SHOPPERS do not "SLEEP OVER" bargains in a MORNING paper. They respond at once.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

KEEP in mind—The HERALD is ONE CENT DAILY and TWO CENTS SUNDAY.

NO. 4157. WEATHER—RAIN; WARM. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1918. ONE CENT In Washington and Suburbs. Elsewhere Two Cents.

$120 INCREASE FAILS TO MEET CLERKS' VIEW

"Unsatisfactory" Amendment May Be Changed in House Today.

$180 RAISE PROPOSED

Borland to Push His Eight-Hour Amendment—Debate Limit Is Set.

Dissatisfied with the $120 flat increase allowed to all civilian employes of the government, including those in the District, in a committee amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which was presented in the House by Chairman Byrns late yesterday afternoon, Representative Edward Keating, of Colorado, will this morning frame another amendment providing for a material boost in the $120 flat increase. It is probable that his amendment will set the flat increase rate at $180.

Limiting of debate on the amendment was made in the House before adjournment. One hour will be given over to the discussion of the committee amendment and one hour will be given to debate on Representative Borland's eight-hour amendment.

House to Vote Today.

Representative Byrns will direct the defense of the general amendment and Representative Borland that of his eight-hour amendment. Representative Stafford, of Wisconsin, will direct the thirty minutes allowed to answer Representative Borland.

Assurance was given yesterday that the House would take up discussion of the amendment immediately after it had disposed of its regular morning business today and it is expected a favorable vote will be taken on it soon afterward.

Representative Byrns further provided that after the lump time had been spent in discussion of the general amendment and Representative Borland's amendment that other debate would be limited to bona fide germane amendments only and that no member could thereafter hold the floor for longer than five minutes.

Particular pleasure is felt by friends of school teachers and other school employes in the District that they should be included in the recommended flat increase.

In the absence of President H. M. McLarin, Florence Etheridge, acting president of the Federal Employes' Association, last night issued the following statement which emphasizes that the proposed $180 flat increase is "unsatisfactory" to the National Federation of Federal Employes' for the following reasons:

"It does not in any degree correspond to the increase in the cost of living.

"It is discriminatory in that it provides as large an increase for employes receiving $2,000 as for those receiving $900, while it avow-

CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN.

CONGRESS URGED TO HASTEN ACTION

Gen. Crowder Wants Army Bills Passed Without Delay.

In appearing before the Senate military committee yesterday to explain prposed amendments to the national defense act—mostly technical matters of army organization—Provost Marshal Genneral Crowder, as the legislative representative of Secretary Baker, urged Congress to hasten action on scores of army bills pending, especially that amending the selective draft law.

Passage by the Senate this week of the draft bill, changing the basis of selection from State populations to the number of men in class one and requiring registration of men attaining twenty-one years of age since June 5 last, is expected. Senator Hitchcock, acting committee chairman, told General Crowder. Other army bills, he said, are scheduled to follow it in the Senate.

Maryland Legislature Shelves Prohibition

Annapolis, Md., March 13.—No State prohibition legislation is likely this year in Maryland.

The Weimer prohibition bill was forced out of committee today and was killed in the House by a viva-voce vote.

The legislature, however, has ratified the national prohibition amendment.

Dr. Garfield Gets News That Mother Has Died

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, received word of the death yesterday at Pasadena, Cal., of his mother, Mrs. James A. Garfield, widow of the martyred President. Mrs. Garfield was 86 years old. She will be buried at Mentor, Ohio. Dr. Garfield left the office as soon as he received word. He will go to the funeral in Ohio.

Nurses Leap Into Sea.

New York, March 13.—Four nurses and a doctor attached to the Pennsylvania University Hospital No. 20, jumped into the icy waters off the Battery today to demonstrate the effectiveness of rubber life-saving suits which they will wear through the submarine zone. The test was successful.

Judge Drops Dead.

Boston, March 13.—Judge Arthur E. Burr dropped dead today after rendering a verdict in his first case. On Monday he began his appointment as county probate judge.

"Fighting With Hoover" Costly to Nation, Says Reed

Missouri Senator, Quoting Food Chief's Report, Showing Where Money Has Gone, Warns Public "Barrel" Has Bottom.

No additional appropriation should be given the National Food Administration, which "comes here admitting that it has a million and a quarter of dollars on hand; that it has $29,000,000 in the treasury of its corporation and that it has assets of almost $2,000,000," Senator Reed, of Missouri, one of the most persistent critics of Herbert Hoover, declared in debate on the bill to give the Food Administration power to fix prices.

Speeches Cost $16,000.

The American people have been "feeding themselves on their own adulation" until they are drunk with conceit, Senator Reed said, and have the idea that their wealth is inexhaustible. "Before this war is over, it may be that the balance will be determined by a few billion dollars—a very few—and therefore we should not waste money today."

Quoting from Mr. Hoover's report, Senator Reed gave figures showing how the campaign of educating the public to adopt "—less days" has had wide ramifications, which have swallowed money from the Treasury with great gulps. Mr. Reed said in part:

"Hoover's speeches cost the government $16,000; I do not know what additional commitments are included in the $2,225,000 incumbrances, but the speeches that are reported cost $16,000; and I think he also had the franking privilege; so that is $16,000 for printing alone. Again, dropping into the vernacular, that is "a whale of a bill" for speeches—$16,000! Of course, it is remarkable to me that they had to be circulated at all, for I can not understand why words falling from Mr. Hoover's lips would not be greedily sought after by the press of the country and circulated by the millions free, through the columns of the public prints.

"Again, Hoover buttons cost the government $40,000.

Mr. Gallinger interrupted here with the exclamation, "Buttons?"

Mr. Reed responded, "I will ask the Senator to look at pages 152 and 153. Let me read a few of these items. Whitehead & Hoag Co., metal and celluloid buttons, voucher No. 983, $3,367. The same company have the following other items under date of October 26—this is one day's order, one day's business—$3,083, $3,367, $3,700, $3,700, $3,700 $3,700, $3,700, and $2,479. The aggregate, as I run it up, is about $40,000. Now, I wonder how much of that would have been done if a man had been spending his own money.

Warns of Barrel's Bottom.

"Let me tell you there is a bottom to every barrel; there is an end to every fortune; there is a limit to the wealth that any nation can produce. The American people in some respects are the most conceited people in the world. They have fed themselves on their own adulation until they are drunk, I sometimes think, with conceit—and I say this, of course, kindly. We have talked about our bravery until there was a great American statesman who actually thought that we could raise an army of a million men overnight; and he was in perfect good faith. I am not sure but that I have indulged in some of that kind of nonsense myself in the past, but generally I limited it to the Fourth of July or thereabouts.

"One of the things that we have been teaching ourselves for the past three years is that we are the richest nation on earth and that we have so much money that there is no end to it. My brother Senators, let me say to you, that before this war is ended it may be determined by a slight turn of the balance. Clemenceau, the French premier, said the other day that the nation won in a war that could make itself think it was not beaten for a quarter of an hour after the other side realized it was beaten. Before this

CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.

AUSTRIA SUPPRESSES SLAVIC CONVENTION

Delegates Dispersed by Police and Soldiers in Bloody Encounter.

Bloody encounters with police and soldiers were required to break up a meeting of Southern Slavs asking a national constitution from Austria-Hungary, according to advices received at the Croatia. It was attended by the deputies to the Vienna Reichsrat, deputies to the former Diet of Bosnia, representatives of the Slavonian People's Party and of the Jugoslav Democratic and Progressive parties of Austria, Dalmatia and Croatia.

The meeting had intended forming a constitution for a National Council. But immediately upon the opening of the meeting by Deputy Koroschetz, of the Reichsrat, police, who had surrounded the hall, ordered the meeting to be broken up. This was refused and a delegation appointed to protest to the Governor of Croatia against this annoyance. Thereupon the crowds in the streets joined the demonstrations, threatening the government. Police and soldiers charged in the Jellchich Square and in Ilitza street, wounding and arresting large numbers.

Fresh German Peace Move Soon, Swiss Hear

London, March 13.—According to the Morning Post's Berne correspondent, preparations are being made through the German newspapers and German press agents for a new political move.

The correspondent says it is possible a fresh peace move is contemplated on the basis of the status quo prior to the war in the West and recognition of the present status in the East.

ARMY INSANE FROM FRANCE COMING HERE

Large Addition to Be Built at St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

On account of the number of mentally deranged soldiers expected back from France, plans are being drawn for a large addition to St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane. The proposed building will be one story in height and will be constructed to house about 1,000 inmates.

Although the new building will be on the general plan of the structures being put up at cantonments, it will be a concrete structure and a permanent addition to the St. Elizabeth's establishment. It will be erected opposite the main building of the asylum and will form a part of the Richardson group of buildings.

To Be Centralized Plant.

The new structure will be a centralized plant in itself, having its own dining room, kitchen, and nurses' quarters. A large central reception hall will be erected for the convenience of patients confined to their beds and those able to go to the dining room for their meals. A diet kitchen will be operated for those patients requiring special food.

Most of the mentally deranged soldiers will be medically attended by the class of army doctors who are now being instructed in the treatment of the insane by the supervising physicians of St. Elizabeth's.

Shell Shocked Not Coming.

It is not expected that many cases of shell shock will be brought to the Washington asylum as it is the policy to keep most shell shock cases on the other side. Shell shock does not often involve real mental derangement although it may easily become chronic if not quickly cured. It has been found in the experience of English and French army physicians, that the moving of shell shock patients from hospital to hospital or transporting them for long distances, delays their ultimate cure and frets them to a greater condition of nervousness. Shell shock patients, if quickly cured, may usually be returned to active duty in their respective regiments.

Cases coming to St. Elizabeth's will be of a bona fide insanity, usually of such a severe character that the patients, even if cured, will not be returned to the army.

ASKS CONSIDERATION OF DAYLIGHT SAVING

Will Save Million Tons Coal a Year, Says Moore.

Early passage of the daylight-saving bill seemed assured yesterday afternoon. Chairman Pou, of the House Rules Committee, announced on the floor that unless unanimous consent were given to consider it immediately, a special rule would be brought in.

"The daylight-saving idea," said Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, in a speech yesterday afternoon, "originted in the mind of no less a philosopher than Benjamin Franklin. It has attracted the attention of every thinker who has considered how more work could be done under better conditions."

Moore said 1,000,000 tons of coal would be saved annually.

Blow Up 400 Towns Says German Paper

Declares It Would Be More Humane to Wipe Out London Than to Let One Teuton Soldier Die.

Amsterdam, March 13.—The destruction of 400 English towns by German aeroplanes is demanded by the Berlin Tages Zeitung "as a reprisal" for the action of the allies in confiscating 400 German merchant ships. In a long article on the subject the paper says:

"If we are in a position to destroy the whole of London, it would be more humane to do so than to allow one more German to bleed to death on the battlefield. To hesitate or surrender ourselves to feelings of pity would be unpardonable.

"More than 400 merchant ships have been stolen from us by Great Britain. Our answer should be that for every German ship at least one English town should be reduced to ruins by our airmen. Far better were it for us that Great Britain, France and the United States should call us barbarians than that they should bestow on us their pity when we are beaten. Softness and sentimentality are stupid in war time."

SOLONS AGREE TO REPORT ON RAILWAY BILL

Senate Approves Action of Conference Committee by Big Vote.

DEBATE IS SPIRITED

"Outrageously Generous to the Railroads," Says Senator Johnson.

The conference report on the administration railroad bill was adopted by the Senate late yesterday afternoon by a vote of 47 to 8. Senators voting against it were: Borah, of Idaho; Cummins, of Iowa; Gore, of Oklahoma; Gronna, North Dakota; Johnson, California; Kenyon, Iowa; Norris, Nebraska, and Townsend, Michigan.

The House has yet to act upon the report which concerns the bill giving the President authority to take over the railroads and operate them and to guarantee them certain compensation.

New Matter Ruled Out.

The adoption of the report was marked by opposition. In the forenoon the Senate sent the document back to its makers by a vote of 51 to 23. This was because it was held that new matter had been injected against a recent rule passed by the upper House.

Senator Frelinghuysen made the point that the conference report provided that States should not be allowed to increase their taxation of railroad properties. The bill had specifically set forth that the taxing powers of the States should not be affected by the new law, but the conference committee inserted the new provision.

Vice-President Marshall sustained the point of order that no new subject matter should be inserted which had not been sanctioned by either House. Senator Frelinghuysen charged that Director-General McAdoo wished the proviso placed in the report.

When the report was brought back to the Senate, late in the afternoon, Senator Townsend, of Michigan, a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, announced he still considered the measure very objectionable.

"I think we will regret," he said, "the day when we gave the President such great powers. It's never necessary for a republic to confer blanket power upon a Chief Executive or a railroad dictator.

"Sometimes I think we are cowards. A bill is brought in and an enthusiastic supporter runs up the flag of patriotism and says, 'You're not with the President.' I'd rather be with my country!"

Would Abolish I. C. C.

Senator Lewis, of Illinois, a member of the same committee, said that if he had his way he would abolish the Interstate Commerce Commission, for the reason that complainants had to come all the way to Washington with their grievances, whereas the body giving relief should be adjacent to them.

Another speech was made by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, a member of the committee, who voiced objections to the bill. One of these was "unjust, unfair, excessive compensation to certain railroads." He also said he believed the Interstate Commerce Commission should not be deprived of any rate-making power it had before the bill was passed.

"The plain intent of the bill," he declared, "is to let the President make the rates. Although I'm anxious to help him, I'd vastly rather let the railroad companies themselves make rates, for they would look forward to the commercial future after the war, and the government can look forward only to the war progress, and what is needful then."

Senator Johnson, of California, called the bill "unfair and unjust to the people and outrageously generous to the railroads."

The conference report shows that the bill was altered so as to allow the President to initiate rates subject to the review of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Railroads are guaranteed a return based on their average operating income for three years ending June 30, 1917. There is a revolving fund of $500,000,000 to purchase rolling stock. Federal control ceases twenty-one months after peace is declared.

M'ADOO GIVES AMOUNT OF JUNE CERTIFICATES

Total Indebtedness in Treasury Notes Placed at $1,255,000,000.

The total amount of Treasury indebtedness certificates maturing on June 25, 1918, is now $1,255,000,000, Secretary McAdoo said yesterday:

About $75,000,000 of the certificates dated February 15 have been sold to date, and are included in the total. Certificates dated March 15 and maturing June 25, 1918, will be made available rapidly. They draw 4 per cent and are acceptable in payment of income and excess profits taxes.

They are identical with the issue dated February 15, except as to date of issue and from which they bear interest. Until they are available interim certificates will be issued calling for definitive Treasury certificates dated March 15, instead of February 15. This will relieve subscribers from paying so much on account of accrued interest.

Russian Ship Crew Refuses to Take Orders

An Atlantic Port, March 13.—Sixty members of the crew of a steamer lying in this harbor who refused to work or obey the orders of their superiors have been taken off the vessel and the Navy Department may take charge of the ship on the ground that it is a menace to the harbor.

The members of the crew, who are Russians, are said to be adherents to the doctrines of the Bolsheviki.

JAPAN AWAITS REPORTS FROM RUSS SOVIETS

Delays Action in Siberian Crisis to Learn Attitude of People.

AMERICA "HANDS OFF"

Uncle Sam Is Also Awaiting Decision on the Question.

Japan will intervene in Siberia as soon as the result of President Wilson's appeal to the Russian Soviets becomes apparent. Preferably Japan will act with the approval of the Soviets. But she will act, if the emergency demands it, without reference to Russian sentiment or lack of sentiment at the moment.

In her action she will be backed up by England, France and Italy. If no Russian approval for the scheme is forthcoming Japan will issue a pledge of her altruistic aims.

U. S. Remains Aloof.

The United States, having expressed an advanced opinion, will remain aloof.

This definite outline of a settlement of the Russo-Japanese problem became current in diplomatic circles here yesterday afternoon. American officials, maintaining their policy of hands off towards the whole situation, refuse to discuss it. In entente quarters, however, the settlement was described as meeting all the exigencies, both diplomatic and military.

While Washington is without definite information of the message from London to Tokio, reported to have caused an important meting of the Japanese foreign advisory council, men who have been in touch with the situation express the belief that the outline sketched above was the subject of the message.

Neither in English, French nor Italian circles has there ever been any disposition to question the actuality of Japan's good faith. But it has been freely admitted that to the propaganda-influenced minds of some of the Russians Japanese action may look very dangerous.

The attitude taken by President Wilson is accepted as just the action requisite to allay any Russian suspicions against Japan.

American Position Perfect.

One entente diplomat declared yesterday that the position of the President is a perfect one. Through his words, both in the friendly representations made to Japan and in his message to the Russian Soviets he has written a guaranty that Russian interests must not and will not be sacrificed. By the refusal of the United States to participate in or approve of Japanese intervention he will leave the United States free to enforce this guaranty in the final settlement of world affairs East and West.

This guaranty, with a definite collateral behind it, is looked to assure the Russians. It is also accepted by the entente representatives here as at least moral backing for action in Siberia by Japan, which they consider vitally necessary to the military needs of the moment.

A new phase of the Japanese problem was adverted to here yesterday by a diplomat of the entente. This man asserts that there has been some disposition in some of the European chancelleries to question the devotion of Japan to the allied cause because of her hitherto inability to share in actual hostilities. He says that this opportunity for Japan to show her devotion by the desirable use of her armed forces will be welcomed in Europe as an assurance of her adhesion to the allied faith.

Reports that Japan is already negotiating with the Bolsheviki and evidences of concert between Japan and China, taken with the fact that Japan has not yet acted, though shutting off all news of her intentions by a rigid censorship of news from Japan, are regarded as substantiating the prospects of action outlined above.

SHAKE-UP COMING IN BRITISH CABINET

Chamberlain Likely to Succeed Balfour as Premier.

London, March 13.—A crisis seems imminent in the British cabinet and Secretary Balfour's resignation is indirectly indicated by the newspapers close to Premier Lloyd George by mentioning J. Austen Chamberlain as Mr Balfour's successor. The latter was recently forced to resign as Secretary of State for India on account of the scandal in Mesopotamia.

Secretary Balfour's interview of an hour or more with the King gives color to the story that he is closely connected with the rumored reconstruction of the government.

New Monroe Doctrine Backed by 21 Republics

Los Angeles, March 13.—Twenty-one republics of the Western hemisphere will subscribe to a new Monroe Doctrine, embracing the cardinal principles already established, and adding additional tenets, according to a statement by Dr. Alejandro Alvares, secretary general of the Institute of International Law and permanent member of the Court of Arbitration at The Hague, who addressed students of a low college here.

Dr. Alvares said the new doctrine was based on the interpretation of President Wilson's war message of last August as interpreted by the American Institute of International Law.

KILLED IN SEAPLANE FALL.

Ensign Leslie N. MacNaughton, U. S. N. R. F., was killed yesterday at Norfolk, Va., as a result of a fall in a seaplane, it was announced tonight by the Navy Department. Mac-Naughton's mother, Mrs. Julia Maria Mac-Naughton, lives at Fort Edward, N. Y.

Rest and Be Well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort in the world. No invalids, no children under 10.—Adv.

TEUTONS ARE AT GATES OF ODESSA, CUTTING RUSSIANS FROM BLACK SEA, FORGING A RING AROUND RUMANIA

WAR CONGRESS LOSING TIME IN LEGISLATION

Slow Progress of Essential Measures May Severely Handicap Plans.

Getting further and further behind in its work, the nation's war-time Congress is reaching a legislative congestion which gives its leaders real alarm.

Numerous recent speed-up conferences, and even requests from the President for haste, have been of no avail. Three great features of the nation's war program are held up, in addition to an unusual number of important, but small, plans. They are:

Bills Waiting.

First, the full operation of railroads as a national unit, especially in its financial phases.

Second, a reorganization of executive departments to tackle great war problems as a unit.

Third, and most important, the third liberty loan, the terms and amount of which cannot be decided on until Congress shall have passed several measures.

In addition, members from agricultural States declared yesterday that if the various bills to aid farmers buy seed on credit, as a measure of stimulating production, were to be of any value, they must be passed within a week. They have lagged all winter.

Quorum calls have been necessary two or three times a day, in both Houses, for the past two weeks. A dozen members present in the Senate and thirty or forty in the House has been a fair average.

Congressional leaders say the difficulty is that members, with the long session ahead of them, believe there is plenty of time to consider bills at leisure. All have been besieged, too, with greatly increased local business dealing with war contracts, commissions in the army and navy, etc.

Delays Loan.

Speed-up conferences have dealt principally with how to clear the way for the next Liberty Loan. Before he makes a final announcement of its terms, Secretary McAdoo thinks it necessary to have the war financing corporation bill and the administration railroad bill out of the way so that investment markets may be stabilized as far as possible.

The railroad bill's conference report, which it was predicted by leaders would be adopted last week, apparently will be postponed now until the present week-end. Skirmishes against it are due in both Houses. Chairman Sims will urge its acceptance in the House today.

Although a "preferred position" has been given by the House to the finance corporation bill, Democratic Leader Kitchin does not expect its passage until next week. Then conferences between the two branches must follow.

Other important bills on the waiting list are the two food bills—the so-called "rationing" and the price-fixing—and the omnibus water-power measure asked by President Wilson.

Only one of the great appropriation bills, the urgent deficiency bill, which will total $20,000,000,000, has even been considered.

Chinese Kidnappers Trapped by Troops

Pekin, March 13.—The whereabouts of the American engineers, Pursell and Nyl, has been learned and the bandits who kidnapped them last week near Yesh-Sien, in the province of Hunan, have been surrounded by Chinese soldiers.

A Pekin dispatch dated March 8 reported the capture of the engineers by Chinese bandits while an engineering party was on its way to inspect a proposed railway site in the province of Hunan.

European Capitals All Agog with Rumors and Gossip of a New Drama Now Opening on Eastern Front.

RUMANIA IS FORCED TO AID

By Peace Treaty She Agrees to Further Transport of Central Powers' Troops With All Her Strength.

Amsterdam, March 13.—Odessa, the biggest shipping center of what was up to a year ago today the Russian empire, the funnel through which drains the great granary of the Muscovite "black-earth" belt, is tonight virtually in the hands of the Teutons. German and Austro-Hungarian cavalry patrols late today were reported to have entered the city.

In the afternoon Berlin had triumphantly announced to the world: "German and Austro-Hungarian troops are before Odessa."

New Drama Follows Tragedy.

With the Teuton entry into this port, which cuts off Russia from the Black Sea as she has just been cut off from the Baltic, opens a new drama in the world's history, with it at the same time closing one of the great tragedies of the world war—the tragedy of Rumania.

The Rumanians themselves have been forced to ring the curtain on their economic, political and military independence, for they had to aid and abet the creation of this Teuton outpost for expansion into the Far East, an outpost in Rumania's rear, completing the "iron ring" around the ill-fated kingdom.

Text of Treaty.

Here is the stipulation in paragraph 7 of the peace "treaty," which Rumania was forced to sign and which is fulfilled by the Teuton occupation of Odessa:

"The Rumanian government undertakes to support with all its strength the transport of troops of the central powers through Moldovia and Bessarabia to Odessa."

Possibilities of tremendous import for the future course of the whole war open up with today's news from Berlin which follows upon the recent semi-official boast:

"We have acquired a direct free route via Russia to Persia and Afghanistan."

Only now does it become plain why Austria-Hungary, only a few weeks ago so emphatic in her assertion that she would take no hand in further operations in the East, changed her mind and is now Germany's active and equal partner in the new enterprise. Whatever fruits it is expected to bring forth, Vienna desires its share; but Berlin told her in so many words, "If you would reap you must help sow."

The passing of Odessa into Teuton hands into the sphere of Teuton influences means:

What Capture Means.

For the present: Completion of the straight military line across all Russia from the Baltic at Narva (81 miles from Petrograd) to the Black Sea, control not only of the resources of the Ukraine but of the bulk of Russia's grain stores; of the vast export trade of Russia's southern provinces; completion of the "iron ring" around Rumania, with the consequent absolute control of the whole course of the Danube.

For the immediate future:

Conversion of the Black Sea into a Turco-Teuton lake; dismantling and possible seizure, either by threat or force, of Russia's Black Sea fleet; occupation of or separate bargain of the Crimea, which established itself as an independent republic Jan. 31. This important peninsula is infested with grand dukes and self-exiled Russian landowners who were pillars of the Czar's regime and who would rejoice in making a deal with the Teutons that would save their estates.

The Ultimate Future.

For the ultimate future:

Incorporation of the Russian Black Sea fleet in the Turkish navy, and a possible dash into the Mediterranean, supported by a strong fleet of U-boats, jointly with a land drive in Macedonia, and lastly a German land drive into the Far East by way of Batum, in Trans-Caucasia (which was taken from Russia at Brest Litovsk and given to Turkey), Baku, across the Caspian to Krasnovodsk, in Turkestan, through Merv, to the border of Afghanistan, thus threatening the Indian empire, or through Teheran across Central Persia to Isphahan and thence to Shiraz, to the Indian

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

MAY LOCATE THREE-IN-ONE HOUSES IN D. C.

Connecticut Ave. Citizens Have New Suggestion for Housing Problem.

As a remedial measure for the housing problem, "three-in-one" apartment houses were proposed at a meeting of the Connecticut Avenue Citizens' Association last night, in the assembly hall of the Army and Navy Prep School.

A group of these apartments will probably be located opposite the entrance of the Bureau of Standards, which is located on Connecticut avenue, midway between the Connecticut Avenue Bridge and Chevy Chase Circle.

A committee will be named by President W. B. Westlake and instructed to look into the plans for report on the feasibility of erecting such structures to help out in the housing problem.

The "three-in-one" feature of these up-to-date apartments, consists largely in disappearing furniture, which hides in the walls.

Beds are hidden during the day when the one-room apartment may be used as a sitting room. In the late afternoon, tables can be abstracted from a hiding place in the wall, and the sitting room becomes a dining hall. At night, come forth the beds from their hiding, and the three in one feature is complete.

Consolidation of the two District street railway lines was favored in a resolution presented by A. E. Dowell, and adopted unanimously.

Other features of the same resolution were condemnation of the present packing, jamming, and crowding on the street cars as unhealthy and unsanitary, and a protest against the raise in street car fare to straight 5 cents per ride.

The meeting was well attended and sixteen new members were admitted.

U. S. ENVOY QUITS JASSY.

The American and allied legation staffs have left Jassy for Odessa, with assurances of safe conduct from the King of Roumania. Their departure had been delayed by the Austrian government, despite an agreement that they could go.

American Boys Tested Marksmanship on Huns

Paris War Office Reports Artillery Fire Was Intense, With Hits Scored on Ammuntion Dumps Back of Line.

London, March 13.—The Paris war office in its communique today laid stress upon the increasing intensity of the American artillery fire at several vital points. It announced the destruction by American shell fire of five groups of German gas projectors that were about to be used in attacks on the American positions.

Hits were scored by American batteries on German ammunition dumps and conflagrations were observed a considerable distance back of the German lines. The occupants of an enemy airplane that had fallen in the Chemin des Dames sector are now prisoners in American hands.

Gun Duels Rage.

The big gun duels at Verdun continue unabated. On the British front there was lively raiding activity, both Field Marshal Haig and the Berlin war office reporting successes.

A large-scale raid into the French lines netted the Germans ninety prisoners, the German statement averts, while twenty-three English and Portuguese prisoners were taken in enterprises east of Zonnebecke and west of Formelles.

The British on their part repulsed a German sortie at Armentieres and made a successful raid north of Lens. The German guns replied today to yesterday's British bombardment of Cambrai and also were active in front of the Paschendaele Ridge.

Getting Lively.

Altogether the situation on the whole West front is increasingly lively, and talk of the beginning of the spring campaign is consistently in the air.

It is accentuated by continual aerial activity extending far back to the rear of both sides of the fighting line. The allies as well as the Germans have begun a systematic campaign of "interior" raiding, taking into account the lesson of the first three years of war, and the people's morale and nerves are the most essential factor for the ultimate success.

The German raids on Paris and London are in line with this policy as are the entente attacks on important cities such as Coblenz and Treves. Berlin asserted today that seventeen entente airplanes and two captive balloons were brought down by the Germans yesterday.

SHOP FIRE BLAMED UPON ENEMY SPIES

Iron Plant at Hagerstown Was Working for U. S.

Hagerstown, Md., March 13.—A mysterious fire, believed to have been started by German spies, badly damaged the engine and boiler room of the New York Central Company's plant here between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. The company had been working on munition orders for the government.

The fire was discovered by the crew of a Cumberland Valley Railroad engine, who fought the flames until the arrival of the fire department. The fire spread to the wooden tower on the building, and the blaze could be seen for miles. The fire was prevented from reaching a quantity of inflammable material stored nearby, and the destruction of the entire plant prevented. Company officials suspect the fire was the work of enemies.