo-Slav frontier not to make use of their arms even if the Jugo-Slavs fired on them, saying "Allow yourselves to be killed. We are here for this, since our sacrifice may lead to the occupation of all Dalmatia."

The Tribuna says that its informant added that some Franco-British sailors had remained in Fiume and joined the Italian movement.

(By the Associated Press.)

Ancona, Sept. 21.—On Thursday night a score of volunteers succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police and the naval authorities and sailed for Fiume in a motor boat while other volunteers, including fifteen officers, departed in [illegible] boats.

(By the Associated Press)

Trieste, Sept. 21.—Another aeroplane squadron has joined D'Annunzio's forces, according to a report from Fiume. It is also reported that two British and one American warships are still anchored at the Danubius dockyard, a considerable distance from Fiume.

(By the Associated Press)

London, Sept. 21.—A Reuter's dispatch from Rome says that the Trieste correspondent of the Corriere d'Italia announces that Italian torpedo boat destroyers stopped a steamer formerly known as the Prince von Hohenlohe, carrying 500 volunteers to Fiume for D'Annunzio.

NO TRACE FOUND OF THE VALBANERA.

(By the Associated Press)

Key West, Fla., Sept. 21.—The search for the passengers and crew of the Valbanera continued today without results. Every vessel in these waters is keeping a lookout for the survivors.

PROTOCOL TO BE SIGNED TODAY

Germans to Annul Article Sixty-One of the German Constitution

Paris, Sept. 21.—Kurt von Lersner, Chairman of the German peace delegation in Versailles, will sign at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon the protocol annulling Article 61 of the German constitution, as demanded by the Peace Conference.

The signing takes place privately in Versailles in the presence of M. Cambon of the French Peace Mission who alone will be present.

FARM LABORERS STRIKE IN IRELAND

Dublin, Sept. [illegible]

BULGARS WILL BE GIVEN TREATY OF PEACE TODAY

All Plans For Presentation of Pact Arranged by Peace Conference

ABOUT SAME AS AUSTRIA'S

Western Thrace to Be Ceded to Allies For Ultimate Disposition

VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENTS ONLY

Must Pay Reparation of 2,500,000,000 Francs in Gold Within Thirty-Seven Years

(By the Associated Press)

Paris, Sept. 18. — The Supreme Council has completed its plans for presenting the treaty to the Bulgarians at 10:30 today morning. The foreign office of each nation will be represented, and the Peace Conference will have one delegate present.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18. — The summary of the Bulgarian peace treaty, cabled to the State Department by the United States Mission in Paris, shows that the pact follows the same general plan of the Austrian treaty. Many of the clauses are identical except for the substitution of names.

Regarding the change of the Bulgarian frontiers, the important changes are to the southward where Bulgaria cedes Western Thrace to the principal allied and associated powers. It agrees to accept whatever disposition may be made of this territory by the allied powers ultimately, but it is decided that Bulgaria's frontiers in the west will be modified slightly in four places to the advantage of Serbia.

Bulgaria is required to demobilize her army within three months and to substitute conscription for voluntary enlistment. It must surrender all its warships and must pay as reparations 2,500,000,000 francs in gold within thirty-seven years.

AMERICAN DELEGATES ARE WITH WILSON

By the Havas Agency

Paris, Sept. 18. Le Matin publishes a statement signed by all the American Peace Conference delegates in which they deny assertions made by ... declare them solidly ... Wilson at the Peace ...

GERMAN SHIPS TO BE GIVEN UP

United States and Great Britain Turn Over Craft For Allotment

By the Associated Press

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18. ... man vessels given over to the United States at the Spa conference ... returned to the allied ... of Paris as soon as the ... leased by the United States. The War Department says there will be ... would be ...

the allied commission ... ed to the allies in ... is held by the ... and ...

Leguia Is Not Assassinated

Lima, Sept. 18. The rumor circulated in Chile Wednesday to the effect that President Leguia of Peru had been assassinated, is untrue.

By the Associated Press

Paris, Sept. 18. Premier Clemenceau received Assistant Secretary of State ..., head of the American ... and Signor ... Italian de... Peace Conference.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure blind, bleeding, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO. ...

Announces the First Loan

Dublin, Sept. 18.—All the Sinn Fein weekly papers today publish full page advertisements for the republican loan. The publication of the same advertisement in Cork by the Examiner resulted in that paper's suppression. Developments are expected.

GEN. PERSHING THANKED BY THE UNITED STATES

Impressive Ceremony Took Place in House of Representatives Yesterday

By the Associated Press

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—Standing in the House of Representatives, with the full membership of the Senate and the House of Representatives about him, and with the galleries crowded with admirers, General Pershing received the formal thanks of Congress for the services he and his officers and men of his command rendered the nation during the great war.

Senator Cummins, Speaker Gillett and ex-Speaker Clark, delivered addresses expressing the nation's gratitude to the American Expeditionary Forces.

The ceremony was very impressive and the air of solemnity about the scene was more eloquent than words.

REVOLUTION IN HONDURAS OVER

General Guiterrez, in Capital, Says That Rebels Were the Victors

(By the Associated Press)

Managua, Nicaragua, Sept. 18. General Guiterrez, the Honduran rebel leader, arrived at Tegucigalpa and has announced that the revolution has completely triumphed.

San Salvador, Sept. 28. Alberto Membreno, vice-President of Honduras who has been in Guatemala City since last month, plans to claim the presidency of Honduras according to advices received from Guatemala City. It is reported that he is preparing to take the first steamer to Honduras.

TEN MILLIONS IN GUNS SCRAPPED

Three-Fifths of Pre War Mobile Artillery of United States Obsolete

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18. Three-fifths of the pre-war mobile artillery and its ammunition in the United States is to be scrapped as ... War Department figures. A department statement ...

1,240 pre-war guns and howitzers. It was learned that there ... guns. Of these, 10 ... which were not ... during the war.

In place of old-type field guns ...

... They cost $10,000,000 ...

HOW THE EMPIRE ANSWERED CALL

8,654,467 Men Fought Under the Union Jack Against the Huns

London, Sept. 18.—The British Empire put 8,654,467 men into the war according to figures made public by the War Cabinet. Of these England recruited 4,006,158. Other white enlistments in the United Kingdom and the colonies brought the total white enlistments in the empire up to 7,130,280.

Enlistments of races other than white, including over a million and a quarter from India, were 1,524,187.

STEEL WORKERS TO CALL STRIKE ON MONDAY NEXT

Union Officials Announce That Plans Are All Completed For the Walkout

(By the Associated Press)

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 18.—The Steel Workers conference adjourned this evening with the announcement that plans had been completed to make the strike effective Monday.

(By the Associated Press)

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 18. The National Committee of the Iron and Steel Workers, before resuming its session today, issued a statement declaring that because of the failure to obtain a conference with the United States Steel Corporation, the only hope that remains is to call a strike until the corporation meets the representatives of the men.

MAY MOVE THE CONFERENCE

(By the Associated Press)

Paris, Sept. 18. The newspapers this morning speculate on the possibility of the removal of the Peace Conference to London.

Premier Lloyd George is said to have urged the change because Great Britain is the country most interested in the future status of the Turkish Empire, the consideration of which is the principal work remaining for the Peace Conference.

WILSON AGAINST POLICE UNION

Says Organization Should Not Be Countenanced or Permitted

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—President Wilson has telegraphed from California to the local city government, stating that the organization of the police forces of the country for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear against the public, should not be countenanced or permitted.

CALL JOHNSON TO WASHINGTON

Vote to Be Taken Next Week on Proposed Amendment to the League

By the Associated Press

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18. Senator Borah, after conferring with Senator Lodge, Republican ... that he had telegraphed ... Johnson of California ... return immediately to Washington so that the Senate may vote next week on the proposed amendment to the League of Nations for equalizing the voting power of Great Britain and the United States.

PASSENGERS AGAIN ON BOARD VESTRIS

St. Thomas, Sept. 18. The passengers of the steamer Vestris ...

... the houses and barracks in which they were housed ...

... damaged, it was said ... would not be ...

... were injured and ... mails are safe.

ANARCHISTS WILL BE DEPORTED

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 18. — The Department of Labor has announced ...

BIG MAJORITY FAVOR TREATY

United States by Popular Referendum Would Vote for Signing of Pact

Special Correspondence

New York, Sept. ... President Wilson started today on his tour of the country for the purpose of speaking in favor of the unqualified adoption of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations. The campaign seems like one of the old time Liberty Loan drives, only this time it is practically a one man drive.

The opposition to the treaty and league are getting desperate and are going to unusual extremes in their fight. The possible political effect of the President's tour and the attitude of the public toward the opposition seems at last to have dawned on some of the Republican Party leaders and fear is felt that a defeat of the treaty or continued blockade may endanger the chances of the party in 1920.

The proposal of Senator Knox of Pennsylvania that the treaty be rejected and a new one negotiated with Germany has been characterized by Senator Hitchcock, leader ... for ratification, as a ... of "poltroonery and folly." Speaking in the Senate he said:

"First, any amendment means to kill this treaty as far as the United States is concerned, and

"Second, that such an act will involve the United States in enormous losses and great dangers.

"We would find ourselves out in the cold, isolated from the rest of the world. The work of ratifying the treaty would proceed without us, and within a few weeks after France and Japan had ratified the treaty it would be in working order; it would become an established settlement, and operations under it would be commenced. The machinery it creates would be set in motion, and the United States would be left high and dry, without any settlement with Germany."

Senator Hitchcock expressed the belief, and it is generally conceded, that the United States single-handed cannot negotiate a treaty with ...

... the present document. He said that Germany might very well say that she has not declared war on the United States and that it was the United States that forced the war upon her.

The opposition has resented the President's stand in favor of the work he has done in Paris and Representative Newton, Republican of Missouri, has proposed a joint resolution providing for the appropriation of $15,000 for defraying the expenses of any Senators who want to follow the President in his tour and fight him and the treaty and the league.

The tactics of delay and blockade on the part of the Republican members of the Senate committee on foreign relations is coming in for severe criticism and its attitude is even being assailed by many Republicans.

The people of the United States are extremely weary of the present state of affairs principally due to the unsettled conditions resulting from the uncertainty of our foreign relations.

Basing his conclusion on personal investigation in fifteen different states and from reports from every state in the union, William R. Boyd Jr., national campaign manager of the League to Enforce Peace stated that if the ... were submitted to popular ... him, 80 per cent of the people of the United States would vote to ... meaning ... covenant ... substantial ...

... of the reconcil... in the Senate ... Fall, Poindexter ...

... political graves.

BALTIC PROBLEM BEFORE COUNCIL

Report of General Gough, Allied Representative, Heard Thursday

(By the Associated Press)

Paris, Sept. 18. ...

Be Human

Many people cannot be human, even if they try to, but they cannot be blamed for it, because very often their inspirations are controlled by some unsuspected complaint. For instance, a headache often appears without any apparent reason, but usually it can be traced to some violation of nature's laws.

Headaches can properly be subdivided into four distinct kinds, namely, sick, bilious, nervous and plethoric.

The sick headache is perhaps the most frequent, and may have its seat in some derangement of the digestion, as there is great sympathy between the head and the stomach. Consequently, if there is any fullness in that organ, produced by over-eating, indigestible food, tendency to irritation of the digestive organs, a headache is the result.

If the liver is out of order, a person cannot have good health. Good health means a good, sweet disposition, and this can be attained by taking upon retiring a teaspoonful of

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

the best medicine for all Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Jaundice, Malaria, Indigestion, Constipation, Flatulence, Headache, Bad Breath, Rheumatism, etc.

Ask your druggist for the "Do You Know" booklet of useful information or write for it to Sanford Sales Corporation, 1600 Broadway, New York.

GREAT BRITAIN CANNOT OUTVOTE UNITED STATES

Reply of President Wilson in Answer to Question Handed Him in 'Frisco

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 18. Replying to the five questions which the San Francisco League of Nations' organization put to him, President Wilson declared:

First. That Great Britain ... not outvote the United States ... of Nations.

Second. That the foreign governments could not, under the Covenant, order American troops abroad.

Third. That the League would be a powerful factor in the restoration of Shantung to China.

Fourth. That Article Ten of the Covenant, did not obligate the United States to aid Great Britain in suppressing revolts in Ireland.

Fifth. That Article Eleven created a new form for dealing with the question of self-determination.

TO BID ADIEU TO BUENOS AIRES

Former Austria-Hungarian Minister to Argentine Is Settling Up Affairs

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Sept. 24. Baron Otto von Hoenning Ocarrol, former ... Hungarian minister to Argentine, arrived here today on board ...

... and then return to Europe. He said that it was impossible for him ...

... citizen of Jugo-Slavia, where he was born.

His fellow passengers include ... German ...

INTERNED HUNS LEAVE FOR HOME

Thirteen Hundred Sailors Have Started for Germany Tuesday From Camp in Georgia

PALE HOSE WILL BE FAVORITES IN WORLD'S SERIES

Already betting men are beginning to figure on the probable odds for the coming world championship baseball series and they are showing no hesitancy in picking the White Sox as the favorites. While no definite odds have as yet been quoted by those who like to dabble in baseball wagering the American League entry will likely rule a 5 to ... choice.

This is about as it should be on what the two clubs have shown this year. The White Sox have shown a powerful attack and a great defense. The combination has been enough to carry them to the front in spite of the glaring weakness of their pitching staff. Cicotte and Williams almost alone have brought them along to a place where they now are assured of carrying off the honors of the junior circuit. It speaks well for Kid Gleason's handling of a weak twirling combination.

When Clarence Rowland won a pennant two years ago and topped the season off by taking the Giants into camp in the world series there were a few baseball men who declared Gleason, then Rowland's lieutenant, was largely responsible for the success of the White Sox. Gleason never boasted of it, nor did he admit it. Last year he was not on the Sox's pay roll and the Sox fell by the wayside.

Gleason has been in the saddle all this season, his first as a major league ... successful he has been ... in the standing of the ... of which makes it look as if the Kid was something of a power behind the throne two years ago. Rowland might have won with the Sox again this year had he remained as manager, but we doubt if any one but Gleason could have turned the trick.

The veteran will get a further test of his ability when his club goes against the Reds, ruling favorites over the National Leaguers. He will meet a pastmaster in the art of strategy when he matches wits with Pat Moran ... deservedly ... what he has ... practically the same combination with which Christy Mathewson made such a miserable failure. Moran has kept his men on their toes all season. He has been as much an element in their success as Gleason has been with the White Sox.

But this personal equation is not likely to enter so much in the coming series, for it appears that Gleason has a stronger team, taking it from those most important angles of attack and defense. His pitchers may be a bit weaker than Moran's but he has made them stand up under the gruelling strain of a race in a league that club for club is stronger than the senior circuit. ... would seem to discount any ... the Reds may appear to have in twirling.

Without taking credit from the Reds or Moran, it must be admitted that the National League is a little better than a three-club aggregation, Reds, Giants and Cubs. The other clubs are so weak as to have furnished little or no opposition this season. And the Cubs are nothing to rave over. On the other hand, with the exception of the Nationals and Athletics, every club in the American League has had a fighting chance to land the honors. On cold figures, the White Sox ... only deserve to be topheavy favorites over the Reds.

HUNS MAY NOT COME TO LABOR CONGRESS

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 18. Trades unionists here have decided not to ... the Washington ... unless they are ... invited. The ... to the conference ... to vote ... The ... similar attitude and that the ... and Swiss will not at... unless the Germans are invited.

AUSTRIAN CABINET CRISIS IS OVER

By the Associated Press

... Sept. 18. ... to have said ... conference of the three ... felt that the ... which ... had been av...

PROFITEERS CAUSE STRIKE IN BERLIN

By the Associated Press

PEACE HEADS IN ACCORD ON THE FIUME PROBLEM

Lloyd-George, Clemenceau and Tittoni Said to Have Solved Question

NOW WAITING ON WILSON

Solution Reported to Insure Italian Nationalization of Adriatic Port

NOTHING NEW FROM FIUME

Premier Nitti States That Government Will Support General Badoglio in Action

(By the Associated Press)

Rome, Sept. 18. — The Messagero says that Premier Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Tittoni are in perfect accord over a definite solution of the Fiume question, in a manner insuring the Italian nationality of Fiume and are only awaiting President Wilson's decision on the subject.

Rome, Sept. 18. Premier Nitti stated in the Italian Chamber that nothing further had been communicated respecting Fiume and that the government had confined itself to consulting generals and others who had rendered valuable services in the army, including General Diaz, and the Duke d'Aosta, and that they had all extremely regretted what had happened.

He said that the government would support General Badoglio, declaring that it was not the moment to judge events the discussion of which perhaps was not without danger.

The Premier appealed to the army to maintain its discipline and not destroy the work that they had accomplished. He promised that all news would be communicated to the press and that nothing would be concealed.

BRITISH MISSION CAPTURED BY ARABIANS

London, Sept. 18. It is reported that the members of the British mission sent to the interior of Arabia to interview the Imam of Yemen, have been captured by hostile Sheiks at Bajil, where they were deprived of their arms and supplies and their lives threatened. The latest reports are that they are unharmed and probably have been released.

478 STEAMERS ARE RELEASED

Only 34 of 512 Taken By Shipping Board Now to Be Turned Back

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18. Of 512 steamships requisitioned by the United States shipping board during the war emergency, 478, with a total deadweight tonnage of nearly ..., have been released. The remaining 34, approximately 200,000 dead-weight tons, will be released as soon as resurveys can be completed.

... the vessels released, but ... yet not been turned ... are the ... New York, Philadelphia ... Kronstad, Finland ... Mancano and Mongo... Matoona, ... the Mexican ... H. Mallory, El ... El Sol, Guinamaro and ...

HUNS LURED TO ARGENTINE

By the Associated Press

... Sept. 18. German ... have been complaining ... to several ... Argentine ... those on ... Germans ... hall brought by the ... also proclaims that the ... Bank of the Nation ... money, machinery and ... and long credits.

[GO]OD ROADS FOR PANAMA

[Pape]r Read Before Rotary Club of Panama by E. A. Graham

[The fo]llowing general notes were [writ]t by the writer in response [to a re]quest from Dr. Harmodio [Arias], the president of the Rotary [fo]r a talk on the good roads [needs] for Panama.

[This p]aper is not intended as a de- [tailed] argument in favor of good [roads], since it is universally accept- [ed tod]ay that good roads are abso- [lutely] necessary for the proper eco- [nomic] development of a country and [are al]so necessary to its proper ad- [vancem]ent to the highest ideals of [civilizatio]n, social intercourse and [...].

[The] paper is therefore more [...] confined to a statement of [the us]efulness of roads as applied [to Pa]nama and the outline of the [genera]l class of roads that are de- [sired] together with a general lay- [out of] the road system that would [serve] Panama to the best advantage [an]d [...] them with a roughly esti- [mat]ed cost of same. The part that [the] Rotary Club can play in bring- [ing] about this desirable consum- [mat]ion is also outlined.

[Need fo]r Improved Transportation Fa- cilities—Economic Necessity of Panama

The present important producing agricultural areas are very much [is]olated from the consuming cen- [t]ers of Panama and Colon, and large [a]reas that could be put under pro- [d]uction are not available owing to [la]ck of transportation facilities.

At present there is a large im- [po]rtation of food stuffs from other [co]untries for consumption in Pana- [ma] and Colon, to say nothing of the [gr]eat amount of food stuffs brought [t]o the Zone from outside places. It [w]ould be possible for the Republic [of] Panama to produce a large per- [ce]ntage of these food products now [im]ported and thereby prevent a [ste]ady flow of money from this [co]untry for articles that can and [sh]ould be produced here. In ad- [di]tion there should be an excess [pr]oduction sufficient to supply [m]any of the requirements of the [Ca]nal Zone and passing ships, so [th]at, at least in the line of food [stu]ffs, there should be a good bal- [anc]e of trade in favor of Panama.

The present high prices of food [stu]ffs in Panama will become [ch]ronic, unless steps are taken to [en]courage a greater flow of produce [in]to these markets and there is no [ne]ed for any fear that there will be [an]y difficulty in disposing of any [ex]cess of production.

Any sure transportation method [will] lower the prices of food stuffs [in] Panama, will lessen the necessity [of] importation of food stuffs from [ot]her countries, will convert Pana- [ma] into a country famed for agri- [c]ultural products and will provide [a] favorable balance of trade which [will] gradually increase the pros- [per]ity of the country and materially [rai]se the standard of living.

[It] would be very difficult to put a [valu]ation on the service rendered by [good] roads in terms of dollars, at [so] much per ton mile or so much [pe]r passenger mile as can be done [by] railroads, for the reason that [they] are built for the public good [an]d should be free to all, and the [bene]fits from such works would ac- [crue] to the entire country.

[Me]thods For Improving Transporta- tion Facilities

There are three important meth- [o]ds of transportation applicable to [Pa]nama, by water, railway and [hi]ghway.

Panama is particularly blessed in [the] matter of facilities for water [transp]ortation, the cheapest method [known] to man. The ocean can be [reache]d by short hauls from the in- [terior] to either coast, the principal [drawba]cks at present being the lack [of] roads to the ports and ade- [quate] port facilities. The best me- [dium] for heavy transportation is the [...] biggest drawback to this [method] of transportation for many [...] products being the time con- [sumed] in bringing the articles to [...] which would cause a great [deal] of waste of perishable produce [...] waste would naturally be [charged] to the consumer. It is [there]fore obvious that the ocean [cannot] comply with all of the require- [ments] for all of the heavier traffic [...] proper part developments are [...] but good roads are also [...] to feed the ports and to pro- [vide] for lighter traffic.

[A r]ailroad would serve many pur- [poses] admirably but it could not [compe]te with the ocean for heavy [traffic] and it is doubtful if a light [railro]ad serving Panama only would [...] expensive [...] a railway [...] an extensive [...] of highways for its [...] operation. It has been clear- [ly shown] in the United States that [...] short hauls and [...] traffic [...] cannot [...] with the [...] k oper- [ation] on a good highway. Therefore [...] economic [...] dismiss [...] at least, the idea of a [railroad] of any description as they [...] with the ocean for [...] traffic or with the highways [...] traffic. The proper [...] railroads should [...] of the [...] which would [...] the other [...]

the North. The writer would here call attention to the almost univer- sally existing fallacy that a narrow gauge road is so much more desir- able than a standard 4' 8½" gauge road from the standpoint of first cost and ease of construction for sparsely settled and difficult re- gions. On the contrary it is a fact that a standard gauge road costs very little more to build and can be located in most places that would be satisfactory for a narrow gauge, also the cost of upkeep is very little greater than that of the narrow gauge and the transportation possi- bilities very much greater.

We must therefore consider that the logical development of trans- portation facilities for Panama must include first of all the construction of an adequate system of heavy traffic highways and a series of lighter branch roads serving the various communities tributary to the main road. The highway is the uni- versal traffic way and it appears that it is the logical choice of trans- portation systems for the Rotary Club. The emblem of the club, a wheel, apparently indicates the closeness of our interest in such a matter.

The writer will therefore confine his attention to the good roads idea, neglecting for the moment water transportation, which will automati- cally receive its impetus and timely development following as a direct result of the proper encouragement of good roads. The railroads will await the economic demand for their construction which is not now [existent].

Proposes Good Roads System For Panama

Happily we have as a nucleus for a general road system for the Re- public the system of military roads which Colonel Riche has proposed for the military protection of the Panama Canal, preliminary surveys of which are now in progress. Un- fortunately, however, it will require some years for the complete de- velopment of this project as surveys must first be completed, estimates prepared and the necessary appro- priations made by the Congress of the United States; all of which will take considerable time. It is also very likely that a great deal of the favor with which Congress will lis- ten to the plan for these roads will depend on the attitude assumed by the citizens of Panama on the mat- ter of their own share of the good roads project; since the interest of Congress would naturally be in- creased by an evidenced desire to improve the general road scheme covering the remainder of the Re- public. It is believed that the adop- tion by Panama of a strong road plan and the prompt execution of such plans would do more than any other one thing to help the develop- ment of the scheme of military roads as fathered by Colonel Riche.

The writer believes, therefore, that the time is now opportune for such a comprehensive program of development and the taking of steps toward initiating the work as des- cribed more in detail below.

The writer has indicated on the large wall map the approximate lo- cation of the system of proposed military roads which would gridiron the territory for a distance of about 10 miles on either side of the Canal. Now starting from the terminus of the military road at Chame, it is proposed that the Panamanian gov- ernment locate a main highway, or Camino Real, which would run west through the provinces of Cocle and Veraguas, with a long branch in the province of Los Santos and termi- nating at David, from which point another branch would run across the divide to the Chiriqui Lagoon into the province of Bocas del Toro. Such a road would touch at all of the important cities in the Republic, such as Anton, Penonomé, Los San- tos, Las Tablas, Las Palmas, San- tiago, Tole and David and in addi- tion would effect a connection be- tween all of the important places which by means of comparatively short branch roads to the coast would offer the products of a very extensive tract of country imme- diate access to ocean transportation. It is assumed that this trunk line as proposed would total 230 miles; [...] built of heavy concrete [...] as described more in [...] In addition to this [...] recommended approximate- ly 100 miles of concrete branch roads. It is proposed that all such trunk and main branch lines should be built by the National Govern- ment and that the tributaries of these roads comprising many miles of macadam roads should be under the provisions of law No. 10 which provides in detail for the construc- tion of roads in the various Districts.

The writer has noted with great interest the provisions of Law No. 10 and Executive Decree No. 8 and believes that they form the proper start for a real development of local roads, which if tied in with the pro- posed military road scheme of the United States government and the proposed National roads would form a wonderfully efficient system of national highways for this re- public, unsurpassed by anything of their kind in Latin America. With the road system proposed, it would be easily possible for one to go from Panama to David in one day, as the distance by road would be approxi- mately 250 miles, and a five ton mo- tor truck could make the one way trip in two days or probably less by traveling at night. The stimulation that would be given to commerce by such transportation facilities would be very great and the resulting ef- fect on the business of the Repub- lic would be immediately noticed.

From the standpoint of social in- tercourse such a highway would be of great value. It would further provide great inducement for tour- ists who will undoubtedly be com- ing to this country in increasing numbers to visit the interior of the Republic. It is a known fact that a very large part of the development of California is due to the money that has been brought into the State by visiting tourists, who first came because of the attractions of cli- mate and the motoring possibili- ties afforded by California's wonder- ful system of roads and incidentally they found that the state afforded very good investment for their sur- plus capital. There is no question but what similar results would be obtained from the opening up of a good road system in this country. We all know that the climate is good and we heard at the last Ro- tary Club meeting Dr. James' state- ment that it is unsurpassed for those suffering from kidney diseases.

It is a known fact that a very large part of the development of California is due to the money that has been brought into the state by visiting tourists, who first came be- cause of the attractions of climate and the motoring possibilities af- forded by California's wonderful system of roads and incidentally they found that the state afforded very good investment for their sur- plus capital. There is no question but what similar results would be obtained from the opening up of a good road system in this country. We all know that the climate is good and we heard at the last Ro- tary Club meeting Dr. James' state- ment that it is unsurpassed for those suffering from kidney dis- eases.

Estimated Cost of Developments Proposed.

A highway such as is proposed herein should be designed to car- ry five motor trucks of at least five tons capacity and should be wide enough to permit passing of two such vehicles at speed. Long ex- perience in the States has shown that concrete is the proper mater- ial for this class of traffic as the old well built macadam roads have rapidly gone to pieces under this traffic. The writer would there- fore propose that the ideal road or "Camino Real" should be of con- crete from 8" to 12½" thick, depend- ing on the sub-surface, and cover- ed with a light coat of asphalt. A right of way of about 35' would be required, the concrete paving to run about 20' wide with macadam shoulders 8" deep and at least 3' wide on either side of the concrete. Below is given a detailed estimate of the cost per mile of such a road.

In this estimate the prices of ma- terials and labor are those quoted for Chicago in June 1916. The cost of the items "grading," "bridges and culverts," used in the estimate are the average estimated cost per mile on 25 Federal-aid road pro- jects approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. These projects are scattered through several states, in and east of the Mississippi Valley, and presumably represent a fair average.

Estimated Cost of One Mile of High- way Designed for the Use of Five Tons Motor Trucks.

Paved roadway 20 feet wide with 8in. macadam shoulders 3 feet wide. Plain two-course concrete 12½ ins. thick with bituminous carpet coat.

Real estate, right of way $	50.00
Advertising, printing and legal expenses	100.00
Grading	2,500.00
Bridges and Culverts	800.00
Minor drainage	200.00
Concrete base, 1:3:7, 10½ in. thick—3,422 cu. yd. at $6.50	22,243.00
Concrete surface, 1:2:4, 2 in thick—662 cu. yd. at $8.50	5,542.00
Bituminous carpet 11,733 sq. yd. at 20 cts.	2,347.00
Macadam shoulders, 8 in. thick 3,520 sq. yd. at $1	3,520.00
Forms for concrete	300.00
Engineering and inspec- tion 4 per cent.	1,677.00
Administration, 2½%	892.00
Sundries	[illegible]
Total cost per mile	$60,171.00

The above figure of over $60,000 per mile represents the cost of the highest class of construction, under expensive labor conditions in the States. It is therefore probable that an entirely satisfactory road could be built here for between $[illegible] and $[illegible] per mile or an average of say, $[illegible] per mile for the main trunk line system. The cost of the road system as proposed would be as follows:

230 miles main trunk line at $[illegible]	$7,[illegible]
100 miles main feeders at $[illegible]	2,000,000
Total	$[illegible]

The yearly charges on such a road system would be on the basis of 6% interest and a sinking fund to retire the bonds in 25 years

Interest per year	[illegible]
Sinking fund	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The above figures have been esti- mated conservatively and it is en- tirely probable that they can be considerably reduced. The cost of maintenance would be extremely small particularly during the first five or six years, a figure of $[illegible] per mile per year or $[illegible] total yearly being a safe average over the 25 year period estimated. The pay- ment of interest charges would na- turally be borne by the National Treasury. It is probable that some arrangement could be made, such as a special tax on automobiles and trucks, which would greatly help in defraying interest and maintenance charges, particularly after the roads had been in commission for say five years.

Preliminary Developments

The above building program is more comprehensive than would be needed for starting. The writer would, therefore, propose for initial development the section of the highway between Anton, Penonomé and Santiago and the branch connection from La Divisa to Las Tablas. This section would embrace 50 miles of the final high- way trunk line between Anton and Santiago and 50 miles of the light- er road, the former at a cost of $[illegible] per mile and the later at $[illegible] per mile making a total initial investment of $[illegible]. On this investment the annual charges for interest and sinking fund would be about $[illegible].

The results of the completion of this section of the road would be to open up one of the best agricul- tural sections in the Republic and immediately relieve the food situa- tion in Panama. This road section which would connect up all of the good coastwise ports west of Cape Mala and greatly stimulate ocean transportation between those ports and Panama, does not need to wait on the completion of the United States military good road system for an entrance to Panama. By the time the work on this section of the road would be complete, the military road system adjacent to Panama would undoubtedly be well under way and in a short time thereafter the road could be linked up to Panama, then construction work could be continued on West to David and Bocas. This would mean that it would then be neces- sary to float a second bond issue to cover the remaining sections of the work, but by so doing interest and sinking fund charges of over a $1,000,000 could be saved.

In connection with a considera- tion of such highways it is at once noted that practically all of the traffic in or out of Panama has to pass through the narrow "Bottle Neck" of Calidonia road and Cal- idonia Bridge, so before any great increase in traffic could be effected steps should be taken to improve this main artery both by the con- struction of an adequate bridge or viaduct over the railroad and by the paving of Calidonia road. The only alternative outlets are through the road passing the Tivoli to connect with the Corozal road and the very crooked and poorly paved N[...] Avenue, both of which streets would probably carry but a small percentage of such traffic.

Suggested Program for the Rotary Club.

The Rotary Club from its disin- terested and non-partisan stand- point is in a position to render a signal service to the Republic by taking an active interest in the pro- posed plans for national roads and for the military road system.

The writer would, therefore, sug- gest that committees be appointed to give detailed study to all phases of the subject and to co-operate in every way possible with the gov- ernment officials of Panama and the Canal Zone to the end that the enthusiastic and undivided support of the public in general will be sec- ured for the proposed road devel- opments.

E. A. GRAHAM,
Asst Gen'l Manager and
Chie fEngineer.
Chief Engineer.

THE VALBANERA REPORTED LOST

No News of Fate of 300 Pas- sengers and Crew Has Been Received

(By the Associated Press)

Key West, Fla., Sept. 19.—The Spanish steamer Valbanera, bound from Spain to Havana, which has been missing since the hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico on Tuesday, September 9, is reported to have sunk af- ter grounding in the quicksands at Half Moon Key, according to a message received here tonight.

The fate of the passengers, who are said to number 300, be- sides the crew, has not been learned.

Swiss Undecided About the League

(By the Associated Press)

Berne, Sept 29 The Com- mittee of the National Council to which had been referred the question of Switzerland's entry into the Confederation of the League of Nations decided 14 against 10 in favor of post- poning the consideration of the question for the present.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE re- moves the cause. Used the world over [...] in one day. The signa- ture of E. W. GROVE is on each box. [Manufactured] by the PARIS MEDI- CINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

SENATORS SPEAK AGAINST LEAGUE AND PEACE PACT

Wadsworth, Republican, of New York, Opposes Ratification of Covenant

NELSON FAVORS ARTICLE TEN

Against Reservation Regarding Clause Requesting Protec- tion of Small Nations

UNITED STATES HAS A DUTY

Participated in Birth of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, Must See That They Continue to Live

Washington, D. C., Sept 19. Senator Wadsworth of New York, Republican, speaking in the Senate to-day, vigorously opposed the League of Nations. He said that the question of ratifying the Peace Treaty with the League of Nations "is bigger than any man, bigger than any part, but not bigger than the United States Government. Anything that is bigger than the government is bigger than the peo- ple, and to that doctrine of Pres- dent Wilson I cannot subscribe." He pointed out what he regarded as the dangerous policy of the gov- ernment in attempting to settle the world's affairs.

Referring to the Poles fighting on three fronts, the presence of the Rumanians in Hungary, and the oc- cupation of Fiume, he said: "This re-organization is not going on with the smoothness we could desire, and it should give us food for thought."

Senator Nelson of Minnesota, Republican announced that while he should support three of the re- servations presented by the Foreign Affairs Committee he could not vote for that dealing with Article Ten as presented by Senator Lodge, and urged that this reservation be modified.

He asserted that the committee's reservation on Article Ten, by its disavowal, throws overboard and scatters to the four winds the whole moral weight and influence of the United States. Mr. Nelson suggested that the reservations be modified to insure the moral sup- port of the United States, with- holding to Congress the power to declare war in the defence of the new nations.

"Having participated in giving birth to the newly formed indepen- dent nations of Poland and Czecho- Slovakia," Senator Nelson declared, "it was the duty of the United States government, at least by its moral strength, to see to it that they continue to live."

SECRET MISSION OF HUN MINISTER

(By the Associated Press)

Buenos Aires, Sept 19 — Count Von Dem Busche Haddenhausen, former assistant secretary of the Foreign Ministry in Berlin, and re- cently appointed German Minister to Argentine, has departed for Southern Brazil, where a large German colony is established.

His mission has not been an- nounced.

FIRST STEP TOWARD HUN SOCIALIZATION

Berlin, Sept. 19.—Several of the Social Democratic meetings held in Greater Berlin on Thursday pass- ed resolutions endorsing the pro- posed system of Workers and Eco- nomic Councils, as the first step toward socialization. The speakers all condemned the Soviet system.

SPANISH WORKERS TO AMALGAMATE

Madrid, Sept. 19.—The Assembly of the General Union of Working- men has commenced its sittings. Its purpose is to study the means for bringing about a union of all workingmen of Spain.

State of Siege on at Moscow

(By the Associated Press)

Helsingfors, Sept. 19 — The Pravda of Petrograd publishes a proclamation of the Soviet government announcing that a state of siege will be proclaim- ed in Moscow, as a consequence of General Mamontoff's caval- ry operations at the rear of the Red Army.

FRENCH TRAITOR GIVEN REPRIEVE AT LAST MOMENT

Request to Face Fellow-Con- spirator Granted by Mili- tary Court

Paris, Sept 19. The execution of Pierre Lenoir, who was found guilty of the charge of communi- cating military intelligence to the enemy, and which was set for this morning, has been postponed.

Early this morning Lenoir de- manded that his request that he be confronted with Caillaux be com- municated to the under-secretary of military justice. The demand was granted, and the postpone- ment of his execution followed.

The decision to postpone Le- noir's execution was reached at 5.45 in the morning. The military justice authorities, the lawyers and the chaplain went to Lenoir's cell at 6.30 and found the condemned man most calm.

Lenoir said: "My father taught me not to fear death and I shall die courageously. I love France and never betrayed my country."

When asked if there was any communication he wished to make, he said: "At the moment of my death, I repeat that I have always vainly asked to be confronted with Caillaux." He then argued with re- gard to the action of the judges in sending Caillaux before the high court and showed that their cases were connected. When the order postponing the execution was re- ceived, two hours later, Lenoir ex- claimed: "Before God and man I swear that I am no traitor."

CRIME RAMPANT IN BARCELONA

Government Witness Against Socialists Riddled With Bullets

Madrid, Sept 19. At the Cabinet council held today, the Minister of Government announced that the sit- uation in Barcelona was becoming worse. He said that at 4 o'clock yesterday evening several unknown men murdered Eduardo Farres, riddling him with bullets.

Farres was a lather by trade and was threatened with death for hav- ing given testimony in the recent trial of several Socialists, whose accomplices have been ordered ar- rested. Up to the present the po- lice authorities have no clew to the identity of the murderers.

The Minister said that it would be necessary for the government to adopt rigorous measures to restore order.

First Cargo From Germany

(By the Associated Press)

New York, Sept 19 — Laden with 250 tons of toys, glass- ware, and sugarbeet seeds, the steamship Amen arrived from Hamburg with the first cargo from Germany since the war.

THE EVACUATION OF ARCHANGEL

British Troops in High Spirits Over Prospects of Return- ing Home

(By the Associated Press)

(Archangel, Sept 19. The eva- cuation of this sector is proceeding as smoothly as is consistent with the formidable difficulties, includ- ing the shortage of shipping. Be- sides the soldiers, thousands of civilians are leaving Archangel.

Small raids are being carried out against the enemy for the purpose of screening the movements of the troops, and to keep the Bolsheviki guessing.

The British troops are in high spirits over the prospects of re- turning home.

EXPLOSION ON AN ITALIAN BARK

(By the Associated Press)

Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 19.—Yes- terday the Italian bark [...] of Na- ples bound from Gulfport, [...] to [...] blew up at a point outside of Mobile Bar according to the statements made by the survivors. Four of the crew are missing.

Dayton, Sept 19. Aviator Ma- jor Schroeder, who recently made a world's altitude record, again broke his record several days ago, attaining a height of 29,000 feet, ac- cording to an official statement made last night.

D'ANNUNZIO AND HIS TROOPS ARE STILL IN FIUME

General Badoglio's Time Limit For Their Return Expired Thursday

NITTI MAKES A STATEMENT

Italian Premier Says That Na- tion Must Keep Faith With Allies

SHOWS GOOD SPIRIT OF ITALY

Contradicts Rumor That Govern- ment Looks With Friendly Eyes on Action of Poet

(By the Associated Press)

Rome, Sept. 19. The situation in Fiume Wednesday was unchang- ed, according to semi-official ad- vices. D'Annunzio's forces are still holding the town.

General Badoglio has issued a proclamation to the troops accom- panying D'Annunzio, reminding them that the time limit for their return to the Armistice Zone ex- pired Thursday.

Premier Nitti answering an inter- pellation of the incidents at Fiume, in the Chamber of Deputies yester- day, said that he had nothing to add to the communications given out, but wished to explain why his language was rather strong in his previous statement regarding the affair.

The Premier declared that he saw the necessity to convince the allies of Italy of the good faith of the Italian government, and destroy the suspicion that there had been some connivance between it and the raid- ers.

Premier Nitti said: "There are duties of uprightness and loyalty between governments in which we must not fail," and added that he was most anxious to absolutely con- tradict the rumors that the Italian government had not looked with unfavorable eyes on the entry into Fiume of the irregular troops under D'Annunzio.

SUPREME COUNCIL HEAR REPORT ON POLISH PACT.

(By the Associated Press)

Paris, Sept 19. The Supreme Council met today, after the repre- sentation of the Bulgarian Peace Treaty and heard the report of the commission appointed to draft the treaty between the allies and Po- land concerning the future status of Galicia. The council also discussed the question of coal supplies for Austria.

NEWSPAPERS OF LONDON SILENT

Wilson's Statement Regarding Ireland and League Caused No Comment

London, Sept. 19. — President Wilson's statement regarding Ire- land's position under the League of Nations has not attracted great at- tention in London.

The repetition of Wilson's state- ment in San Francisco with the America press comment was print- ed by some newspapers, but edi- torial silence is unbroken.

BISHOP NUSSBAUM SAFE IN BALTIMORE.

(By the Associated Press)

Corpus Christi, Tex. Sept. 19.— Bishop Paul J Nussbaum of Corpus Christi, has been identified among the dead. He served as a mission- ary in Buenos Aires and other points of Argentine.

Baltimore, Sept. 19. —Bishop Nuss- baum arrived here safely from New Orleans.

FRENCH UPPER HOUSE AGAINST SUFFRAGE

(By the Associated Press)

Paris, Sept. 19. — The electoral committee of the Senate has decid- ed to report unfavorably on the Chamber of Deputies measure which would give suffrage to women.

MEXICAN CONSUL AFTER LYNCHING EVIDENCE

Mexico City, Sept 19. The for- eign office has announced that the Mexican consul at Denver has been instructed to obtain all facts in connection with the hanging of two Mexicans in Pueblo with a view to a possible formal protest to the United States government.

FIRST TRAINING SHOWS AMERICANS UNTAUGHT IN MODERN WAR METHODS

"AVERAGE AMERICANS IN OLIVE DRAB"---By LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROOSEVELT

Doughboy's Love for Children Quick to Assert Itself—Lack of Common Tongue No Bar to Quick Friendship With French Youngsters.

EARLY DAYS ABOARD

Difficulties With Foreign Money, With Those Seeking Yankee Husbands, Even Champagne Within Reach of All, Fail to Disturb Harmony.

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Lieutenant-Colonel in the American Expeditionary Force and at the Close of the War Commanding the Twenty-sixth Infantry.

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CHAPTER III

(Continued)

The French town major with whom we dwelt was an old fellow, a veteran of the war of 1870. He had an enormous white mustache. He snorted like a buffalo and the one word that I always understood was parliament," which he constantly used.

The training area was composed of a number of towns from 150 to 500 civilian population. We ran from village to village in automobiles, surprised and appalled by the number of men that the French military were able to put in each.

These small French villages in the north of France resemble nothing that we have in our country. They are charming and picturesque, but various features are lacking which to the well-ordered Saxon mind cause pain. To begin with there is no system of plumbing. The village gets all its water supply from the public fountains. This naturally makes a bath an almost unknown luxury. Many times I have been asked by the French peasants why I wanted a bath and should it be winter was I not afraid I would be taken sick if I took one. Around these public fountains the village life centers. There the chattering groups of women and girls are always congregating. There the gossip of the countryside originates and runs its course. There is rarely electric light in the small towns and enormous manure piles are in front of each house and in the street. The houses themselves are a combination affair, barn and house under the same roof. The other features that are always present are the church and cafe. Even in the smallest town there are generally charming chapels. The cafes are where the opinions of the French nation are formed.

The peasants who live in these villages have an immemorial custom behind them in most of their actions. They have the careful attitude of an old people, very difficult for our young and wasteful nation to understand. Each stray bit of wood, each old piece of iron is saved and laid aside for future use. No great wasteful fires roar on the hearth, but rather a few fagots carefully measured to do just what is intended for them.

Polite, But Unbelieving

The families have lived on the same spot for generations. Their roots are very firmly in the ground.

Individually they are a curious combination of simplicity and shrewdness. One old woman with whom my brother Archie was billeted in the town of Bovolles became quite a friend of ours. We used to sit together in the evening sitting by the great fireplace, in which a little bit of fire would be burning. She had never in her life been further than six or eight miles from the village of Bovolles. To her Paris was as unreal as Calchis or Babylon to us. She, in common with her country folk, looked forward to the arrival of the American army much the way we would look forward to the arrival of the Hottentots. In fact, when she heard we were coming to the village she at first decided to run away. To her the United States was a wilderness inhabited by Indians and cowboys. We told her about New York city and Chicago. We told her that New York was larger than Paris and that no one of us had ever shot a bear there and no Indians roamed around people on the street. We explained to her that if you took all the houses in the village and placed them one on top of another they would not stand as high as some of our buildings. As a result, she felt to us much as the contemporaries of Marco Polo felt toward him. We were amiable story-tellers and that was all.

Once I introduced a French officer to the fact that Colonel Donovan, of the 165th Infantry. In the course of my introduction I mentioned the fact that Colonel Donovan came from Buffalo. After Donovan had gone the Frenchman remarked to me, "Buffalo is very wild, is it not?" I answered him carelessly, "Not very." He explained, "But it is the place where you hunt that great animal, is it not?"

Something that struck me forcibly was the total lack of roving desire among the peasants. Where they had been born there they desired to live and die. This you could see in the polu in the trenches, whose idea always is to return home again to the house where he was born.

There is also a very real democracy in the French army. This should be borne in mind by all those who go about talking of the military aristocracy which would be built up by universal service in this country. In France I have seen sons of the most prominent families, the descendants of the old Charte nobleese, as privates or non-commissioned officers. I also have seen in the Little French villages a high officer of the French army returning to his family for his leave and that family be the humblest of peasants, living in a [illegible] of two rooms. I have dined with a general, been introduced by him to the remainder of his family and found them privates and non-commissioned officers.

The Chasseurs Alpins

The French sent to the Gondecourt area a division of the "Chasseurs Alpins" to help train us. The chasseurs are a separate unit from the French infantry and have their own particular customs. To begin with their military organization is slightly different, in that they do not have regiments and the battalion forms the unit. Their uniforms are dark blue with silver buttons and they do not wear the ordinary French cap, but have a dark blue cloth vorst, or tam-o'-shanter, with an Alpin horn embroidered in silver as insignia. The corps is an old one and has many traditions. Their pride is to consider themselves as quite apart from the infantry, indeed, they feel highly insulted if you confuse the two although, to all intents and purposes, their work is identical. They have songs of their own, some of them very uncomplimentary to the infantry, and highly seasoned according to our American ideas. They have a custom when marching on parade of keeping a step about double the time of the ordinary slow step. Their bugle corps, which they have instead of our regimental brass bands, are very snappy and effective, and the men have a trick of waving their bugles in unison before they strike a note which is very effective. They have no drums. These quaint, squat, swarthy dark-haired fellows were billeted all around our area.

The billeting party after working very hard and accomplishing very little, dissolved the area up as the French suggested. In advance of the remainder of our troops the battalion of the Sixteenth Infantry which paraded in Paris on the Fourth of July, arrived. We were all down at the train to meet them as was a battalion of the Chasseurs Alpins. They came in the ordinary day coaches used in France. I remember hearing an officer say that those were hard on the men. It was the last time that I ever saw our troops travel in anything but boxcars, and was done. I think as a special compliment by the French government.

A couple of days afterward came the 14th of July. The French had a parade and our troops took part in it. The French troops came first, past the reviewing officers, who were both French and American.

The infantry of each battalion passed first, bayonets glittering, ones smartly dressed, following them in turn the machine-gun companies, or "Jakass batteries," as they were called by our men, the mules finely curry-combed and the harness shining. Their bands, with no brass trimmings, played snappy. Altogether they gave an appearance of confident efficiency. Then came our troops in columns of squads. What held good in Paris still held good, our splendidly trained little army did not dare trust itself to face up platoon front.

CHAPTER IV

Training in France

I wish myself could talk to myself a year ago.
I could tell me a lot that would save me a lot on the things that I ought to know.
When I think o that ignorant barrack bird it almost makes me cry."

—Kipling.

A DAY or two after the 14th of July review the rest of the troops arrived and my personal fortune hung in the balance as I was still unattached. Col Duncan, afterward Major General Duncan, commander of the Seventy-seventh and Eighty-second Divisions, was then commanding the Twenty-sixth Infantry. One of his majors had turned out to be incompetent. He came to General Siebert and asked if he had an extra major to whom he could give a tryout.

"Yes," replied General Siebert.

"Why not try Roosevelt?"

"Send him along and I will see what he's good for," was Duncan's reply.

I went that day, took command of my battalion the day after and never left the Twenty-sixth Infantry, except when wounded until just before coming back to the States years after the war.

Most of the Twenty-sixth Infantry was billeted in a town called Domaines one of the largest in the area. By it flowed a good-sized stream, a convenient bathtub for officers and men alike. We started at once cleaning up places for the company kitchens, getting the billets as comfortable as possible and erecting stoves on drill grounds.

The men, who up to this time had been bewildered by the rapid changes, now began to find themselves and make up to the French inhabitants. I have seen time and time again a group composed of two or three poilus and two or three doughboys wandering down the street arm in arm, all talking at once, neither nationality understanding the other and all having a splendid time. The Americans love for children asserted itself and the men made fast friends with such youngsters as there were. It is a sad fact that there are very few children in northern France. In the evenings after drill was over the men would sit in groups with the women and children, talking and laughing. Sometimes some particularly ambitious soldier would get a French dictionary and laboriously endeavor to pick out word by word, various sentences. Others, feeling that the French had better learn our language rather than we learn theirs, endeavored to instruct their new friends in English.

About this time that national institution of France, the ordinance, was introduced to our men. The two types, "vin blanc," white wine and "vin rouge," red wine, were immediately christened "vin blink" and "vin rough." The fact that this wine could be bought for a very small amount caused much interest. Champagne also came well within the reach of every one's purse. Most of the men champagne up to this time, had been something they read about, and was connected in their minds with Broadway and plutocrats. It represented to them untold wealth completely surrounded by stage beauties. Here all of a sudden, they found champagne something which could be bought by the poorest buck private. This in some cases, had a temporarily disastrous effect, for under circumstances such as these a number of men might naturally feel that they should lay in a sufficient supply of champagne to last them in memory, if nothing else, through the rest of their lives.

I remember particularly one of my men who dined almost exclusively on champagne one evening and returned to his company with his sense of humor perhaps slightly distorted and his common sense entirely lacking. The company commander, Captain Arnold of whom I spoke before, was standing in front of the hotel when this man appeared with his rifle on his shoulder saluted in the most correct military manner and said, "I desire the company commander's permission to shoot Private So-and-So, who has made some very insulting remarks concerning the town in which I was in the United States."

Little Trouble Results

Trouble of all sorts, however, was very small considering the circumstances and decreased with every month the troops were in France. We always found that the new men who arrived for replacements were the ones who were most likely to overstep the bounds, and with them it was generally the novelty rather than anything else.

Then came the question of French money. We were all paid in francs. To begin with our soldiers received eight or ten times as much pay as the average French soldiers. This put them in the position of bloated plutocrats. Then, too, none of us had very much idea of what French money meant. Since the war the paper of which French money was made had been of very inferior quality, and I know personally felt that when I could get anything concrete, such as a meal dinner, in exchange for these very disagreeable bits of paper, I had made a real bargain. The soldiers, I am sure, were of the same opinion. Prices tripled wherever we were in France. Indeed, I doubt if in all their existence the little villages in our training area had ever had a tenth part of the money in circulation that appeared just after payday for the troops.

Of course, the French overcharged our men. It's human nature to take as much as you can get, and the French are human. One should remember in blaming them for this that our troops before sailing for France were overcharged by people in this country. When the doughboy wanted eggs, for instance, he wanted them badly, and that was all there was to it. In every company there was generally one good "crap shooter." What the French did not get he got and, contrary to the usual theory of gamblers' money, he usually saved it. One of the trials of an officer is the men's money. Before action, before any move, the men who have any money always come to their C O and ask him to keep it for them. I remember on one occasion a sergeant came to me and asked me to keep two or three thousand francs for him. I did. Next day he was A W O L. He had not wanted to keep the money for fear of spending it if he got down. When he came back I had him by court-martial, reduced him to the ranks and gave him back his money.

During the twenty months that I spent in Europe I was serving with troops virtually the entire time, commanding them in villages all through the north of France, through Luxembourg and Germany, and in all that period I never had one complaint from the inhabitants concerning the treatment by our men of either women or children. When we went into conquered territory we did not even consider it necessary to speak to the men on this point and our confidence was justified. Occasionally a deputation of men and women would call on me and ask if Private "So-and-So" were really a millionaire in America, as he had said, because if so they thought it would be a good thing for him to marry their daughter. This would, however, generally smooth itself out, as Private "So-and-So", as a rule, had no intention of marrying their daughter and they had no intention of letting her marry him when they found out that the statement concerning his family estates in America were, to put it mildly, highly colored. Oddly enough, this is not as queer as one might think. The company cook in one of the companies of our battalion inherited while in Europe, about $500,000. It never bothered him from any standpoint. He still remained as cook and cooked as well as ever.

Training Routine

The average day's training was [illegible] about as follows: First call somewhere near 6 o'clock, an hour for breakfast and policing. After that the troops marched out to some drill ground, where they maneuvered all day, taking their lunch there and returning late in the afternoon. Formal retreat was then held, then supper and by 10 o'clock taps sounded. The American troops experienced a certain amount of difficulty in fixing on satisfactory meeting grounds with the corresponding French units with whom they were training. Our battalion, however, was fortunate, but another battalion of our regiment had at periods to turn out before daylight in order to make the march necessary to make connections.

This battalion during the early part of our training was billeted in the same town. One day their first call sounded at somewhere around 4:15. A guet sergeant, Murphy by name, an old-timer who had been in the army twenty-four years, had his platoon all in one billet. He heard the first call, did not realize that it was not for him and turned his platoon out. By the time he had the platoon filing out he discovered his mistake. At the same time he noticed that one of the men had not turned out. Murphy was a strict disciplinarian and he took a squad from the platoon and went in to find the man. The man explained that this was not the correct call, sergeant Murphy said that that made no difference, that when a platoon was formed the place for every man was with the platoon, and, to the delight of the platoon and particularly the squad which assisted him, escorted the recalcitrant sleeper out and dropped him in the stream.

Sergeant Murphy was the type of man who is always an asset to a command. On the way to Europe he had been in charge of the kitchens on board the transport and there had earned himself the name of "Spuds Murphy." He was always faithful to whatever job he was detailed. When things were breaking badly he could always be depended on to cheer the men up by joking with them. He was an old fellow, gent and gray, and he was physically unable to stand a lot of the racket, so I used to order him to stay behind with the kitchens, when we went into action. One night when the troops were moving up to the front line I was standing by the side of the road checking off the platoons as they passed. I thought I recognized one figure silhouetted against the gray sky. A moment later I was positive when I heard, "Sure and if you feel that way about the Gairmans there is as good as beat."

"Sergeant Murphy?"

"Sor-r-?"

"What are you doing here? Didn't I tell you to stay with the kitchens?"

"But I didn't be thinkin' the major would be wantin' me to stay coffee coolin' all the time, so I just come up for a little visit with the men."

THE actual training consisted of practice with the hand-grenade, rifle-grenade, automatic rifle, rifle, bayonet and trench digging. We had a certain amount of difficulty merging the troops in with the French. It was really hard for men who do not speak the same language to get anywhere. In addition to this the French temperament is so different from ours. They always felt that much could be learned by our troops watching theirs. But the soldier doesn't learn by watching. His eye doesn't teach his muscles service. The way to train men is by physical exercise and explanation, not by simply watching others train.

At one time an artillery demonstration was scheduled. In it we were to see a rolling barrage illustrated and also destructive fire. The men paid no attention at all to the bombardment. A company commander described to me how the men lay down and rested when they got to the maneuvers ground.

"Whaz Bill, hear that boy," casually remarked one when the first shell went over. "What was it you said?"

An interesting comment on our military establishment is to realize that on our arrival in France there was no one with the command who had ever shot an automatic rifle, thrown a hand-grenade, shot a rifle-grenade, used a trench mortar or a 37 milimeter gun. These were all modern methods of waging warfare, yet none of our military had been trained to the least degree in any of them. To all of us they were absolutely new. The closest any of us came to any previous knowledge was occasional pictures we had seen in the illustrated reviews.

The major of the French battalion with whom we trained was named Menacer. He was a Corsican by birth and looked like a stage pirate. He had a long black beard, sparkling black eyes and a great appearance of ferocity but was as gentle a soul as I have ever known. The topic that interested him above all others was the question of marriage. He was just like a young girl or boy and loved to be teased about it. A very fine fellow called Beauclare assisted him. Beauclare was from the north of France, tall and light-haired, and full of energy. He would strip off his coat, throw grenades with the men and join in the exercises with as much enjoyment as any one.

Soldiers and Gentlemen

One phase of the training which fretted many of us was the good fellowship and parties with the chasseurs. The French were as kind as could be, and I never shall cease to respect the men with whom we trained both as soldiers and gentlemen. We, however, were living by incessant work to overcome the handicap of ignorance with which we had started, while they were out of the line for a rest and naturally wished to enjoy themselves and relax.

At one time we tried attaching noncommissioned officers from the French units to ours. We hoped we could accomplish more this way but it did not work well, however, except in one instance where the American company became so fond of their French "bonsom", that they did their level best to keep him with them for the rest of the war.

Toward the end of the training period before the French left us, we had a sort of official party for both our troops and the French troops. It was held on our drill grounds and every one had chow. The men and officers really enjoyed this affair. Later we gave another party for the French officers, who came and mucked with us. In the athletic sports that afternoon we experienced some difficulty with the middleweight boxing because sergeant Ross, of B company, was so much the best boxer that we could find no one to put up a good fight against him.

Among the other sports was a "salad" race, in which all the contestants take off their shoes, piling them in the center of a circle. They line up around the edges and at the word "go" run forward, try to find their own shoes, put them on and lace them up. The man who first does this wins. Of course, the contestants throw each other's shoes around, which adds to the general mixup, with the usual comic incidents. During the meet a lieutenant rushed up to me, terribly excited, before the tug-of-war was to be staged, explaining that the best men in his company's team for a tug-of-war were just going on guard. I hurried off to try to change this and succeeded in mixing the guard up to such an extent that it took the better part of a day to get it straightened out again.

The French noncoms came over also and dined with our men, and one day all of us went over to the French village and saw their sports, mule races, pole vaulting etc. Their officers' messes are very picturesque. Every action is surrounded by custom. They rise in their snappy blue uniforms and sing songs of previous battles and victories, and drink toasts to long-dead leaders.

The billeting of the men was a problem. As I mentioned before, the constitution of the United States forbids billeting, taking as ground for this action that when soldiers are placed under a private roof constant friction is bound to arise. In Europe the masses of troops were so great and the country so thickly settled that this method of caring for the soldiers was of necessity the only one that could be adopted. In the average French farm the houses have big barns attached to them. In the barn on the ground floor are the pigs, cows and numberless rabbits, also farm implements, wagons and the like. Up a shaky ladder, which had been doing service for generations, is the hayloft.

There, among the hay, the soldiers are billeted and sleep.

When we first came over, according to our best army traditions, cots were brought for the men. We tried to fit these into the barns, but soon found it impossible, and, after we had been there a certain length of time, we turned them all in and they were never again used by the troops. Instead we bought hay from the natives, spread it on the floor of the loft and the men slept on it. This sounds pleasant but it isn't as pleasant as it sounds. It is fairly good in summer, as the weather is warm, the days are long and the barn is generally full of cracks, which let in the air, and you can get along fairly well as to light. When winter comes, however, the barns are freezing cold, and the men, after their hard work in the rain, come back soaking wet. It gets dark early and the sun does not rise until late. On account of the hay the greatest care must be used with lights. Smoking has to be strictly stopped. You have, therefore, at the end of the day tired, wet men, who have nowhere to go except to their billets, and in the billets no light to speak of, very little heat and a strict prohibition against smoking.

The officers, of course, fared better. They slept in the houses and generally got beds. Europeans do not like fresh air. They feel a good deal like the gentleman in Stephen Leacock's story, who said he liked fresh air and believed you should open the windows and get in all you could. Then you should shut the windows and keep it there. It would keep for years.

I have been in many rooms where the windows were nailed shut. The beds also are rather remarkable. They are generally fitted with feather mattresses and feather quilts. Very often they are arranged in a niche in the wall like a closet and have two doors, which the average European, after getting into the bed, closes, thereby rendering it about as airy and well ventilated as a coffin.

I remember my own billet in one of the towns where we stopped. As I was commanding officer, it was one of the best and was reasonably warm. It was warm because the barnyard was next door. Literally in the next room, all that separated me from a cow being a light board door by the side of the bed. The cow was tied to the door. When the cow slept I slept; but if the cow passed a restless night I had all the opportunity I needed to think over my past sins and future plans. In another town an excellent billet was not used by the officers because over the bed were hung photographs of all the various persons who had died in the house, taken while they lay dead in that bed. Human nature is the same the world over and we became very fond of some of the persons with whom we were billeted while others stole everything that was left loose. One heavy old sinner, with whom I lived, quite endeared herself to me by her evident simplicity and her gentleness of manner until I discovered one day that under the aegis of the command officer billeting there, she [illegible] illicitly selling cognac to the

The struggles of certain [illegible] with some of these French [illegible] tants concerning the [illegible] their various company kitche[illegible] billets always amused me. [illegible] member a feud in one [illegible] which was carried on betwe[illegible] little French woman and a ser[illegible] called Murphy. Sergeant Mu[illegible] liked everything spick and [illegible] The French woman had liv[illegible] ber life where things were no[illegible] put it mildly, according to Ser[illegible] Murphy's army-trained idea[illegible] sanitation. The rock that they f[illegible] ally split on was the question [illegible] tin cans, old boxes and eggshells [illegible] front of Sergeant Murphy's ki[illegible] chen. I shall never forget com[illegible] around a corner and seeing Se[illegible] geant Murphy, tall and dignifie[illegible] the French woman small and vol[illegible] uble, facing one another in front of [illegible] his kitchen. She chattering French without a break and he saying with great dignity, "Mam, it is outrageous. It is the third time today that this stuff has been taken away. I shall throw it in your backyard." He did, and next morning the conflict was joined again. Although Murphy kept up the struggle nobly, no impression was made on the French woman.

Woes Of Inhabitants

Most generally, in France, the small French village contains about one battalion of infantry. As a result, the battalion commander is post commander, and to him all the woes of the various inhabitants as well as the troubles of his own troops come. One complaint which filled me with delight was made by a French woman. The basis of the complaint was that my men, by laughing and talking in her barn, prevented her sheep and pigs from getting a proper amount of sleep.

A constantly recurring source of trouble were the rabbits. The rabbits in all French country families are sorts of "Lares and Penates." You find them in hutches around the houses, wandering in the barns, hopping about the kitchens, and, last but by no means least, in savory stews. I don't maintain for a moment that no man ever took a rabbit; I simply maintain that it would be a physical impossibility for these men to have eaten the number of rabbits they were accused of eating. Every little while in each town some peasant would come before me with a complaint, the gist of which was that the men had eaten a dozen or so rabbits. With great dignity I would say that I should have the matter investigated. The man would then suggest that I come and count the rabbits of the village, so that I would know if any were missing. I would explain in my best French that from a long and accurate knowledge of rabbits, gathered through years when, as a boy, I kept them in quantities, counting rabbits one day did not mean that there would be the same number the next day.

Eventually we adopted the scheme of making some officer claim salvage. After this it was smooth sailing for me. I simply would tell the mayor that Lieutenant Barrett will adjust the matter under discussion, and from then on Lieutenant Barrett battled with the aggrieved. He told me once he thought he was going to be murdered by a little woman, who kept an inn, over a log of wood that the men had used for the company kitchen. Several times persons offered to go shares with him on what he was able to get for them from the government.

In this part of France there was quite a little wild life. Sailwinged hawks would be constantly soaring the meadows. Coveys of European partridges were quite plentiful. Among the other birds the magpie and the skylark were the most noticeable, the former ubiquitous with his flamboyant contrast of black and white, the latter a constant source of delight with clear song and graceful spirals. The largest wild animal was the boar. There were quite a number of these throughout the woods. As a rule, they were not large and the meat was, so far as I could find out no attempt made to preserve them. We would scare them up while maneuvering. They are good eating and occasionally we would organize a hunt. The French Daniel Boone, of Bovolles was a delightful old fellow. When going on a hunt he would put on a bright blue coat, a green hat and sling a silver horn over his shoulders, resembling for all the world the huntsman in Sleeping Peter.

First Trip to Trenches

During August a number of the field officers were sent on their first trip to the trenches. I among them. We went by truck to Nancy, a charming little city, known as the Paris of northern France. At that time the Huns had not started their air raids on it, which drove many of the population away and reduced the railroad station to ruins. Round it cling many historic memories, nearby was fought the battle between Charles the Bold of Burgundy, and Louis XI in which Charles was struck its death blow on the hills to the north the kaiser stood at the commencement of this war when the teuton hosts were flowing over France, seemingly irresistably.

(Continued next week)