

AR TRAINING TO BE CONFINED TO TWO FIELDS

Fliers Retained Who Desire to Remain Permanently in Service; Mitchell Replaces Kenly.

Washington, March 11.—Coincident with the announcement today that Maj. Gen. William L. Kenly had been replaced as director of military aeronautics of the army by Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, it was learned that orders have been issued for the cessation of aviation training at all fields in the United States except two, to be designated by Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, director of the air service.

Reduction All Along Line. All personnel that can be spared will be discharged by March 31 and the fliers at the two training fields to be kept in operation will be, so far as practicable, those who desire to remain in the permanent military establishment.

These orders represent a new effort to keep demobilization up to a schedule and get the total of discharges over the 2,000,000 mark by the end of the present month. The cancelling of Gen. Kenly's war-time rank and his assignment to his own branch of the service, the field army, in his permanent rank of colonel, was said to be in line with this policy of reduction all along the line.

The orders also were interpreted as signaling the new status of the air service which is developing and the fact that General Menoher has actually taken hold of the entire service, both production and operation, after devoting nearly two months to studying the situation, during which time he did not interfere with the methods he found on his return from France, where he commanded the Forty-second (Rainbow) division.

Combined Under Single Head. The appointment of General Menoher after the resignation of John D. Ryan, formerly civilian director and assistant secretary in charge of aviation matters, meant that the air service was to be combined for peace purposes under a single head, since the bulk of production problems ceased with the termination of hostilities. It also meant that two major generals were assigned to this consolidated service and accounts, in the opinion of officers, for General Kenly's return to his regular army rank. General Mitchell was an aviator before the war when the service was under the signal corps and virtually all of his duty in the army has been in the aviation branch.

General Menoher has not yet designated the fields at which training for the air service is to continue and officers had no suggestions to make as to his probable selections.

About 30 aviation fields and centers were in operation during the war. In selecting two of these it was said that General Menoher undoubtedly will be influenced by year-round weather conditions. This would imply the selection of some of the southern fields.

FIGHTING IN BERLIN KEEPS ON WITH FURY

play into the hands of the Spartans by demands that the volunteer troops be withdrawn from Berlin. Many independents are known to be fighting in the Spartacan ranks.

The government's preparations to put down the revolt in that city that will be used to the utmost.

The government military commanders expect that it will take at least two days of steady fighting to capture Lichtenburg and the suburbs of Kopenick, Weissensee and Rummelsburg, all on the eastern outskirts of Berlin. There, communists, with help from the criminal and hoodigan elements, continue to offer stout opposition. Government troops are taking no prisoners.

Now Fight Insurgents. The government forces have also the task of combating the insurgents who are separating into small bands and terrorizing districts which heretofore had been unmoleted.

One Spartacan band last night succeeded in taking a machine gun into a house opposite the barracks of the guard regiment on Friedrichstrasse north of Unter-den-Linden. They bombarded the barracks. Another squad threw hand grenades into the courtyard of the building occupied by the semi-official Wolff news bureau.

The possibility of an outbreak in Spandau has been met by the government by the disarmament of pioneer troops whose loyalty was in question.

The order calling off the general strike was obeyed only partly. Workmen in the factories dominated by radicals declared they would not resume work until the government troops were withdrawn from Berlin.

'Chinese Joan of Arc' Pens Quaint Letter to Omahans Who Saved Her From Slavery

Huang Shih Ying, 16-Year-Old Maid of the Orient, Ward of Omaha Woman's Club, Was Rescued From Life of Shame to Which Her Parents Had Sold Her For \$13.

A Chinese Joan of Arc is Huang Shih Ying, 16-year-old-maid of the Orient—ward of the Omaha Woman's club political and social science department.

Rescued from "the theater," the Chinese house of prostitution, to which her parents had sold her for \$13, by Miss Ruth Paxson, Y. W. C. A. secretary in China, who is sister to Mrs. C. W. Hayes of Omaha, the latter enlisted the clubwomen's support for the education and care of the young girl.

Monday at the club meeting, Mrs. Hayes read a letter from her little charge, written in good English, in which language the girl has but a scant two year's education.

Spirit of Patriotism. It breathes the spirit of patriotism and the love of humanity which is the most satisfying return for the efforts made in behalf of the young girl.

"You see our country is not as strong as the other countries in Europe. For this reason we want to save our country so we started a half-day school. We want to teach the poor children who cannot go to school. The teachers are the Chinese students who study in college. Everyone gives one or two hours to teach them. There are 30 poor children in this school. They are between 10 and 14, and they are so poor that their clothing is ragged. Although we want to help them, we have not enough money for them.

"Miss Paxson and Miss Davis help two girls who were driven out by the water. You know that North China was full of water last year. Wants to Come to U. S. "Sometimes perhaps I can go to



Huang Shih Ying.

America to visit you. I hope that you will come here, too," she wrote with characteristic childish eagerness and courtesy.

"I sent you this little picture that make you know I love you very much. If you have time, please write me."

Members of the Woman's club look forward to great service Huang Shih Ying will render her country and especially to Chinese womanhood. "When she is old enough to realize from what kind of a life she was saved and what education will do for her, she will undoubtedly devote her life to the service of her sisters," said Mrs. D. G. Craighhead.

Two years ago, the Woman's club sent \$46 and last year \$36 for the support of Huang Shih Ying.

RAILROADS TO RAISE FUNDS ON U. S. WARRANTS

Machinery Devised Through Which Loans Will Be Made Available in Lieu of Appropriation.

Washington, March 11.—Railroad executives and government representatives today laid the foundations for the machinery through which loans of banks and the war finance corporation will be made available to railroads during the next few months in lieu of the funds which congress failed to provide.

After conferences between a number of leading railway corporation officers and officials of the war finance corporation and railroad administration, a special finance committee of seven, headed by Howard Elliott, president of Northern Pacific, was created by the railroad executives to co-operate with government agencies as a clearing house for financial arrangements.

Swagar Sherley of Louisville, who has just retired after serving 16 years in the house of representatives, recently as chairman of the house appropriation committee, was appointed by Director General Hines as director of the railroad administration's division of finance, succeeding John Skelton Williams, resigned. On Mr. Sherley, who will take office April 15, will fall much of the work of administering the financial plans yet to be developed.

To Issue Warrants. An important feature of the financial mechanics of the arrangements to be made is the issuance by the railroad administration of government warrants to railroads for the amounts due them on settlements of last year's accounts and other debts. These warrants, virtually certificates of indebtedness, would not be cashed until congress appropriates funds at the next session but would serve as collateral for loans. The loans would be arranged by each railroad company individually with its bankers, or in special cases with the war finance corporation.

The railway executives' special committee, together with the railroad administration's financial agencies and distribution of these loans. Companies whose financial strength was not great might be helped by the railroad administration which would get some funds through repayment by railroads of advance already made to them.

Degrade Army Officers as Size of Army Is Reduced

Washington, March 11.—Major General William L. Kenly, director of military aeronautics, was relieved of that post today and, in his permanent grade of colonel, was ordered to report to the chief of field artillery for duty. Brigadier General William Mitchell will be detailed to command the army aviation service.

Party Caucus at Glenwood. Glenwood, Ia., March 11.—(Special)—A caucus, called in the name of L. S. Robinson and Roy Haynie, was held at the court house last evening. About 150 voters responded and placed in nomination the following republican ticket: For mayor, Carl H. Ott; treasurer, W. C. Rathke; recorder, Chas. H. Kinney; marshal, A. L. Dunn; assessor, Reeder Hubbell; councilmen, George Scott, W. S. Marshall, D. G. Jamison, F. V. Kemp; park commissioners, Drs. Mordrage and Shriver.

Calling a party caucus is a departure from the method that has been followed for several years. A citizens' convention has before, placed in nomination the candidates which have been elected without opposition.

ANSELL'S REPLY TO GEN. CROWDER PIGEON-HOLED

War Department's Treatment of Colonel Denounced in Letter by New York Representative.

Washington, March 11.—Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, former acting judge advocate general, submitted a statement to Acting-Secretary Crowder today in reply to the letter of Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate general, to Secretary Baker on the controversy over the administration of military justice. Because of certain references concerning him made by Gen. Crowder, Colonel Ansell asked that his statement be given the same publication as that of the judge advocate general.

Colonel Ansell's statement was not made public. Soon after it was submitted, Representative Gould of New York gave out copies of a letter he wrote Secretary Baker today regarding the discharge of Colonel Ansell from his wartime commission as a brigadier general. Representative Gould told the secretary he was "unable to escape the conclusion that the War department had deliberately and ruthlessly adopted this method of punishing a public-spirited and efficient officer, whose sole offense was against a powerful and self-centered clique in your department, in that he answered a summons which he could not decline and told the congress of the United States the truth about a matter which it was clearly the duty of congress to inquire into."

General Crowder made the specific charge against Colonel (then General) Ansell, that the latter had moved in an irregular way to secure his own appointment as acting judge advocate general and the relief of General Crowder from any direct connection with that office. The reply submitted by Colonel Ansell is understood to be addressed to this charge rather than to further discussion of the controversy over military justice matters.

BAKER TRAVELS SOUTH; WILL NOT BE HERE TODAY

(Continued from Page One.) variety of passengers common to local trains, with the usual quota of crying babies and querulous children.

One day coach seat—half a seat, in fact—was discovered and as the secretary declined it, General March took it, and Mr. Baker soon went to the smoker, which was not quite so crowded.

At one point, where the train travels two miles up a blind side track at Polk City, it has to back out to the main line again.

This aroused General March's curiosity. He thought it might be a desire to demonstrate that the engine could travel both ways, but he found his solution when the train stopped, took on a passenger, and started forward again.

"See," he said, "they passed up that fellow the first time," and he marveled that any railroad could be so accommodating.

DRIFT SUGGESTS REFORMS

(Continued from Page One.) he could, he would be helped by intelligent and friendly criticism from the American public.

Statement by Bryan. The statement follows: "The league of nations is the greatest step toward peace in a thousand years. The idea of substituting reason for force in the settlement of international disputes is in itself a epoch-making advance. The constitution of the league as announced provides for three things which constitute in themselves an advance of importance of which can scarcely be estimated.

Deliberation before war—the investigation of all disputes of their kind and character before hostilities begin. This almost ends war. The idea is taken from the 19 treaty negotiated by the United States with three-quarters of the world. Our nation, therefore, gives to the peace league its greatest piece of machinery.

Second, the reduction of armaments will make it impossible for a nation to prepare for war without applying the world of its intention.

Third, the abolition of secret treaties, which would lead to war. If the league of nations did nothing more than provide these three things, our nation would be justified in supporting it to the utmost.

It is not to be expected that so great an idea as the league of nations would be made perfect in detail in so short a time. There are defects that should be corrected and the fullest discussion of proposed amendments should be invited. The newspapers of Great Britain and America are not backward in the expression of their views as to changes that should be made. Why should the American people be? Ours is the nation most influential in the league and most disinterested. Its people should be invited to apply their discussion to perfect the league. The president has done the best he could, but he will be glad to receive criticism from those friendly to the idea.

Basis of Representation Unfair. "I venture to point out certain amendments that should in my judgment be made in the interest of a stronger and better league. First, the basis of representation is not fair to the United States. A comparison of voting strength will show that while our nation is the most powerful in the combination, whether measured by territory, wealth, moral influence, or population, it has no larger vote than nations much inferior in population, wealth and influence. This inequality might be possible, if it were corrected, for justice is the only foundation upon which any institution can be permanently sustained.

"Second, the terms of admission to nations that may desire to join heretofore excluded are not uniform. It is proposed to admit a new nation suggests the social club, where a few black balls may keep out the majority. This world league is for the world. The president has well said that our nation is not interested in its individuality for those who are qualified to gain admission. Under no circumstances should the consent of more than a few individuals be required for the admission of any qualified nation.

"The faults of the constitution are found to be in its indefiniteness for those in this position positively objectionable. For instance, it is not stated with sufficient clarity that the League of Nations is preserved. Our nation is not asking to be permitted to assist in the settlement of European disputes. It is asking that it be permitted to give up its paramount influence in the western hemisphere as a condition precedent to its entry into the league.

"Then, too, it is not stated with sufficient clarity that a league member should be required to become a mandatory. It ought to be definitely stated that a nation asked to become a mandatory is to be required to accept that position. It should be made clear that the league is not to interfere in the internal affairs of the nation being a member. The league is for the settlement of international disputes, not for the adjustment of differences between a nation and its own people.

Would Restrict Council's Power. "Another matter that should be made clear is that the council should be more important than this—that is that our nation has a right to decide for itself whether it will participate in the league. The language of the constitution, while not definite, would seem to indicate that a nation is required to furnish force to back up a decision of the council. But no doubt should be left on this subject. This nation ought to have some voice in the league. It has so small a voice to carry it into war against its will. Our people will have as much sense when the time comes to act as they have now and they will have more light when they understand the circumstances and conditions they may be asked to assume. They should not be asked to decide in advance of a council to decide for them.

"The constitution of the league would seem to imply the right of the council to compel the declaration of an economic boycott by the members of the league. This would be a serious and dangerous declaration of war, but economic boycott is likely to develop into a war, and an economic boycott may be necessary to advantage to the nations that want to declare it. Our interests may not be identical in this respect, and we ought to have the right to say at the time, whether we would declare such a boycott.

"I venture to suggest that the scope of the league's work might be extended well beyond what is now contemplated. A substitute for war must be able to deal with every situation that can become a cause of war. One of the most fruitful causes of war has been the necessity for growing nations to extend their territory. The necessity for more room, have often gone to war on some flimsy pretext when the purpose of the war was to obtain territory for an increasing population. The right to live is one of the rights. It is a primal right that must be recognized in nations as well as individuals.

Should Adjust Land Claims. "Nations exercise the right of taking unoccupied land and distributing it among those who need it. So, if the league of nations is to substitute reason for war, it must be able to deal with claims that are made for the waste places of the earth. A nation feeling a need for more territory should be able to go before the league and present its claims and point out the territory which it can use to advantage. The league should consider the claim and adjust it, and the force of public opinion should be used to secure such an adjustment. This would be a most desirable means of securing needed territory.

"Such adjustments could be made the easier if the league endorsed the proposition that any nation extending its sovereignty over new territory should stand ready to purchase the property of residents who do not desire to remain under the new sovereignty. The resident does not go with the land. He has rights independent and should be allowed to have territory. If, against his will, he is brought under new sovereignty, he ought to be able to sell his property without loss and choose a sovereignty of his own liking.

"It has been suggested what seemed to me to be desirable changes, some being modifications, some being merely more exacting. I sincerely trust that the league, that while we should endeavor to make the league as nearly perfect as possible, we should also be open to its imperfections to lead to its rejection. We must take risks, no matter whether we consent to the league or refuse it. The risk that we take in accepting it are less than the risk we take if we reject it, and turn back to the old ways of blood and slaughter. God grant that those who are entrusted with the launching of this great work may have the wisdom to so purge into it the spirit of the Prince of Peace as to make it the end of war."

German Papers Oppose League of Nations Plan. Washington, March 11.—General opposition to the proposed league of nations is reflected in recent German newspaper comment received by the State department and made public today. Two of the German papers, the League and proposed world establishment, "Anglo-American world domination," while another characterizes it as "a league of arms against Germany."

Yankee "Shavetail" Traps Doughboys on Visit to Paris

French Amazed and Disgusted by Scenes Frequently Witnessed on the Boulevards.

By NABOTH HEDIN. Staff Correspondent of Universal Service. (Special Cable Dispatch.) Paris, March 11.—The disciplinary methods of the American army are a source of constant surprise on the part of the French observers.

This afternoon Paris basks in the warm rays of the first spring sun. The boulevards are crowded with people of all nationalities except Germans. Military uniforms abound. The city is crowded with American soldiers coming from muddy camps for the first time on three days leave in Paris after months of grimy life.

Scene: The grand boulevard Des Italiens. Time 2:30 p. m. Watch for Victims. There appears an American second lieutenant striding manfully along the broad sidewalk. Ten steps behind follow two husky American military policemen. The trio passes a lone doughboy gazing into the marvels of high priced jewelry in a show window. Every soldier coming to Paris buys presents for the home folks.

The doughboy glances furtively sideways but fails to salute the shavetail. Immediately the second lieutenant signals the two military police behind him who accost the doughboy on leave and bring him before the offended officer. The latter reads the riot act to the crestfallen vacationist, whose name, number and address are taken by the military "cops."

While this ceremony is under way two other American doughboys pass and fail to salute. They, too, are stopped and scolded and their names taken, etc. Meantime a crowd of French people gathered and looks on aghast.

Paris Wonders. "It's their business," says someone. "Let's not interfere," says another. "Truly, the 'land of liberty,'" observes a third. "Other customs, other countries," remarks a fourth.

Throughout the war the unwritten law that salutes are dispensed with on the Paris boulevards where officers are always multitudinous, has been observed. While in Paris no man of the French army below the rank of major expects a salute.

Laying traps for homesick soldier boys while on leave in Paris seems a bit strong to the American observer. Australian soldiers never salute their officers except during working hours. The writer never has seen them salute anybody in Paris but he can now better understand why every doughboy will go home with the vow to quit the army for ever and why they all swear they'll never vote for a general for president.

MONDELL NAMED FLOOR LEADER BY REPUBLICANS. (Continued from Page One.) the responsibility placed upon him by the committee on committees, and realizing what the new job means, said to The Bee correspondent as his first official utterance:

"I appreciate very greatly the honor the republicans have conferred upon me. I feel very keenly the responsibility of the position and how much depends on my being able to fill the position in a helpful and useful way.

"It is my desire and purpose to assist the republican majority in carrying out an enlightened policy of constructive legislation. My ability to serve and the accomplishment of that purpose will depend wholly on the co-operation of the republicans in congress, which I earnestly desire, and which I confidently expect, to have."

Ex-Congressman Sloan, who has taken as much interest in the work of the committee on committees as if he were a member of the next congress, and who is jubilant over Mondell's selection as floor leader, said today: "The pride of Nebraska republicans should be gratified in the election of their stalwart republican neighbor, F. W. Mondell, to leadership in the house.

"His long service, eminent ability and unswerving republicanism at once fit him for the position and gives an example that a statesman's deserts are sometimes recognized and awarded by his colleagues.

"Geographically the speakership in Massachusetts and the majority leadership in Wyoming effects a desired balance as is also the case in the natural bent of the two selected leaders, one being a rather ultra conservative, as his location would indicate, and the other from the west where wholesale progressive tendencies within the party are and should be highly esteemed.

"I forecast for the newly organized republican majority a term of seriously demanding and successful constructive legislation."

Green Likes Choice. Congressman Green of Iowa said of Mr. Mondell's selection: "Mr. Mondell has served 22 years in congress but is young in appearance and action. He is not one of the best speakers in the house, but his remarkable readiness in debate and quickness of retort peculiarly qualify him for the position of floor leader.

Richard F. Stout Is Appointed Successor to Late C. M. Parker. Lincoln, Neb., March 11.—(Special)—For the vacancy in the Third District caused by the death of C. M. Parker, Richard F. Stout of Lincoln has been appointed. Mr. Stout was born and raised in Lincoln, being the son of Major O. V. P. Stout. He is a graduate of the University law school and has practiced law for six years in Lincoln, being at present a member of the firm of Reese & Stout. During part of the war period, he was in the limited service, being connected with local board number 2 for Lancaster county. He is at present president of the Young Men's Re-athletic club of Lincoln and has always been active in the work of this club. Mr. Stout was private secretary to Governor McKelvie during the latter's primary campaign.

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