

De Valera to Get 'Liberal' Offer Today

Lloyd George Lays Irish Plan, Which is Called 'Generous, Before King After Cabinet Approves'

Dail Eireann Will Hear Terms Soon

Smuts Expected to Meet Sinn Fein Chiefs and Ulstermen Next Week

LONDON, July 20 (By The Associated Press).—The British Cabinet sat for two hours and a half this evening, considering the Irish plans, after which Premier Lloyd George went to Buckingham Palace and laid before the King, whose interest in an Irish settlement is the keenest, the proposals for submission to Eamon de Valera, the Irish republican leader, at to-morrow's conference.

The Prime Minister presided at the Cabinet council, which was held in the House of Commons, and outlined for the benefit of those ministers who had not been closely concerned in the Irish negotiations the history of recent events and the Premier's new offer to Ireland, which is described as being drawn on generous lines.

Financial Details Settled

It is understood that the financial arrangements to be offered to de Valera have given considerable trouble to the ministers, but eventually after consultation with Sir Robert Stevenson Home, treasurer of the Exchequer, and the Treasury officials, the various conditions were agreed to. It is also understood that the general lines of the Premier's offer have the approval of the cabinet, and that the government leader in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Stevenson Home, Sir Laming Worthington Evans, Secretary of War, and Sir James Craig, who probably will be reduced to writing for presentation to Mr. de Valera.

When Mr. de Valera has succeeded in overcoming the reluctance of Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, to join a tripartite conference is not known, but an announcement that Sir James Craig, who is expected to depart probably next week, is considered a favorable omen, and in any case no hint of a breakdown in the negotiations is apparent. These conditions, however, may be more protracted than had been generally expected.

Mr. de Valera gave a reception today, which was attended by members of the executive of the various Irish organizations in Great Britain.

De Valera to Consult at Home

To-morrow's meeting between De Valera and Lloyd George will probably be their last before the return of the Premier to Ireland, and following their arrival in Ireland, a meeting of the Irish republican Parliament will, in all likelihood, be convened to give the republican leader an opportunity to state his views on the new conditions which the Downing Street parleys may have based upon the old questions and to formulate a policy respecting such issues as will have originated during these talks.

It is problematical whether Mr. de Valera will then go to Belfast for a meeting with Sir James Craig, which was forecast this morning in some quarters as a probability; whether he will resume what he has termed his "strategic bombardment" with Lloyd George in Dublin, or whether the other in London, or whether the southern Irish leaders will signify their belief that the continuation of the party will be unlikely to produce the desired results.

The last contingency, however, is still considered at Irish headquarters as the least probable of the three alternatives.

One point upon which Mr. de Valera will be urged by his colleagues to make representations to Mr. Lloyd George before the return of the South Irish delegation to London from Dublin is the question of the Premier's advisers regard as the unfavorable background created by the "Premier's maintenance of the 'non-intervention' policy" by seeing Mr. de Valera's attitude toward the Republic.

"Some members of our party see in this a desire on the part of the Premier to hold before the world the familiar picture of two separate entities within Ireland, which contradicts the very essence of our case," said a man who enjoys the confidence of the southern delegation.

"In view of our refusal to sit at the conference with Mr. Lloyd George and the Ulsterites," he continued, "it would seem that our objections on this point were unjustifiable, but what we desire to have made clear is"

Herrick Unable to Find Suitable Home in Paris

Ambassador Has Small Villa, but No Room to Entertain Guests

PARIS, July 20 (By The Associated Press).—Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador in Paris, is himself homeless after October 1 unless he has the good fortune in the mean time to find a house such as he needs. His search for a long time before the Ambassador arrived in Paris, the small Villa Garches, ten miles from the embassy, which is just large enough to hold Mr. Herrick's family, with no room for guests.

At the same time, Ambassador Herrick, who has had to make ceremonial calls on his colleagues in the diplomatic corps, has been obliged to receive them, when they returned to the embassy, in the office of the chancery. When the Republic was met by Premier Briand at the station on his arrival Mr. Herrick was embarrassed on being asked by M. Briand where he would take them. The ambassador could only point to the apartment of one of the attaches of the embassy.

Thus Mr. Herrick has called on the Italian and Japanese ambassadors and the Belgian minister, but he has received them in the magnificent homes belonging to their countries.

The best writing papers are WHITING PAPERS—Adv.

Costly Public Concert Cards Used to Boom Hylan Campaign

Mayor Hylan is to appear July 28 at a concert tendered to the civic societies of Richmond Hill and its neighborhood on the grounds of the Richmond Hill High School. There is to be a band concert and Miss Helen Stover, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will sing. According to information obtained last night, 20,000 invitations have been issued by Park Commissioner Albert C. Benninger. They are elaborately printed on bearing the seal of the City of New York.

Churches throughout the Borough of Queens have been supplied with thousands of the printed invitations and suggestions that they be circulated among members. Churches of all denominations appear to have been equally favored. The invitation reads: "Park Commissioner Benninger requests the honor of your presence to meet with Hon. Mayor Hylan at the City of New York, at a concert tendered to the civic societies of Richmond Hill and its neighborhood on the grounds of the Richmond Hill High School."

This is followed by the date and an announcement that "Goldman's Celebrated Concert Band will play" and the signature of Philip Herzogheimer as City Chamberlain.

Many churches to which heavy consignments of the cards were sent are said to have returned them with indignant protests against being involved in electioneering plans of the Mayor and his political associates.

Questions also are being asked as to why public money should be expended in printing elaborate invitations to a meeting with Mayor Hylan. It was learned last night that the civic societies of Richmond Hill and its neighborhood have no idea they were to be favored with a band concert or with an appearance by Mayor Hylan until Commissioner Benninger's beautifully printed invitations descended on the locality.

Lockwood and Curran Lead at Fusion Meeting

Anti-Tammany Conference Also Mention Undermyer, Wallis, Smith, Calder, McAneny, Haskell for Mayor

Borough President Henry H. Curran of Manhattan and Senator Charles C. Lockwood, of Brooklyn, judging from the way they were nominated and endorsed informally yesterday afternoon at the anti-Tammany "town meeting" in the ballroom of the Hotel Commodore, are the leading candidates for the fusion nomination for Mayor.

P. A. Wallis, Immigration Commissioner had many friends in the conference, which was attended by about 300 Republicans, Coalitionists, independent Democrats and other anti-Tammany people. About one-third were women.

Samuel Undermyer, ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith, Transit Commissioner George McAneny, United States Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Rouben L. Haskell, of Brooklyn, and Henry S. Thompson, of Manhattan, were boomed for the nomination, but the nominations of some of them were not seconded, and the mention of their names was most part from enthusiastic admirers.

Henry W. Taft, chairman of the anti-Tammany conference committee, otherwise known as the steering committee, presided at the "town meeting." He reviewed the brilliant Duncan campaign of the committee, and said that it was now ready to take up for consideration candidates and platform. He said there were several anti-Tammany organizations in the city, and he was in the general conference, preferring to let the primaries decide who the candidates should be.

There is not a fusion of forces against Tammany before the primaries is most certain that fusion will not come after the primaries," said Mr. Taft.

He then said that he understood that a number of names were to be presented to the conference, and he hoped the suggestions made would help the committee to select the right men. Looking over the names Mr. Taft suggested that Henry H. Curran seemed to have the largest following, and he would call upon his sponsors to present his name.

Douglas Mathewson, former President of the Borough of the Bronx, and former Deputy Comptroller, made the leading speech in nominating Borough President Curran. He said that Major Curran would prove a strong and successful candidate, who, if elected, would give to New York a Mayor and a head to the Board of Estimate, and who would do his full part in getting the city government back on a sound basis.

Calls City's Condition Deplorable

"I represent no organization," said Mr. Mathewson, "but in appearing before you to believe I am voicing the sentiment of many people in our city. As a business proposition, New York City is in a deplorable condition today. Even the fact that our bonds and credits are good backed by New York's immeasurable wealth, does not detract from the fact that in some respects our liabilities exceed our assets. Had the budget made last year contained all the figures that should rightly have been in it, the city would have exceeded the 2 per cent tax limit imposed on it by its charter. The burden of the financial management is being felt by the rate payer, the land owner, but also by the rent payer, who pays the tax apportioned out of his rent. The situation is deplorable."

Asked about his statement that he told the ball players in a hotel room in Cincinnati that he had \$100,000 on the sly, Mr. O'Brien said: "No," said Burns. "But you didn't have \$100,000 on you?"

meant I could get"—started Burns. "Answer yes or no," said O'Brien. "No, I didn't have it."

He started in the property of W. T. & Company and spread quickly. There were twenty-three wells being drilled in Lot 162, it is said, but the number already operating is unknown.

The Amatlan field is one of the richest in the State of Vera Cruz. It lies between Tuxpam and Tampico, about thirty-five miles northwest of the former city and some seventy miles southwest of Tampico.

Special Cable to The Tribune Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. MEXICO CITY, July 20.—Although the oil well fires in the Amatlan district apparently were due to accidental causes reports are in circulation that the blaze was caused by discharged dynamite. The Federal government probably will send an expert commission to investigate, since the firing of oil wells by rebels would be likely to give the claims against Mexico.

Among firms holding property in the lot which is being ruined by the fire are the Corona Texas Oil Company, Mexican Petroleum and the Norman.

Burns Says Gamblers Got Double-Cross

Asserts Players Won Third Game After Telling the Fixers They Would Not Back Kerr, a "Busher"

Cross-Examined For Three Hours

Sticks to Chief Charges Despite Bitter Attack of Defense Attorneys

CHICAGO, July 20.—Bill Burns, the state's chief strength in the baseball scandal trial, today finished his story of how he and others conspired with eight Chicago White Sox players for to throw the 1919 world series to Cincinnati. The admitted accomplice in the alleged sell-out then withstood three hours of nerve racking cross-examination by two defense attorneys, in which he fought a give and take battle, never weakening in the essential facts of his story, although several times badly confused on incidental details.

At the end of his twelfth hour on the stand the witness appeared exhausted. His body was limp in the witness chair, his eyes were half closed, but his head was held back and his answers still came clearly and defiantly, despite a torrent of innuendoes, disparaging remarks about his mentality and character and other bitter verbal shots heaped on him by his questioners.

Players Double-Crossed Fixers

After finishing his story of Cincinnati conference between himself, Abe Attell and Bennett, whom he identified yesterday as David Zelsler, of Des Moines, Iowa, a defendant, Burns told of further meetings in Chicago, of how the players double-crossed the alleged fixers by winning the third game when they were not paid after the first two and of how he agreed with Ben Johnson, president of the American League, and John T. Ryan, Assistant State's Attorney, to come to Chicago and testify for the state.

He denied that he was paid other than his expenses for his testimony, or that he was promised any reward, and stuck steadfastly to these statements under cross-examination. He was then turned over to James C. "Ropes" O'Brien, who earned his nickname and fame in the Middle West by sending many men to the gallows when he was State's Attorney.

Under O'Brien's examination Burns at first appeared hesitant in his answers. After half an hour of repartee, in which he successfully met Mr. O'Brien's wit and sarcasm with replies equally as witty and sarcastic, Burns appeared to gain confidence, and, sitting erect, answered all questions in a clear voice, heard all over the court room. Yesterday the jury had difficulty in hearing him, and many times the reporters had to repeat his answers.

O'Brien Grills Witness

Mr. O'Brien caused Burns to repeat his direct testimony that he had twice met with the defendant, Gus Gettle, in Chicago, and that he was being played here. Then O'Brien said: "Don't you know that Gandil never lived in the Warner Hotel in this series?"

"Don't you know that he and other players would not meet at the Warner lived at the Tyson?"

"I only know that I met Gandil at the Warner," replied Burns. "And Gandil told you there that he was in Chicago and would show you the money that he would accept of offers of money that?" began Mr. O'Brien.

"If you say he did, I guess he did," Burns replied. "I am your client and he knows more about this case than I do."

Burns then testified that he talked with Wick Allen, a Cincinnati player, the morning of the third game of the series.

"Don't you know the Cincinnati team was out practicing at that time?" asked O'Brien.

"I don't know what the team was doing, but I know I talked with Allen," said Burns. This conversation had nothing to do with the alleged conspiracy.

After Mr. O'Brien, Thomas Nash, representing Buck Weaver, took up another style of examination. Mr. Nash questioned Burns with the witness, calling him "Bill" and asking several questions in a soft, quiet manner and then suddenly shooting some sharp query at the witness.

Burns Confused in Minor Points

He questioned Burns closely about the head of the ball players in the hotel in Cincinnati, the room numbers and such details, and at times Burns was somewhat confused, once refusing to answer questions until told by Judge Friend to do so.

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Wilson Gave Britain 25 Years to Pay

Secret Commitment May Be Binding, Mellon Tells Senators in Plea for Broad Authority

Terms Astonish The Committee

Offer Never Was Finally Accepted; Inquiry on Subject Is Unanswered

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Testimony of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon before the Senate Finance Committee today relating to the funding of the foreign debt of about \$10,000,000,000 developed that the Treasury Department under the Wilson Administration negotiated with the British government for spreading the payment of the British share of the indebtedness over a period of twenty-five years. This debt, exclusive of interest, amounts to \$4,277,000,000.

The negotiations went so far that they may have committed this government, the Secretary said, and he advised the committee that he might be "morally obligated" to abide by the understandings which had been reached in the negotiations.

The testimony of Secretary Mellon was backed by that of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Eliot Wadsworth, who also was before the committee. Members of the committee were astounded by the disclosures that this government may have got itself entangled in commitments from which it will not be easy to extricate itself.

That negotiations took place on the subject of interest on the \$10,000,000,000 debt had not resulted in a commitment. Nor was it understood that the previous Administration was willing to accept repayment over so long a period.

The negotiations, it was brought out, were between a representative of the British government and Albert Rathbone, Secretary of the Treasury. Both Mr. Mellon and Mr. Wadsworth advised the committee that they resulted in an agreement, in May, 1920, which provided for the payment of this debt to be extended over a period of twenty-five years.

Agreement on Interest

It was part of the agreement that the American government was to make no demand on the British government for principal of interest on the debt, but that the British government was to pay the interest on the debt. The period for repayment of the debt, including interest other than that already accrued, was to be from 1922 to 1947.

The negotiations had proceeded to a point where they had reached definite form, when they were abruptly terminated at the instance of Great Britain, Secretary Mellon testified.

The testimony of the committee was backed by that of Assistant Secretary Mellon, who also was before the committee. He had sent a letter to the British Ambassador May 11, embodying a memorandum on the present state of the negotiations. He said he had received Mr. Rathbone's reply, and the committee members may be the subject of further negotiations between the Treasury Department and the British government.

\$407,000,000 Now Due

Mr. Wadsworth presented to the committee a detailed statement of the interest thus far accrued and due from the British and other governments. It showed a total of \$407,000,000 is due from Great Britain, \$284,000,000 from France and smaller sums from other countries.

Senators La Follette, of Wisconsin, and Mellon said the negotiations of Secretary Mellon to find out whether the Treasury Department proposed to defer payments of principal or interest. Mr. Mellon said the negotiations were seeking broad authority from Congress under the bill now pending, to be prepared for any contingency which might arise.

Mr. Wadsworth said he had not been concluded, but he admitted they might have an important bearing on negotiations hereafter.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Mellon, "that representations were made by the Treasury Department in the past by my predecessor, in fact, looking toward the formation of a board of both principal and interest, and I might feel morally, or even legally, obligated by those representations or negotiations."

The testimony showed that former Assistant Secretary Rathbone went to Europe expressly to make arrangements about the British debt. Secretary Mellon was at first oral, but later were reduced to written memoranda, which are now in possession of the Treasury Department.

Senator Penrose, chairman of the committee, said the secret correspondence and memoranda relative to the foreign debt, which began with the Secretary of the Committee by former Secretary Houston, had been turned over to the Finance Committee. He pointed to a large number of packing cases in the open office of the committee and told members of the committee they were at liberty to examine them.

Senator Penrose said he hoped to conclude hearings on the bill to give the Secretary broad powers in refunding Saturday, and to report it soon and make it the unfinished business.

ARGENTINA REFUSES TO Mediate

Buenos Ayres, July 20.—The Argentine Republic has declined to mediate between Panama and Costa Rica in the territorial dispute which last March caused open hostilities between the two Central American nations and prompted the United States to send several sharp notes to the isthmus bordering warfare ceased.

Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate temperatures; moderate west and northwest winds. Full Report on Last Page

TWO CENTS
In Greater New York

THREE CENTS
Within 200 Miles

FOUR CENTS
Elsewhere

Allied Break Over Silesian Policy Looms

Britain Refuses to Send More Troops; France Is Determined to Franchise Division Into District

Paris Emphasizes German Strength Opposes Call of Supreme Council; London Fears Activities of the Poles

LONDON, July 20.—With the British deciding that it is not necessary to send more troops to Upper Silesia and the French apparently determined to dispatch another division, the situation has reached a point which is described in well informed circles here to-day as critical. It is even asserted that the next forty-eight hours may open a breach between Great Britain and France unless a compromise is reached.

Great Britain, in its most recent note to France, renewed its request for an early meeting of the Supreme Council to discuss the matter, but France has steadily opposed this. Meanwhile the French point of view is that Germany is able to place well armed and well equipped men in Silesia, and that Polish and inter-Ally forces would be unable to cope with them.

Allies Dispute Over Force

France, therefore, wants immediately to reinforce the plebiscite troops, while Great Britain is disinclined to rate the German menace as serious.

The situation in Upper Silesia itself is anything but promising, and, in view of the recent visit to Paris of Adalbert Korfanty, the Polish insurgent leader, officials here fear the introduction of French forces into Silesia might precipitate renewed fighting, with serious consequences.

The Figaro is quoted here to-day as saying: "It is a question of preventing an outbreak of war between Poland and Germany, into which other nations, apart altogether from Russia, might suddenly be dragged. Will there be as sudden an alarm as in July, 1920?"

Foremost International Topic

LONDON, July 20 (By The Associated Press).—"Silesia has shored every other international topic into the background," it was said to-day in a well informed quarter here to-day. "It is the one question receiving the consideration of the European government heads. All are profoundly fearful of the consequences if the match is touched it is impossible to say where the flames will extend."

There seems good reason to believe that the menace to European peace which is held the Silesian question presents is the real cause for the postponement of further action on the Irish question and other matters of moment.

Lord Curzon, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, recently sent a note to Paris suggesting that a meeting of the Supreme Council be held in Boulogne, July 28. Prior to the dispatch of this note, it was understood Lord Curzon had a conference with the French Ambassador here with regard to Silesia and other matters pressing for solution by the Supreme Council, and that the French Ambassador had indicated his readiness for a meeting of the council before the end of July, especially as Premier Lloyd George might not be available if a later date were chosen, as he possibly would be new to a Washington conference to some later date than November 1.

Would Suit Premiers

Such a postponement would not only be agreeable to the Dominion Premiers, who were in Washington in November, but it would be more convenient to the British government because, in the event of the Irish negotiations, it might become necessary to hold an autumn session of Parliament to legislate for a new Irish settlement.

The abandonment of the idea of a preliminary conference in London is (Continued on next page)

Powers Ask America to Mediate In Effort to Avert Silesian War

LONDON, July 20.—The United States has been asked informally by several nations interested in the Silesian situation to mediate in the new difficulties which threaten to result in open warfare, it became known here to-day.

There is doubt, however, whether the United States will consent to this. The American position is understood here to be that the United States will not participate in any boundary disputes unless they have reached a point which threatens to produce general hostilities.

Gov. Small of Preliminary Arms Parley Plan Dropped

Accused With Lieut. Gov. of Embezzlement and Conspiracy in Their Terms as Treasurer of the State

Based on Loan to Packers

Difference Alleged Between Interest Collected and the Sum Treasury Received

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 20.—Governor Small, Lieutenant Governor Fred E. Sterling and Verne E. Curtis, of Grant Park, were indicted to-day by the Sangamon County Grand Jury for conspiracy and embezzlement in connection with the interest earnings of the State Treasurer's office during the terms of Small and Sterling.

The true bills were returned before Judge Albert E. Smith of the Circuit Court of Sangamon County. An indictment is returned against Small for embezzlement of \$50,000 while State Treasurer. One is against Sterling for embezzlement of \$700,000. Another indictment for conspiracy to defraud and confidence games runs against Small, Sterling and Curtis. Bonds of all three were fixed at \$50,000 on each count.

The indictment for conspiracy and confidence games charges that the three obtained "divers grants, warrants, vouchers and documents to the amount of \$2,000,000."

Warrants were issued later for Small, Sterling and Curtis, and they will appear in court to-morrow to arrange bonds.

Case Hinges on Loans to Packers

The investigation hinges on the \$10,000,000 loan of state funds to Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. This loan, it was said, was made through the Grant Park Bank, an institution operated by the late Senator E. C. Curtis, close friend and political colleague of Governor Small for many years.

Attorney General Brundage and his aids, it is said, have attempted to show that the Grant Park Bank existed only on paper, and that the \$10,000,000 amounting to 2 per cent, was paid to the state during the terms of Governor Small and Lieutenant Governor Sterling as State Treasurer of Illinois.

The packers's notes are said to have drawn 7 and 8 per cent interest. It is the difference in interest earnings that was said to be the crux of the investigation.

Under the Treasury law in operation when Small and Sterling were in office the State Treasurer was required to carry securities on state loans when loaned. This law was changed and State Treasurer E. E. Miller is obliged to lend state money to the best bidder.

Bank Goes Out of Existence

The Grant Park Bank, phantom or real, went out of existence last January when the new state bank law went into effect.

Sterling followed Small as State Treasurer and preceded E. E. Miller, who was appointed in January, 1920. Sterling is said to have accepted Small's securities on state loans when he took over the office. Some of these securities were not accepted in the same manner by Miller.

Miller went to Brundage with his alleged discoveries. The Attorney General and the State's Attorney Mortimer and the Sangamon County Grand Jury was recalled.

The findings of the grand jury were anticipated. The state, familiar with the testimony presented, and the nature of the evidence from the start of the investigation. (Continued on page four)

Aerial Bombers Fail to Sink Old Battleship With 13 Hits

ON BOARD THE DESTROYER LEARY, EN ROUTE TO NORFOLK, Va., July 20 (By The Associated Press).

Aircraft failed to-day to sink or materially damage the former German battleship Ostrifland in the opening of the final phase of the joint air-sea and navy bombing tests on the Virginia Capes to determine the effect of airplane attacks on capital and other types of warships.

Dropping a total of fifty-two bombs, thirty-three of 250 pound and nineteen of 520 and 600 pounds, navy, marine corps and army aviators placed thirteen of them on board and practically all of the others in the water close by.

About all the apparent damage resulting, however, was to the upper decks and superstructure immediately around the spots where the projectiles struck.

One of the bombs landing on board exploded, two of 230 pounds each, one of 520 pounds and one of 600 pounds, the kind that sent down the light cruiser Frankfort, last Monday. The 600-pound "live" bomb, launched by an army Martin plane, struck at a coil chute on the forward deck to the right of the bridge near a gun turret, tearing a big hole in the upper deck.

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