CASES OF TOTAL BLINDNESS IN U. S. WAR FORCES 125

Four Thousand Fighting Men Lose Arms or Legs, But None Lost All of His Limbs.

Washington, April 10.—There were but 125 cases of total blindness and less than 4,000 amputations in the American forces engaged in the war, it is stated today by the bureau of war risk insurance in an announcement concerning the bureau's activity in supplying crippled soldiers and sailors with artificial limbs and in otherwise caring for the wounded and disabled. Not even all of the 125 cases of total blindness cited, it is stated, have yet been declared as permanent by the medical officers in charge.

Relative to amputations, denial is made, on the authority of Surgeon General Ireland and Col. Charles E. Banks, chief medical officer of the war risk insurance bureau, that there were any cases in which men lost both arms and both legs.

There have been more than 500 artificial limbs furnished disabled men to date by the bureau.

Entitled to Compensation.

"Upon being discharged from war department hospitals as unfit for further service all men disabled as a result of injury or disease suffered in line of duty are entitled to the benefits of the war risk insurance act," the statement says. "If their condition demands further treatment they are entitled to medical attention in one of a large number of hospitals now being established throughout the country, to be operated by the public health service.

"If a man is disabled, but his condition needs no further medical attention, he may secure from the bureau of war risk insurance a monthly compensation. Medical experts of the bureau make examinations of all who apply for compensation and rate their physical condition, present and potential, and determine the percentage of handicap which each suffered as a wage earner as a result of his injury. The rating is carefully considered in fixing the compensation which will be paid monthly to the man and his dependents."

Prove Sincerity to Allies, German Naval Critic Urges

Captain Persius Says Teutons Can Only Gain Wilsonian Peace by Proving that Thoughts of World Empire and Militarism Are Dreams of Past.

Exclusive Cable.
(By Universal Service and the London Daily Express.)

Amsterdam, April 10.—Capt. Lothar Persius, ex-fire eater and U-boat glorifier, is in a chastened mood. Writing to The Berliner Tageblatt on "Navies of the Future" he makes clear the hopelessness of Germany's position from a naval point of view and sees a disarmament on the part of all nations the only remedy for Germany's inferiority. He says:

"We may well repeat that the whole German people wants peace. We may well draw continued attention to the impossibility that Germany, morally and economically broken, might be in a position to become militarily aggressive.

"Our enemies do not trust our word. They want to see deeds and they remember the past. One cannot blame them. If we want a Wilsonian peace, if we wish to enter into friendly relations with the countries still inimical to us today, we must openly give proof that thoughts of world empire and militarism no longer occupy space in the German minds, and that we are honest when we say we wish to live in peace with the allied peoples.

"As soon as we do this we can hope for the completion of the Wilson program and we can demand that the league of nations accept us on equitable membership basis and general disarmament shall then proceed."

Release of Ledebour Demanded by Soviet Congress at Berlin

Berlin, April 10.—A resolution adopted at the opening session of the soviet congress here peremptorily demanding the release of George Ledebour, independent socialist leader arrested during the Spartacan outbreak, places the Prussian and national governments in an awkward predicament.

The demand was based upon the fact that Herr Ledebour had been elected a delegate to the congress and the contention that he should be permitted to exercise his duties in that connection. The chairman of the congress ruled favorably to the independents on a preliminary motion and a turmoil resulted, in which the violence of the recriminations hurled from the left by the radicals caused the majority socialist members to become wobbly in a degree sufficient to insure the necessary votes to carry the motion.

The Prussian ministry of state is said to be opposed to setting Ledebour free.

Germans Request Removal of Russian Prisoners

London, April 10.—The German armistice commission at Spa, a dispatch from Berlin today says, has addressed a note to the allies urgently requesting the removal to Russia of Russian prisoners of war still in Germany. The German standpoint is that the Russians are increasing the spread of disturbances in Germany.

The note says that there is much discontent among the Russian prisoners at their continued detention while allied prisoners were returned home. The German government, it is added, is apprehensive that the Russians will break from their camps, thus increasing the bolshevik danger in Germany.

Ten Enemy Aliens Released From Salt Lake City Prison

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 10.—Ten enemy aliens from Portland and Seattle, who have been confined at the war prison barracks at Fort Douglas, near here, since the United States and Germany and Austria-Hungary have been at war, were released today and placed on a train for their former homes.

Bavarian Soviet Rule Resisted With General Strike at Wuerzburg

Copenhagen, April 10.—Dispatches from Kissingen report that the citizens and officials of Wuerzburg, 30 miles to the northwest, have struck against the Bavarian soviet republic and that the town now is in the hands of government troops.

Heavy fighting against Spartacan forces occurred when government troops stormed the royal palace and captured the railway station, but the fortress of Marietberg, across the Main river from Wuerzburg, was handed over without opposition.

Most of the Spartacan leaders are reported to have been arrested.

Diplomatic relations have been established between the Russian and Bavarian soviet governments, according to the Berlin Zwolfuhrblatt.

Tartar Forces Proclaim New Government in Armenia

Paris, April 10.—The Armenian delegation to the peace conference has received a telegram from Transcaucasia saying that the Armenian population there is threatened seriously by Mussulman and Tartar forces who have disarmed the Armenians and proclaimed a new government in Azerbaidjan. The telegram asks the delegation to implore the allies to take measures to avoid revolution and bloodshed in Transcaucasia.

First American Battleplane Placed in National Museum

Washington, April 10.—The first American built battleplane, the DeH-4, now is on exhibition in the national museum here. The machine, built at the Dayton-Wright company's plant in Dayton, has been used in more than 4,000 flights, has been in the air 1,078 hours and has traveled 111,000 miles, but with the exception of a patch in the landing gear and a new section on the side of the cowling there have been no repairs made to the craft.

First of German Liners Sails With U. S. Troops

Washington, April 10.—The Navy department was advised today of the sailing from Brest of the first of the 12 German passenger liners, allocated to the United States for the homeward movement of American troops. The vessel, the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, has aboard approximately 2,200 officers and men who will be landed at New York. The department had no information as to the units on board.

DISCUSS MEANS TO MAKE SCHOOL CHILDREN "FIT"

Would Apply Lessons Learned During War to Practical Needs of Pupils and Students Through Nation.

Chicago, April 10.—Methods of applying the lessons learned in training soldiers during the war to the practical needs of schools and colleges were discussed today by experts attending the annual session of the American Physical Education association, which brought 300 of the leading directors of physical development of the country to Chicago.

Among the principal speakers at the opening session were Dr. Charles E. Chadsey, superintendent of public schools of Chicago; Prof. Charles H. Judd, director of the college of education of the University of Chicago; Dr. Thomas A. Storey, secretary inter-departmental social hygeine board, Washington, D. C., and Martin I. Foss of the Y. M. C. A. college, Chicago.

"Every person with unhygienic habits is a menace to the community," said Dr. Foss. "The laws requiring school children to be physically fit should be extended to the entire country."

Premier Lloyd George to Stand by All Pledges

London, April 10—Premier Lloyd George has addressed a message to members of Parliament, saying:

"My colleagues and I mean to stand faithfully by all the pledges which we gave our constituencies. We are prepared at any moment to submit to the judgment of Parliament, and if necessary of the country, our efforts loyally to redeem our promises."

The premier's message was in reply to a telegram sent to Mr. Lloyd George yesterday, signed by 200 members of the House of Commons, holding the premier to his election pledges to exact the utmost indemnity from Germany.

MOULDER LOST LOTS OF TIME FROM HIS WORK

Avery & Co. Employee Says Tanlac Rid Him of 7 Years Trouble.

"Tanlac has rid me of all my troubles, and I am a sound man from head to foot, and for the first time in seven years I enjoy three good, hearty meals every day," said J. Kirk, a valued employe of the Avery Co., and who lives at 539 Homestead street, Peoria, the other day.

"I certainly had my share of suffering during the past six or seven years," continued Mr. Kirk, "and when I commenced taking Tanlac I had about lost all hope of ever being a well man again. I had rheumatism so bad that I couldn't cross my legs without taking my hands and lifting one leg over the other. The awful pains I suffered from this rheumatism was just like a throbbing toothache, and many times it kept me awake all night long. My stomach was in mighty bad condition, too, and nearly everything I ate would sour shortly after meals and I would be all bloated up with gas for two or three hours at a time. Then I lost my appetite and I just had to force down what little I did eat. The work of a moulder is hard, and it is necessary for a man in that kind of business to eat plenty of good, substantial food if he stays on the job, and not being able to do that, I was forced to lose lots of time from my work. I just kept getting worse all the time, and weaker every day until I was hardly able to work at all.

"A neighbor told me about Tanlac, and said that it had done him a great deal of good, and advised me to give it a trial. Well, I commenced taking Tanlac just after I had this talk with my friend, and the way I have improved beats anything I ever heard of in my life. My rheumatism is all gone, and all those aches and pains went with it, and when I hit the bed every night I go to hleep and hardly ever wake up at all during the night. My stomach is in such fine condition that I never have the least bit of trouble with what I eat, and I just want to say right here, that when meal time comes, I am right there with a big appetite, and I eat just anything that is put before me, and I never stop eating until I get all I want. Tanlac has made me a strong, well man in every way, and I am more than glad to recommend it to everybody."

Tanlac is sold in Omaha by all Shermah & McConnell Drug Company's stores, Harvard Pharmacy and West End Pharmacy. Also Forrest and Meaney Drug Company in South Omaha and the leading druggist in each city and town throughout the state of Nebraska.—Adv.