

TOTAL OF 18 PERSONS DIE IN CYCLONES

Ten Persons Known to Have Perished in Chickasaw and Winneshiek Counties, Iowa, Thursday.

MANY REPORTED INJURED

Property Loss Will Run Into Hundreds of Thousands—Several Illinois Communities Are Hit.

Chicago, May 11.—With additional reports coming in today the death list in yesterday's tornado in Illinois and Iowa swelled to 18, 11 in Iowa and seven in Illinois. As wires were still down in many localities it was feared that other deaths were 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 follows: Nashua, Ia., three; Plainfield, Ia., one; New Hampton, Ia., three; Calmar, Ia., four; Toulon, Ill., two; Franklin, Ill., three; Elmira, Ill., two.

THE STORM IN IOWA.

Des Moines, Ia., May 11.—Meager reports received over crippled telephone and telegraph wires up to noon Friday showed 10 known dead, with a possibility that at least that many more perished. Scores of injured and property damage of at least \$500,000 in the tornado which swept Chickasaw and Winneshiek counties in northeastern Iowa late Thursday.

Four are known to be dead at New Hampton, Nashua, Ia. First dispatches received from Calmar, received at noon by the United Press, showed four dead at that place, including Mr. and Mrs. Peter Anderson and their grand daughter, Alice Burgeson, and Mrs. Frank Sandager.

The Andersons lived in Calmar. Their house was demolished by the wind. Mrs. Sandager, who lived on a farm near Calmar, was killed when her home was destroyed. Her husband was killed by lightning less than two weeks ago.

The railroad roundhouse at Calmar was destroyed and practically every house in the town damaged.

Chicago, Ill.—At least 13 persons were killed and probably 100 injured in cyclones which swept points in central Illinois and central and northeastern Iowa, yesterday, according to reports early today. Property loss was heavy. The known death toll today was:

New Hampton, Ia., four; Nashua, Ia., two; Franklin, Ill., three; Waverly, Ill., one; Jacksonville, Ill., one; Toulon, Ia., two.

The main part of the storm failed to strike any large city. The cyclone was fringed by high winds, in which Chicago and other large cities which suffered heavy property damage.

At Nashua, Ia., where two were killed, every building in the town was reported damaged. Near Eldridge, Ia., where six were reported killed, a girl was carried 300 feet by the wind and landed unhurt.

A \$50,000 sewage plant at New Hampton, Ia., where four were killed, was wrecked.

One boy drowned at Jacksonville, Ill., when the river overflowed. Mrs. Lucy Hart, aged 70, and her granddaughter, Bessie, were killed in their beds when the chimney crashed through the roof.

New Hampton, Ia., May 11.—A cyclone struck five miles southwest of New Hampton late yesterday and moved northeasterly, spreading death and destruction in its path. About 40 to 50 farmsteads were struck and all or parts of the buildings torn to pieces. Three people were killed and many injured.

The known dead: THEODORE KREIGER, Jr., ALBERT SMITH, MRS. THOMAS DOWD. Much property was also killed. Many farms suffered a total destruction of buildings, trees, etc. Bridges over streams were blown out and wires are badly down.

The cyclone took a path about two miles wide, striking only the south side of New Hampton, where smaller buildings were destroyed and roofs torn off houses. The city sewage disposal tank was destroyed.

The storm then went east from New Hampton, destroying hundreds of buildings as its path and uprooting and twisting trees. Three school houses were totally destroyed. Debris was carried for many miles. Hundreds of people are out caring for the dead and injured and sufferers of the storm. It is the worst cyclone ever heard of in this part of the state. Most people were saved by seeking refuge in cellars.

THE DEAD AT NEW HAMPTON.

Des Moines, Ia., May 11.—Six persons are known to be dead today, six others are reported dead, more than a score were injured and property damage amounting to thousands of dollars resulted from a tornado which swept Chickasaw and Winneshiek counties in northeastern Iowa late yesterday.

Telephone and telegraph wires into the storm swept area are down, and only meager details of the storm have been received here.

The death list to date: Theodore Kreiger, Jr., farmer, near New Hampton; Albert Smith, farmer, near New Hampton; Mrs. Thomas Dowd, wife of farmer, near New Hampton; F. Bigelow, farmer, near New Hampton; Roy Husband, farmer near Nashua; Mrs. A. G. Carpenter, 65, living near Nashua.

Six more are reported dead at Calmar, in Winneshiek county where the storm struck with extreme fury. One tornado struck near Nashua in Chickasaw and ripped its way north-east eight miles to Republic. Another struck five miles southwest of New Hampton, destroying 40 farmstead. This storm struck the south edge of New Hampton.

Only meager reports have been received from Winneshiek county, but the damage there is reported heavier than in Chickasaw county.

The towns of Ft. Atkinson, Fredericksburg, Ossian and Calmar are reported to have suffered severe damage.

Borglum Sought to Trade Pull at White House for Stock in Airplane Plant

Washington, D. C., May 11.—The government is in possession of evidence that Gutson Borglum, the sculptor, was promoting a private airplane production company while carrying on his sensational probe of the aircraft production board, it was officially learned this afternoon.

The government first came into possession of the evidence last February which explains the sudden difficulties Borglum had in carrying on his investigation and his resulting complaint to President Wilson.

Henry Harrison Suplee, chief engineer of the Dodge Motor Car company, with whom Borglum was to be associated in the proposed new stock company, has presented evidence to the government alleging that Borglum used his acclaimed personal association with President Wilson and the aircraft board as a means to furthering his own interests with the company.

Through his "influence" it is alleged, he was to overthrow the existing personnel of the aircraft production board and the signal corps and bring about the appointment of individuals more friendly to him. Suplee had a conference today with Vice President Marshall and Senator Thomas relative to reading the content of his disclosures into the Congressional Record.

Negotiations between Borglum, Hugo Gibson, connected with the British Warplane Commission, U. S. 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.

Facts Given to Senate. 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 Suplee, who participated as a consulting engineer for Mix, declared 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 Borglum's "could do anything he wanted with."

"As a further asset," Suplee's statement declares, "Borglum gave every one concerned in this matter to understand that his position with the aircraft production board and the aerial section of the signal corps, U. S. A., was such that he could obtain for their use plans and technical details which this company could use and thus save considerably, both in time and money, in beginning operations."

Mix Turned Him Down. This statement, the documents show, was made to Mix after Borglum had been given presidential authority as investigator, and at this point the suspicions of Mix were aroused and he withdrew from the negotiations.

The documents also declare Borglum told Mix that "through his friendship with the White House and acquaintance with the president, the engineer in the employ of the British ministry of munitions, he would have access to the best foreign and American designs and practices."

Suplee'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 Suplee to suggest men for the places.

The statement by Suplee in the war department official file, is in part as follows: "In that in the relations concerning the matter of promotion of stock company for the manufacture of airplanes, during which I was present at several conferences with the president, I desire to state that there was never any other understanding of this project, but that Mr. Borglum was to be represented in the corporation by Mr. Harris, and that his 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."

"As a further asset in this commercial venture, Mr. Borglum stated, and gave every one concerned in this matter to understand that his position with the aircraft production board and the aerial section of the signal corps, U. S. A., was such that he could obtain for their use plans and technical details which this company could use and thus save considerably, both in time and money, in beginning operations."

That one of the partners of this concern was to have been Mr. Hugo G. Gibson, who is connected with the British ministry of war in the United States, offices at 120 Broadway, New York city, who proposed that certain patents which he controlled would be used by this company and who also stated that he would be able to influence orders for airplanes in such a way that this company might receive the benefit therefrom.

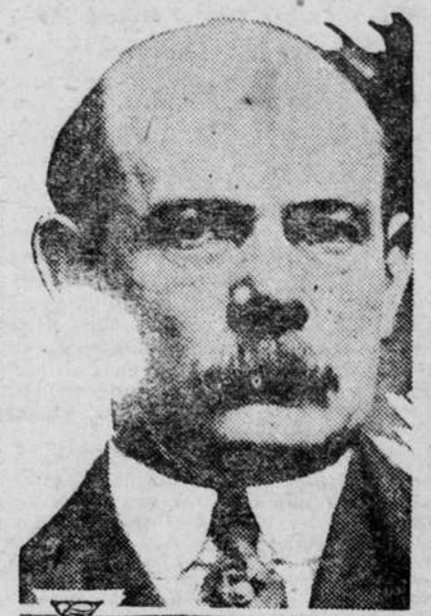
A statement by Mix, made as was Suplee's to the army intelligence, takes up his story of the proposed aircraft corporation when he encountered on a train enroute to Washington on December 8, 1917, two men who later told him to be Borglum and Gibson. He says he was attracted by their conversation as to the progress of the Dayton-Wright Aircraft company on government contracts and on getting into conversation with them himself later told of the desire of his own company, the Dodge Manufacturing company, to enter the field of aircraft production.

TAMPICO FIELDS NEAR CAPACITY PRODUCTION

Washington, D. C., May 11.—Production activity in the Tampico oil fields of Mexico, the source of supply of much fuel oil used in the British navy and in the United States is becoming greater daily, dispatches to official Mexico sources received here say. The dispatches declare practically the entire petroleum region, the center of much revolutionary disturbance, is under control of Mexican government forces.

TO STOP WHEAT HOARDING.

Winnipeg, Man., May 10.—Canadian government agents today began a systematic search of western Canadian farms for 20,000,000 bushels of wheat reported held by farmers. With the completion of seeding, officials say the farmers must give up all surplus wheat held.



GUTSON BORGLUM.

RAIN CEASES; NEW ATTACKS BY HUNS DUE

Fighting of Local Character Continues Along Western Front With Both Sides Taking Initiative.

YANK ARTILLERY ACTIVE

Yesterday's Effort Intended to Be on Large Scale But Drive Was Broken Up By Allied Guns.

By Associated Press.

With the British Army in France, May 11.—The operation by which the British regained in a counter assault the small portion of trench north of Albert which the Germans had captured yesterday, while a small one, was seemingly closed in so far as it affects the government, adding another to the string of the premier's political triumphs. The chief feature outstanding is the evident appearance for the first time during the war of organized opposition to the government.

Some of the newspapers supporting Lloyd George declare it marks the turning point in the war relations of the parties. They think an open political war has been declared and see the whole affair as a political plot to oust the government. They regard the vote on Herbert Asquith's motion for the appointment of a parliamentary committee to investigate the charges against the premier and the chancellor of the exchequer as a root for the former premier. The same note ran through Lloyd George's defense of himself and his ministry.

The opposition press asserts that Lloyd George evaded the issue, sidestepped an inquiry by withdrawal of the offer of a judicial investigating board and won a parliamentary victory by legdemain on the floor of the house.

The public is greatly interested in America's attitude regarding the Maurice affair. Long quotations from the American press are published in the London papers.

Immediately after the introduction of Mr. Asquith's motion the premier took the floor and spoke in defense of the government. He refuted the charges of General Maurice and declared that statements made in the recent speech to which Maurice's charges referred, were made on information received from General Maurice's department of the war office. He showed also by documentary evidence that the extension of the British line was made because of pressure exerted by France, and that the decision was taken on the advice of the military authorities in agreement with Field Marshal Haig, the war cabinet having interfered in no way in the matter, although it approved of the dispositions.

When the premier left the house he was loudly cheered.

"Lloyd George turned the accusations inside out," the Evening News said. "When he had finished there was not even a rag left. Asquith's performance was feeble."

PARIS IS PLEASED.

Paris, May 10.—"We rejoice that the unprecedented conspiracy against Premier Lloyd George failed," the Paris Matin declared editorially today.

SEVEN SOLDIERS KILLED IN WRECK

Car Wheel Breaks and Coaches Roll Over Trestle—More Than Score of Men Are Injured.

Columbia, S. C., May 11.—Five soldiers were killed, two were so badly injured that they died en route to the base hospital, four were seriously injured and 18 less seriously hurt when a wooden passenger coach loaded with soldiers of the 321st infantry and the 317th machine gun company, jumped a trestle at Camp Jackson today.

A wheel under one coach broke just as the train reached the trestle. This caused the car to drop, finally going over the trestle. It pulled over the other coaches, one old wooden coach and one steel. The trucks from the latter fell on top of the first coach which had fallen over and as it smashed in, the men inside were crushed. There were 65 men in this coach.

The men had just entrained for the army cantonment at Camp Sevier, at Greenville, S. C. Nearly all of the men in two wooden coaches either were killed or seriously injured, according to early reports reaching here.

Two wooden coaches jumped the track first and a steel coach followed and crushed them. It was reported no one in the steel coach was seriously hurt.

NEW WAR INDUSTRIES WILL BE MOVED WEST

By United Press. Washington, D. C., May 11.—Big war industries henceforth will go west. To speed war work, the government has determined to place a virtual embargo on new plant construction in the great war belt of the east. The action has been determined upon for three reasons:

1—Concentration of war industries in the east has produced a state of congestion seriously interfering with maximum war production.

2—The west offers new reservoirs of labor and much needed power.

3—War industries expansion in the west will restore to an even keel the financial structure now overweighed in eastern territory because of most war contracts going to eastern concerns.

Officials are now working on plans to curtail orders to plants in the Pennsylvania, New York and Atlantic coast districts where congestion is now making rapid production and movement of supplies impossible. New factories will be forbidden to locate in this district, according to present plans, and will be urged to go to the middle west.

VICTORY BY LLOYD GEORGE LEAVES POLITICAL BREACH

By ED L. KEEN, United Press Correspondent.

London, May 11.—With Premier Lloyd George's victory, by a vote of 293 to 106, the General Maurice affair is seemingly closed in so far as it affects the government, adding another to the string of the premier's political triumphs. The chief feature outstanding is the evident appearance for the first time during the war of organized opposition to the government.

Some of the newspapers supporting Lloyd George declare it marks the turning point in the war relations of the parties. They think an open political war has been declared and see the whole affair as a political plot to oust the government. They regard the vote on Herbert Asquith's motion for the appointment of a parliamentary committee to investigate the charges against the premier and the chancellor of the exchequer as a root for the former premier. The same note ran through Lloyd George's defense of himself and his ministry.

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MAKE FRIENDS OF SOUTH AMERICANS

President of Brazil Says War Policy of United States Will Promote Pan-American Policy.

By ROY W. HOWARD, President of United Press Associations.

Sao Paulo, Brazil, May 10.—"Brazil will follow the course of the United States to the end of the war. The change of administration will not alter our policy of backing up the leadership of the United States in the most friendly and genuine way."

The speaker was President-elect Rodriguez Alves, who will return to the presidential chair of Brazil for the second time on November 15, in a most convincing manner and with unequivocal, the next chief executive in an interview Thursday, the first he has given since his election, outlined his war policy about which speculation has been rife.

Before making his statement, the president-elect read very carefully the original copy of President Wilson's letter of January 16 to the United Press, in which he outlined the aims of the United States. Speaking slowly and seriously, he said:

"The sentiment expressed in this letter is worthy of the best traditions of the United States. It carries the same conviction which has made the recognized spokesmen of the Allies a man whose genius was not suspected before the war crisis. The attention drawn by his commanding style and unquestionable sincerity, based on extreme prudence and patience before action, has enabled him to carry South American thinkers along with him in sentiment if not always in action. The self abnegation of the United States in offering themselves as sacrifices in the war, and in abandoning the pursuits of peace without selfish individual ambition and without single objective which is not guaranteed to all peoples, has given President Wilson unprecedented moral authority, and has raised the United States in universal estimation to a position from which it can accomplish the absolute solidarity of the democracies of the western hemisphere without incurring the slightest envy or suspicion.

Horses fed partly on an "alimentary seaweed" ration in France thrived, gained in weight and the lymphatic glands from which they suffered at the beginning of the experiment disappeared.

HAIG EXPRESSES THANKS TO BRITISH ARTILLERY

London, May 1.—Field Marshal Haig today issued a special order of the day, conveying his appreciation of the "splendid service rendered by the Royal artillery at all stages of the Somme and Lys battle, despite the difficult conditions of a defensive fight against greatly superior numbers."

REVOLUTIONARY PLOT UNCOVERED IN LISBON

Lisbon, May 11.—A plot against the government has been uncovered and numerous arrests have been made. Sixty-three bombs were seized.

Doctor Paes has officially been proclaimed president.

RAID ON LEAD; BOCHENAL VAL BASE CLOSED

British Sink Old Cruiser Filled With Concrete Across Mouth of Channel and Block the Harbor.

SUFFER SLIGHT LOSSES

Navy Duplicates Zeebrugge Feat, Adding to German Difficulty of Carrying on U-Boat War.

Dover, England, May 11.—Some of the participants of the naval raid on Ostend returned here this morning, and were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. The engagement lasted from one minute after midnight until 3 a. m. The guns were plainly heard.

By United Press.

London, May 11.—British naval forces again raided the German naval base at Ostend, on the Belgian coast, blockading the entrance to the harbor by sinking the old cruiser Vindictive, which participated in the recent raid on Zeebrugge, it was announced today.

The Ostend-Zeebrugge operation, designed to close the ports, was completed last night," the admiralty declared.

The obsolete cruiser Vindictive was sunk between the piers across the entrance to Ostend harbor.

"Since the attack on Zeebrugge April 23, the Vindictive had been filled with concrete.

"Our forces returned to their base with the loss of one motor launch. It was damaged and was then sunk to prevent it falling into the enemy's hands. Our casualties were light."

The previous raid which was carried out early on the morning of April 23 was conducted simultaneously against Ostend and Zeebrugge. The latter port is believed to have been completely blockaded through the sinking of two concrete filled cruisers in the channel. The mole also was damaged by the blowing up of an old submarine filled with explosives, and through the planting of bombs by a boarding party.

The raid on Ostend, however, was frustrated when a high wind dispelled the smoke screen protecting the British ships and permitted the German shore batteries to sink the blockade ships before they could get into the channel.

One British destroyer, two motor boats and two launches were lost at Zeebrugge and the casualties were exceedingly heavy.

Ostend is located on the North sea, eight miles east of West End, where the battle lines touch. It is 25 miles from Dover and 115 miles from London. Zeebrugge is 13 miles from Ostend.

Both Ostend and Zeebrugge are connected with the principal German submarine base in Belgium, by canals. Bruges is 12 miles directly east of Ostend. Unlike Zeebrugge, however, Ostend is not protected by a big armed mole such as defends the former city from the west and north. Two short jetties project out on both sides of the entrance to the channel.

The channel is about 100 meters wide and 600 meters long. At the bottom there joins the canal there are several rocky basins on each side. The town, which has a population of about 45,000, lies on the west side of the canal.

The old cruiser Vindictive, which was sunk last night in the Ostend channel, was the "flagship" of the previous raid on Zeebrugge, and landed the boarding party in the mole. She was built in 1897 and had a displacement of 5,750 tons. She was 222 feet long, had three funnels and carried a complement of 480 men. Her main battery consisted of 10 6-inch guns.

ZEEBRUGGE IS RAIDED.

Amsterdam, May 11.—Strong allied flying squadrons bombed the mole and the village of Zeebrugge, the German submarine base on the Belgian coast at noon and in the evening Thursday. No military damage was done according to the official statement issued in Berlin. Two of the hostile airplanes were shot down by German airmen.

EXPLOIT WAS SURPRISE.

Dover, England, May 11.—The decision to send the Vindictive to Ostend was made a few days after her return from the Zeebrugge raid and the task of filling her with concrete was begun immediately.

As in the joint raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend this latest British naval exploit was kept a well guarded secret.

SENATE PLANS TO KEEP TAB ON WAR

Military Affairs Committee May Become "Committee on Conduct of War" to Check Up All Expenditures.

By L. C. MARTIN, United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., May 11.—The Senate military committee is about to become the "committee on the conduct of the war."

Senate leaders, long believing that congress should have a war body to keep in direct touch with the work of executive departments in carrying out programs authorized by the legislative branch of the government have taken the first step to this end by enlarging the military committee.

Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, is the new democratic member, and Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, probably will be the republican addition.

The second step is pending in the form of a resolution now before the Senate empowering the military committee or any subcommittee thereof, to investigate every phase of war department activity to sit with congress is not in session, to spend money, bring in witnesses and employ investigators.

Adoption of the resolution, introduced by Senator Chamberlain, will be followed by appointment of subcommittees on aircraft, quartermasters' department and other divisions. The ordinance subcommittee already has begun its work.

These subcommittees will not appear until the war ends. They will keep a constant touch with everything the department does.