

AERO PROBERS FIND VAST SUMS WASTED

Continued from First Page.

French, but has been able to obtain only about 413 of them.

Only One Caproni Built. As early as October, 1917, we were in possession of the necessary facilities to construct the Caproni...

Expert Italian engineers have been upon it again since January, yet the fact remains that up to date we have constructed only one experimental machine which is equipped with Liberty motors.

The Handley-Page heavy bombing machine furnishes another example of delay. Plans were furnished the Signal Corps in the summer of 1917, but were not then called for.

Contracts for spare parts were not made until February, 1918. Deliveries of these spare parts did not begin until August, 1918.

Nine Recommendations. For the correction of the evils found nine detailed recommendations are made in the report.

1. The creation of a Department of War, headed by the Chief of Staff and equal rank with the heads of the Army and Navy Departments.

2. A commission of engineers and pilots for observation at the front, formed in relays and reporting in person to the department at frequent intervals.

3. Enlisting the constructive activities of all responsible concerns engaged in building plants which can be engaged to their full capacity.

4. Great expansion of the present aircraft program, working at the same time to bring airplanes nearer to perfection.

5. Encouragement of the inventive genius of the country in the most effective way.

6. Ample protection by the Patent Office to applicants for inventions relating to the public welfare and defense to absolutely prevent disclosure to enemy interests.

7. Drastic curtailment of the margin of profit on certain types of aircraft. The estimate of the profit on making Liberty motors at one plant is 32.6 per cent.

8. Placing the cost directly upon the producer for planes and engines rejected because of bad construction or defective materials not furnished directly by the Government.

9. Making compulsory at plane and motor manufacturing plants the requirements of the fire prevention bureau of the National Council of Defense.

One man control of the aircraft program, aided by skilled engineers and practical fliers, with production subordinate to them, would have largely avoided many of the failures and blunders, says the report.

The report asserts organization under the aircraft board was "unsystematic and ineffective." It pointed out the board sought great authority and little responsibility.

A parallel of the Italian and American aircraft programs was drawn. Italy selected the most efficient types of French flying planes and immediately put them into production under the direction of skilled French artificers.

Also, Italy at the same time began the development of planes on its own account, rapidly equipping the Italian armies with machines of proved ability.

Your committee does not understand why the Aircraft Board did not adopt this obviously essential policy."

An ostensible reason assigned for the Liberty's inaction was the difficulty of translating metric into linear measurements, and of obtaining quantity production of foreign motors.

The board took some of the planes placed at its disposal and attempted with ill success to change them materially for American production.

The general purpose of the changes seems to have been designed to adapt them to the Liberty motor, but this normal action should have been paralleled by the manufacturer, both as to plans and engine.

In September, 1917, the report says 3,000 one-seater "Spad" planes were contracted for to be built by the Curtiss Company.

The report pointed out that Gen. Pershing's cablegram bore the date of December 14, following and that therefore the Curtiss contract was made at that time.

However, these orders were not to be carried out until the experimental machine built by Captain d'Annunzio had been tested.

The Curtiss company and the Dayton-Wright plant were favored above others, the Aircraft Board making generous advances in money and giving them the task of supplying other contractors with plans and specifications for types of machines exclusive of bombing planes.

The suggestion is made in the report that Dayton, Ohio, having no particular advantages for the work, received far more contracts than it should.

The arrangements should be approved, the report declared, and the Government take new patents as they appear and take the present patents, compensating the patentees.

But for the glowing forecast and optimistic announcements from time to time, the report would have been a record of public disappointment.

The order of the President creating a military bureau of aeronautics and the appointment of Gen. Kenly and Mr. Ryan as the heads of the two divisions was an improvement upon the previous situation, and a number of the conditions we have criticized have been or are in the process of being corrected.

Disloyalty Charge Dropped. Charges against Mrs. Angelina Bonfrisco, 1946 First avenue, accused of mutilating an American flag, were dismissed in Harlem police court by Magistrate Pollock yesterday.

The navy got 155 of these planes in July, sent 50 abroad and had 100 ready for shipment. Four were tested at Miami and the same old defects were found.

number. American troops are forced to use many antiquated machines.

The report criticized failure to follow the axiom that planes must be adapted to motors and that no fighting plane has been built around the Liberty motor.

The report criticized the Signal Corps inspection system, although no collusion between official and private inspectors was found.

Contractors for the work at Langley Field and the fields at Dayton were unsatisfactory, the report said.

The report criticized the fact that Langley Field, consisting of 1,650 acres near Newport News, Va., on which \$2,305,697 has been expended in buildings, was practically abandoned last year for experiment.

McCook Field at Dayton, badly located and consisting of only 200 acres, was selected instead. Despite its disadvantages the aircraft board selected structures on it costing nearly \$1,000,000.

The system on which contracts for planes and motors were let was condemned, as companies assured of capital and factory space have been denied contracts because they were not going concerns while other companies in similar conditions have received contracts.

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VICTORY IN 1919 SPEEDS DRAFT BILL

Continued from First Page.

first—and I am not criticizing anybody for it—that we did not have units large enough to fight under the American flag itself, but we brigaded them with the French and British forces."

"We have not men in the army nor have we men available under the present draft, were they called out, sufficient to make up the programme outlined by Gen. March and the Secretary of War."

Senator Chamberlain, "Gen. Crowder maintained when he was before the committee some time in June that we had enough men to last them to January 1 if the programme at that time were carried out to call practically 150,000 men each month."

Senator Chamberlain took up the anti-strike provision, which he said was opposed by many labor organizations throughout the country.

Representative Kahn (Cal.), the ranking Republican member of the Military Committee, said that personally he preferred to conserve the strength of the young men and to keep them out of the war.

Applause greeted Mr. Kahn when he quoted Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, to the effect that they proposed under the man power bill to put close to 4,000,000 on the western front by June 30, 1919.

"With that number of American soldiers in France," said Mr. Kahn, "Gen. March says we will be able to break through the German lines at any time and at any place we desire, and that in his opinion it meant the winning of the war next year."

The House wildly cheered this statement and applauded again as Mr. Kahn continued to the effect that military authorities think are necessary to win the war for us in the coming year.

Mr. Kahn quoted statistics to show that a large majority of young men at 18 are not in school, and referred to the amendment which provides for selecting certain young men who are to be given technical education for military purposes.

"If one boy in fifty is drafted for educational purposes what do you think the parents of the other boys will say?" asked Representative Johnson (Wash.).

"If my constituents ask me that question," replied Mr. Kahn with great emphasis, "I am unwilling to withhold from the parents of the other boys what they are entitled to."

The reply brought the House to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

Opposing the McKenize amendment Representative Platt (N. Y.) declared "This amendment is supported by all the men who opposed conscription and were against the war. It is the last gasp of the obstructionists who tried to prevent the first draft."

Senator Kirby (Ark.) followed Senator Reed. He prefaced his speech with the introduction of an amendment making the draft ages from 20 to 45.

Senator Wadsworth (N. Y.) in offering an amendment to make the new draft available to the needs of the navy as well as the army said that the navy and Marine Corps will need 300,000 men between now and January 1, 1920.

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BERLIN PLOTS TURK PACT WITH PERSIA

Continued from First Page.

Teheran Government Cool to Proposed Alliance.

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PARIS, Aug. 22.—Germany's policy toward the Mahomedan world has increased in vigor in the last week, during which a plan to "liberate" Egypt was announced.

A scheme to pave the way for an alliance with Persia and the organization of a German-Turkish society for "drawing closer economically and intellectually the German and Egyptian peoples" also was made public.

Among the members of the "society" formed for this purpose are many German personages. Paris is informed that there is active agitation in official circles in Berlin in favor of an alliance between Turkey and Persia under the patronage of Germany.

Some Persians have taken part in these discussions, but they are not representatives of the present anti-German Government in Teheran, which is not likely to become a party to any such policy.

According to despatches to Zurich a revolt has broken out in Albania, the agitation against Austria having reached a climax last night, yesterday, when thousands of prisoners of war were taken to Albania to do military work pilaged Austrian storehouses.

Prof. De Duquitch, ex-Mayor of Scutari, who now is in Paris, says the people of Albania are in favor of these anti-Austrian outbreaks and will support them. They are an inextinguishable fire, although, and he thinks, a fairly large army could be recruited in Albania to fight against Austria and Germany.

HINDENBURG ADMITS SETBACK. Fortunes of War, Marshal Tells Guard Regiment.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 22.—Field Marshal Hindenburg in addressing the Third Regiment of Guards is quoted by the Tageszeitung of Berlin as saying:

"Let us look into the future. Our position is favorable, although, and we may frankly admit it, we lately have happened to have been set back. But this is a fortune of war with which we must reckon. We must not permit ourselves to be influenced thereby."

"Success is with us. The enemy begins to show signs of weariness, and so long as we do not relax our efforts but remain firm of purpose we shall attain our goal, which is an honorable, strong German peace."

ITALIANS REPULSE ATTACKS. German, Retire in Disorder in the Riofredo Valley.

ROME, Aug. 22.—In the Riofredo Valley an enemy attack was repulsed, the enemy retreating in disorder, says the War Office announcement today.

"Our patrols drove back enemy reconnaissance parties south of Mori. Five hostile airplanes were brought down."

AMUSEMENTS. AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND THEATRE DISTRICTS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HARRY W. WOODS, INC.

WINTER GARDEN. Evs. at 8. Mat. Tomorrow at 2. PASSING SHOW OF 1918.

LYRIC. 12d W. of W. Way. Evs. 8. Mat. Tomorrow at 2. MAYTIME. New in its Second Year.

LONGACRE. 48th W. of W. Way. Evs. 8. Mat. Tomorrow at 2. THE BLUE PEARL. GEORGE M. NASH.

"MIGHTY AMUSING."—Eve. Post. A Very Good Young Man. WALLACE EDINGER. ADA LEWIS. RUTH FINLAY. MAN DIXIE. PLYMOUTH. Evs. 8. Mat. Tomorrow at 2.

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FLORENCE REED. "WIVES OF MEN." Prices 25c to \$1. Seats Now on Sale.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES. NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. POP. MATS. SAT. & WED. 5c to 10c.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. ALL SEATS AT BOX OFFICE. ROOF SEATING.

Winchell Smith & John L. Golden. Predict LIGHTNIN. Will Hit the Gaiety Monday the 20th.

LYCEUM. West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mat. Tomorrow at 2:30. TIGER ROSE.

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GOING UP. THE TALK OF THE TOWN. The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

GEO. COHAN. Bway. LAST 2 DAYS. TWICE DAILY. 2:30 & 8:30. AMERICA'S ANSWER. PRESENTED BY THE BUREAU OF FILMS. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS. GEORGE CUREL, Chairman.

GERMANY MAY MELT STEUBEN STATUE

Continued from First Page.

Reprisal Urged for U. S. Action on Kaiser's Gift.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 22.—There is much discussion among the people of Potsdam whether the bronze statue of Gen. von Steuben of American Revolutionary fame, which stands in the Kommandantur Gardens in Potsdam, shall go to the melting pot as a reprisal for the American having melted Emperor William's gift to them of the statue of Frederick the Great.

The Steuben statue was a return gift made in 1911 for the Frederick's statue.

The Cologne Gazette has pronounced against the proposal to melt down the Steuben statue on the ground that it would be a discourtesy to the Congress of

1918, which no longer is in existence, and also to the present Congress, which "was not responsible for the war, but only a victim of trickery."

"Moreover," says the Cologne Gazette, "we do not need to copy every animosity of a crazy government or a rabid populace. When the day comes when reprisals shall have returned to the Yankee nothing will be more calculated to make them blush with shame than the sight of their own memorial which outlasts the storms of the frenzied times."

CZECHO-SLAVS WIN IN VOSGES. Force German Positions While Fighting for France.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Czechoslovak troops in France have participated in a successful attack against German positions in the Vosges.

The news of the victory was received today at the headquarters here of the Czechoslovak National Council.

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