

WILL HOLD ENEMY

ALLIES ARE CONFIDENT HUNS ARE WEARING THEMSELVES OUT.

WILL THEN CALL ON AMERICA

Yankee Army Not to Be Used Until It Becomes a Powerful Fighting Force—German Resources Already Exhausted, Says War Cabinet.

Ottawa, Ont.—So confident is the entente of its ability to withstand any drive the Germans can launch that it has been decided not to use the American army until it becomes a complete and powerful force, according to a cable summary of operations on the western front received here from the war committee of the British cabinet.

"The position now is," said the summary, "that the Germans, determined to concentrate every available unit on one enormous offensive, are draining their country dry to force a decision before it is too late, while the entente are so confident that, having been given the choice of a small immediate American army for defense or waiting till they are reinforced by a complete, powerful, self supporting American army, they have chosen the latter.

Allies Using Small Forces.

"To the sledge hammer uses of masses of men by the enemy, the allies are opposing the strategy of meeting the blow with the smallest force capable of standing up to the shock while keeping the strongest reserve possible. Troops on the wings are permitted to give ground within limits wherever the enemy has been made to pay a greater price than the ground is worth, the whole aim being to reduce the enemy to such a state of exhaustion that our reserve, at the right moment, can restore the situation."

"In the present operations," the summary adds, "the British army has withstood many times its own weight of enemy masses. It has retired slowly, exacting the fullest price. Meanwhile, Foch holds the bulk of the French in reserve, sending units only to points hard pressed. This strategy has justified itself in that in three weeks it has seen the enemy brought to a standstill without a single strategic objective being fulfilled and with losses as immense that his reserve is in danger of proving inadequate to his policy.

Distrust of Taskmaster.

"The German commander, seeing how nearly he is delivering himself to the allied reserve, has been compelled to accept temporary failure and call a halt. His position is tactically exposed in two dangerous salients on water logged ground. His countrymen are dangerously dissatisfied at the immense price paid for his failure to terminate their sufferings. His allies are on the verge of quarreling, and daily exhibit their growing dislike and distrust of the taskmaster who robs them of their lives and food. "His reserves have nearly reached complete exhaustion. Those of the Franco-British are still in being, while the American preparations develop. The time draws closer when defeat is inevitable. Therefore he must renew the offensive.

"The allies may have complete confidence in the result. For the enemy the issue is a desperate endeavor to avoid defeat; for the allies the issue is only that of victory deferred."

GERMAN VERSION OF EXPLOIT.

Attempt to Minimize Effect of British Rair on Submarine Base.

Amsterdam.—A German version of the sinking of the Vindictive in Ostend harbor, as recounted by an "eye witness," has been received here. "When the bombardment from the sea began," says the account, "ten airplanes appeared over the town, dropping bombs and flaming objects. The Vindictive struck the piles at the extreme end of the jetty and sank. There she may stay as long as she likes, for she does not interfere with us.

"Only the dead were found on board, while not a plank, rail or stairway was left. The whole deck was littered with splinters or wreckage. The wheel on the bridge was smashed and the helmsman lay dead beside it. Here and there were smoldering fires."

Couldn't Join Army.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Richard T. Waters, aged 40 years, of Baltimore, Md., leaped from his room on the 10th floor of a local hotel and was killed. Waters left two notes saying that his health was poor and he was despondent because he could not join the United States army.

Austrian Ruler to Germany.

Amsterdam.—A Vienna dispatch reports that Emperor Charles, who has been on a visit to the Italian front, departed for German great headquarters. He was accompanied by Baron Burián, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, and Field Marshal Arz von Straussenburg, Austrian chief of staff.

Minister to U. S.

London.—The Uruguayan minister at London has been appointed minister to the United States.

BORGLUM ACCUSED IN AIRPLANE DEAL

Sculptor Charged With Criticizing U. S. Board to Help His Own Firm.

SOUGHT TO OUST MEMBERS

Documents Made Public at Washington Barc Alleged Plan to Use President Wilson's Help for Own Ends.

Washington, May 13.—Documents made available from the official files of the government show Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, whose charges against the aircraft program have led to the impending inquiry, as having been connected with negotiations for the establishment of a new aircraft-producing corporation, in which he was to be a silent partner.

Negotiations between Borglum, Hugo Gibson, connected with the British war mission in the United States, and Kenyon Mix of the Dodge Manufacturing company of Wisconsin, began last December, the documents show. A statement by Mix, included in the documents, tells how he withdrew after becoming suspicious of Borglum's activities and reported the affair to Howard Coffin, then head of the aircraft production board.

The documents which have been supplied from the official files of the war department and are now in the hands of senators most intimately connected with the aircraft investigation, declare that Borglum continued his negotiations after President Wilson authorized him to make an inquiry into the aircraft situation.

A summary of the negotiations signed by Henry Harrison Supplee, who acted as consulting engineer for Mix, declares that Borglum was to be represented in the corporation by a Mr. Harris and that Borglum's "sole asset in the transaction was to be, first, his personal friendship and association with President Wilson, whom, he stated, he could do anything he wanted with."

Supplee's statement further declares that Borglum gave him to understand that the personnel of the aircraft board was "highly distasteful to him" and that he proposed to change it "by virtue of his friendship with President Wilson" and asked Supplee to suggest men for the places.

HOOVER HITS HIGH PRICES

Food Administrator for Illinois Gets Order for "Drive" as to Cornmeal, Etc.

Chicago, May 13.—Food Administrator Hoover has ordered a "drive" against the high prices asked for cornmeal, barley flour, oatmeal and other substitutes for wheat flour. He declares flatly that the prices maintained by dealers in these commodities are nothing less than extortion and that there is absolutely no justification for substitutes being higher in price than wheat flour. A telegram ordering the "drive" was received by State Food Administrator Harry A. Wheeler in which Mr. Hoover states that cornmeal, barley flour and other substitutes for wheat should be selling at from 10 to 15 per cent below wheat flour.

Washington, May 13.—Food Administrator Hoover announced on Friday that the price of cornmeal should be 20 per cent below wheat flour or corn flour and barley flour 10 per cent below.

GRAVE TIMES AHEAD: CURZON

British May Have to Give Ground, He Says, but United States Is Relied On.

London, May 13.—Speaking to the Primrose league, Earl Curzon, government leader in the house of lords and member of the British war council, said that grave times were ahead and that the British soldiers might have to give ground. Encouragement was to be found, however, he said, in the unity of command, in America's effort and in the resolute, indomitable spirit of the British people.

SHIP LOSSES CUT IN HALF

Official French Statistics Show That Allies Are Overcoming U-Boat Menace.

Washington, May 13.—Official French statistics on the submarine warfare received here in a dispatch from France show that the total losses of the allied and neutral ships, including accidents at sea, were approximately only one-half as great during April this year as in April, 1917.

Weinberg Trial June 10.

St. Louis, May 13.—Following the plea of not guilty by C. H. Weinberg, head of the disbanded Missouri branch of the German-American Alliance, who is charged with disloyalty, his trial was set for June 10.

Oklahoman Is Painted Red.

Henryetta, Okla., May 13.—A crowd took Chris Wagoner, from the jail, where he was being held on disloyalty charges, stripped him of his clothes, painted his body red and administered 29 lashes.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. KENLY



Brig. Gen. Wm. L. Kenly, who will direct the newly created division of military aeronautics. It will be responsible for the training of aviators and will direct the air forces.

MADE VASSAL OF HUN

ROUMANIA PEACE TREATY ENDS STATE'S INDEPENDENCE.

Provides for Demobilization of Army and the Loss of Part of Dobruja.

Berlin, May 10.—It is officially announced that Emperor William conferred the Iron cross, first class, on Chancellor von Hertling on the occasion of the conclusion of peace with Roumania.

Amsterdam, May 10.—The peace treaty signed by Germany and her allies with Roumania consists of eight clauses. The first restores peace; the second demobilizes the Roumanian army, except ten divisions, two remaining as protection for the frontier of Bessarabia and eight in Moldavia, the total not to exceed 20,000 infantry and 3,200 cavalry.

The third clause separates Dobruja from Roumania and restores to Bulgaria Bulgarian territory which fell to Roumania by the treaty of Bucharest in 1913.

Roumania cedes to the central allies that part of Dobruja north of the new Bulgarian frontier line to the mouth of the Danube. The frontier is rectified in favor of Austria-Hungary.

State property in the land ceded by Roumania passes, without indemnity, to the states which acquire these regions. The inhabitants, however, shall have the right of option and emigration.

The fourth clause deals with indemnities, the signatories of the treaty renouncing any claim to reimbursement for the costs of the war, but specific arrangements are to be made for damages caused by the war.

The fifth clause relates to the evacuation of occupied territories.

BIG WINTER WHEAT CROP

Department of Agriculture Estimates Yield at 572,539,000 Bushels—Increase From April.

Washington, May 10.—One of the three largest wheat crops ever produced in the United States was forecast by the department of agriculture.

Its bulletin estimates the winter wheat crop at 572,539,000 bushels, estimated on conditions existing May 1 and a canvass of the acreage remaining to be harvested.

The largest crop of winter wheat ever grown was 684,000,000 bushels, in 1914. In 1916, 480,553,000 bushels were harvested. Last year the crop amounted to 418,070,000 bushels.

The area of winter wheat remaining to be harvested on May 1 was 36,390,000 acres, or 13.7 per cent less than the acreage planted last autumn.

The condition of the crop was 86.4 per cent of a normal, indicating an acre yield of approximately 15.7 bushels.

Condition and forecast of production by principal states follow:

Ohio—Condition, 83; forecast, 33,492,000 bushels.
Indiana—96 and 47,771,000.
Illinois—92 and 44,129,000.
Missouri—95 and 45,938,000.
Nebraska—82 and 47,884,000.
Kansas—84 and 96,104,000.
Oklahoma—78 and 29,531,000.

Private estimates within the last week had placed the prospective crop at from 600,000,000 to 650,000,000 bushels. Last December the prospective production was placed at 540,000,000 bushels.

Celebrate Century of Peace.

Santiago, Chile, May 10.—The American embassy and the Chilean foreign office exchanged greetings on the completion of 100 years of diplomatic relations between the two republics.

U. S. Cadet Falls to Death.

Fort Worth, Tex., May 13.—Cadet Harry J. Myers of Bucyrus, O., crashed to instant death when he lost control of his plane while making a spinning nose dive from an altitude of 1,600 feet east of Hicks field, near here.

Gen. Mahon to Quit Ireland.

London, May 13.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bryan Mahon, commander in chief of the forces in Ireland, announced publicly on Thursday that he was to leave Ireland. He said he did not know who his successor would be.

LLOYD GEORGE IS VINDICATED

Commons Votes Confidence After Premier Refutes Maurice Charges.

WINS BY VOTE OF 293 TO 106

Says Army Figures Are True—Make End of "Sniping," He Asks, in View of Fact Germans Are to Make Greatest Blow.

London, May 11.—Ex-Premier Asquith's motion for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the charges made by General Maurice against Premier Lloyd George was rejected in the house of commons on Thursday by a vote of 293 to 106. Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Irish unionists, appealed to Mr. Asquith not to proceed with his motion. Sir Edward said that if the veracity of the ministers was not believed in the house there was no longer any possibility of carrying on the government.

Mr. Lloyd George said that if the motion was carried Mr. Asquith would again be responsible for the conduct of the war.

Premier Lloyd George was cheered loudly when he arose to speak. He said he had been treated unfairly. It was the business of General Maurice to come to the cabinet and point out where the ministers had made mistakes, he declared.

Denying that the strength of the British fighting forces had been misrepresented as stated by General Maurice, Mr. Lloyd George asserted the figures which he had given were taken from official records at the war office. Since that time he had made inquiries on this point, he added, and the figures were not inaccurate.

In regard to the comparison between the enemy and the allied forces, the premier added, he was charged with misleading the public, but all the figures on which his statement was based came from General Maurice's department.

Regarding the extension of the British front, the premier went on, General Maurice was at Versailles, but was not in the council chamber. He was in a building outside with others, assisting the council. The extension of the front of General Gough's army the premier declared, was never discussed at that council, and the extension was an accomplished fact before the council met.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Mr. Lloyd George said, was reluctant to extend his line, and so was the war cabinet. The extension, he added, was in response to very great pressure from France.

"Since I have thrown myself into the vigorous prosecution of the war I have been drenched with 'cocon press slop,'" Mr. Lloyd George said. "The 'cocon press' is the Daily News group of newspapers controlled by Quakers, formerly the premier's strongest supporters.

The premier declared such controversies as the present one were distracting and paralyzing.

"I beg that they may come to an end," he added. "National unity and the army are threatened. The Germans are preparing the biggest blow of the war, and I beg and implore that there shall be an end to this sniping."

The suggestion was made by Mr. Asquith that an investigation be made by a no-party committee of five members, which probably would be able to reach a decision that would be respected by the house and the country in two or three days.

"What is the alternative?" he asked.

"Get on with the war!" C. B. Stanton, a labor leader, interrupted. This interjection was greeted with loud cheers.

CONGRESS MAY SIT TILL FALL

Expanding of War Program Requires Additional Legislation—New Revenue Laws Necessary.

Washington, May 11.—The need of legislation, deemed imperative by the treasury department to meet the vast expansion in the nation's war program, put congress face to face today with the prospect of an extended session.

The administration's belief that new revenue measures must be enacted at once to meet unexpected increases in expenses was set forth by Secretary McAdoo in a letter to Senator Simmons of North Carolina, chairman of the senate finance committee. A treasury department statement upon which the amount of additional taxes and bonds needed may be based probably will go to congress in the next two or three days.

Won't Sign Peace Pact.

Amsterdam, May 11.—Queen Marie of Roumania, according to German newspapers, has publicly announced that she will never recognize the peace treaty between Roumania and Germany.

Brings Down Seven Airplanes.

Washington, May 11.—Sergt. Frank L. Baylies of New Bedford, Mass., an American flyer in France, has brought down seven German airplanes within the last two months, said an official dispatch.

CORPORAL A. W. DE VARILA



Corporal A. W. de Varila of Company C, Sixth Field artillery, was the man who fired the first shot from the American lines over to Fritz. Corporal de Varila was sent home to help in the Liberty Loan campaign.

AIR INQUIRY PLANNED

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN ORDERS PROBE OF ALLEGED SCANDAL.

Promises the Senate There Will be No Whitewashing—Attorney General's Statement.

Washington, May 9.—Attorney General Gregory, acting at President Wilson's direction, on Tuesday began planning the investigation of the \$640,000,000 appropriation for the construction of aircraft.

The attorney general said: "The purpose of the investigation will be to determine whether there has been any dishonesty or malversation of any kind.

"In case either is developed, necessary steps to punish the guilty will be taken. The investigation will begin at once and Assistant Attorney General William L. Frierson will be in immediate charge."

At the same time Chairman Chamberlain of the senate military committee proposed it have a thorough inquiry of its own. He promised the senate there would be "no white-washing."

The investigation, Senator Chamberlain announced, would be to determine how and where these immense appropriations were expended, adding that the committee proposed to "put its finger on the men responsible."

STORM KILLS 17 IN 2 STATES

Probably 150 Injured in Iowa and Illinois—Damage Estimated at \$1,000,000.

Chicago, May 13.—With additional reports coming in the death list from the tornado on Thursday in Illinois and Iowa swelled to 17—ten in Iowa and seven in Illinois. As wires are still down in many localities, it is feared that other deaths are still unreported. Probably 150 persons were injured and a rough estimate placed property damage at \$1,000,000.

A list of the afflicted communities, with the number of deaths, is as follows:

Nashua, Ia., 2; Piasfield, Ia., 1; New Hampton, Ia., 3; Calmer, Ia., 4; Toulon, Ill., 2; Franklin, Ill., 3; Elmira, Ill., 2.

With 50 per cent of the telephone and telegraph wires down, southern Michigan also is recovering from one of the worst wind and electrical storms in several years. The storm struck the state shortly after midnight Thursday, sweeping across the southern strip of counties and striking Detroit with its full velocity.

Army Deserters Captured.

Murphysboro, Ill., May 11.—George Walker, twenty-four years old, who was being hunted as a deserter from Camp Taylor, Ky., was captured in the Pine hills of Union county. J. B. Walker, his father, and his mother and three sisters were arrested following the finding of a set of counterfeiter's tools in their house in which young Walker was hiding.

Army Chaplain Sentenced.

Washington, May 13.—Chaplain Franz C. Feinler, who was sent back from France by General Pershing and afterward was stationed in Hawaii, has been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment on charges of disloyalty.

Anxiety Over Aviator.

Honolulu, T. H., May 13.—Anxiety is felt for the safety of Maj. Harold Clark, who started on an interisland trip by airplane. He was heard but not seen in the fog over the island of Hawaii and his motor was skipping.

FATE OF BELGIUM AWAITS NEUTRALS

TITLE OF GERMAN WARNING IF THEY JOIN ALLIES IN WAR.

GIVE AMOUNT OF BOOTY SEIZED

Punishment Inflicted Upon Stricken People Astounding—Children Fined, Churches and Cathedrals Destroyed. Prisoners of War Mistreated.

Washington—German propagandists have flooded Spain with a document printed in Spanish, warning neutral nations of the frightfulness they may expect if they align themselves with the allies in the war. A translation made public by the state department follows:

"Besides an untold amount of war material, captured on the battlefield, the Germans have taken possession of incalculable booty in France and Belgium, including:

"High grade watches, 417; average watches, 5,016; underwear, 18,078; embroideries and women's handkerchiefs, 15,132; umbrellas and parasols, 3,705; silver spoons, 1,876; bottles of champagne, 523,000.

"These figures show a large increase over those of the campaign against France in 1870-71.

"In Belgium, besides many art treasures, they have confiscated old paintings valued at 3,000,000 pesetas.

"Due to the treachery of Cardinal Mercier and other priests, who did their utmost to stir the priests against the good-hearted German soldiers, they were forced to teach a severe lesson to the Belgian and French Catholics.

"Cathedrals destroyed, 4; rendered unserviceable, 8; churches destroyed, 27; rendered unserviceable, 34. Total, 75.

"In Poland also, a large number of churches have been destroyed for military reasons. The figures concerning these have not yet been published.

"As a result of the stupid stubbornness of the Belgian people in continuing the struggle after their bloody and final defeat on the battlefield, the German officers were forced against their will to impose punishments on many rich individuals and wealthy cities.

"This has contributed the following amounts to German treasury:

"Punishments, 87,000,000 pesetas; security, 13,000,500 pesetas; reprisals, 15,750,000 pesetas; forced contributions, 4,320,850 pesetas. Total, 120,071,350 pesetas.

"This amount includes a fine of 15,000 pesetas imposed on the Alstian children who insist on speaking the French language and refuse to study the beautiful German language. The statistics are a most useful warning to neutral countries.

"If there are still any thinking of siding with the allies, let them take warning from the fate of the others."

In connection with claims of the extent of territory occupied by German troops the following foot note appears:

"When it is held that the Germans have occupied no English territory and that on the contrary they have lost all their African colonies amounting to some three million square kilometers, it must be remembered that the English, according to the declaration of their ministers, are not intending to secure any extension of the British empire, that they have entered the struggle with only the aim of helping the Belgians.

"That is to say, the English have practically pledged themselves to return the German colonies after the war in exchange for the evacuation and indemnification of Belgium. The Germans, therefore, are to recover all that they have lost in Africa.

"More than 50,000 British have been made prisoners. Although to these figures the English oppose 124,806 German prisoners taken by them on the western front, it must be remembered the English treat prisoners with notable kindness (blandura notoria), while the regime imposed on the English prisoners by the Germans is one of extreme rigor; so that the Germans, with a small number of prisoners, have secured a much superior moral effect. Besides, to the 2,264 officers and 51,325 soldiers must be added the several thousand English prisoners that have died in consequence of disease, scanty food and other accidents in German concentration camps.

"The figures refer to the total prior to the drive in Picardy and Flanders."

Give Territory for Peace.

Zurich.—The peace treaty just signed by Roumania with the central powers provides for the ceding of southern Dobruja to Bulgaria and the ruling of northern Dobruja by a special joint commission, pending final settlement.

Dobruja is a part of Roumania bounded on the east by the Black sea, and on the north and west by the Danube. It has an area of 4,000 square miles and a population of about 300,000.