THE WEATHER:
Fair today and tomorrow. Highest temperature yesterday, lowest, 39. Detailed report on page —.

The Washington Herald

THE DRAMA
Earle Dorsey's sprightly essays on the theater and the movies are featured every Sunday in the pictorial dramatic section of The Herald.

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ARMY NITRATE WASTE ITEMS AMAZE SENATE

Court-martial Urged for Muscle Shoals Extravagance.

OFFENDERS' NAMES TO BE FURNISHED

Borah and Lenroot to Oppose Any Further Appropriations.

By ROBERT BARRY.

Court-martial proceedings against army officers responsible for wanton waste of public funds in the erection of nitrate plants at Sheffield and Muscle Shoals, Ala., was demanded in the Senate yesterday during consideration of the bill to appropriate additional sums for completion of the project.

Senators William E. Borah, of Idaho; William S. Kenyon, of Iowa, and Irvine L. Lenroot, of Wisconsin, all Republicans, revealed extravagance on a scale that made the recent Shipping Board disclosures appear downright penurious. They opposed any further appropriations.

Revelations made during the debate gave every indication that Muscle Shoals would stand out as the worst of all the examples of administrative disregard of accountability for public moneys, a veritable orgy of waste and loose methods unrivaled by any other Federal activity brought to public notice by Congressional investigation. Senators, irrespective of party, were amazed at the manner in which army officers played fast and loose with public funds distributed by or through them.

Lenroot Calls Halt.

Lenroot voiced the sentiments of Republican Senators when he said: "It is pretty near time that we stop all expenditures if they are to be made or controlled by men who have such ideas as this. Of course, there should have been some court-martials. A private soldier has received as high as twenty years for being absent without leave even when there were mitigating circumstances, but so far as I know there have been no court-martials in the case of these people."

In response to an inquiry by Senator Lee S. Overman, Democrat, of South Carolina, as to whether the officers responsible still were in the military service, Senator Lenroot replied he was informed they were. Borah at once demanded their names. Lenroot said they would be furnished.

Borah declared that if the extravagances practiced at Muscle Shoals were known to a lot of people, people in moderate circumstances, who invested their savings in Liberty bonds, it would be "impossible to imagine what would happen."

May Bar Army Officers.

Resentment against the army officers in charge of the work became so great in the Senate that passage is virtually assured of an amendment to be offered by Senator James W. Wadsworth, jr., of New York, chairman of the military affairs committee, to bar army officers from the directorate of the proposed governmental corporation to manage the nitrate plants for production of munitions in time of war and fertilizer during periods of peace.

Senator Borah, after reading from sworn testimony of unheard-of extravagance, quoted from official records to show the Senate the manner in which army officers viewed their responsibilities for public funds. Expenditures described as "most extraordinary and unjustifiable" to the amount of $1,852,259 were made for housing alone, at Sheffield, even greater at Muscle Shoals.

Elaborate Houses Built.

Although the plants were to be largely experimental, the officers of the Ordnance Department, refusing to reside in comfortable barracks, constructed an elaborate residential section, with houses of permanent construction, and expensive driveways.

"The officers' houses are grouped about a large circle of parked ground, most expensive walks and terraces and cost from $6,000 to $19,000 each," Borah stated. "A lieutenant's house cost $6,000 and that of a lieutenant colonel $19,000, with further provisions made for more expensive houses should higher ranking officers be sent there. In order to make the ordnance officers at Sheffield more comfortable, a permanent clubhouse, of the most durable construction, with thirty suites of rooms, each suite having a private bath and all sorts of reception rooms, was built at a cost of $120,000. At Muscle Shoals a clubhouse for officers was built at a cost of $341,866. A small building at the gate was built of the finest materials, finished splendidly, and cost probably $10,000 to construct.

Charges Wastage of Labor.

Borah cited instances of excessive employment of workers. Skilled carpenters were engaged to perform common labor, thirty or forty being assigned to the task of unloading a car of brick at carpenters' wages. Large numbers of employes were on two payrolls. Skilled mechanics were used to shrovel slack out of railroad cars. Men punched their time cards, then returned to their bunks.

Seven electricians were employed to connect a motor, six inches in diameter, with a ten-foot run of wire. They consumed an entire day; the motor was not connected properly and electricians had to be paid time and a half to do the work on Sunday.

Senator Borah disclosed an amazing destruction of valuable material and equipment: electric cranes and delicate electrical machinery being

CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.

Rags, Bones Hunks of Ham Diables Bleu!

That's Residue of Good Mail Sent to Vienna, Wails Count Ferri.

The Count von Ferri is wroth. From "P. O. Box 704, Eleventh street station" he writes The Herald that the predatory actions of the postal authorities in far-off Vienna are unbearable. The Count proposes to call to the attention of the forthcoming extra session of Congress the thorough-going knavery of Vienna postoffice officials and clerks. Nothing is safe from them, according to him, from registered embassy mail to registered hams.*

The count's letterhead describes him as "Knight Commander of the Royal Spanish Military Order of Alcantara, Knight of the French Order of the Legion of Honor and of the Sovereign Order of Malta, Mariana Knight of the Teutonic Order, Imperial Japanese Orders of Merit, First and Second Class." But his cosmopolitan honors don't protect his mail.

His letter of protest follows:

"Will you please put an article in your newspaper for which I am entirely personally responsible in reference to the very dishonest Vienna, Austria, Postoffice Department?

"Mail of any kind, registered or otherwise, has been stolen or rifled by Vienna postal clerks for the last eight months.

"Protests or tracers give no satisfaction at all the postmaster general in Vienna being the head of the thieves. All money for charity work I have sent to poor women in Vienna has been stolen by Austrian postal clerks; since September 11, 1920, they have stolen nearly 50 pieces of my own registered mail articles. Among these are registered mails to the Danish and Swedish Embassies in Vienna—two letters with drafts.

"Out of one registered package with ham, Austrian postal clerks ate the ham and delivered to addressee the naked empty bones.

"Out of one package of new clothes they took the clothes and replaced old greasy rags into the carton.

"There is no use to send any mails to Vienna until the whole Vienna postoffice department is hanged.

"Mail to the Austrian towns in the provinces seems to be delivered O. K., but only registered—simple money mail they rifle and destroy.

"To Vienna itself, mails of any kind are only a joke.

"I will bring this matter before the extra session of the 67th Congress because something must be done.

"Respectfully yours,
COUNT VON FERRI.

"In the middle of September on my money protest nearly three dozen postal officials at the West Railway Station, Vienna, were arrested for stealing and rifling American mails, but this did not do much good to stop this shameful practice."

TAKES OWN LIFE WHILE ON VISIT

George B. Moir, 45, Cuts His Throat With Razor In Room.

George B. Moir, 45 years old, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor while visiting a friend at 3825 Huntington street northwest yesterday noon dying within an hour at the Emergency Hospital. He roomed at 1963 Biltmore street northwest.

Moir was being attended by a physician who had just stepped out of the room at the time and who found him shortly after the accident. He had been suffering from a nervous breakdown for the past month and was very melancholy, friends say. He gave no intimation of his intentions. Coroner Nevitt pronounced death due to suicide incited by melancholy.

Moir has been employed as an examiner for the Railroad Administration for the past two years, coming here from Chicago. He is survived by a mother, residing in Toronto, Canada.

Virginian Finds Love 'Mid Ivied Oxford Towers

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 8.—'Mid the ivied arches of Oxford, war and love have blended into the romance of the life of Terry Colley Durham, University of Virginia Rhodes scholar.

His engagement was announced today to Annie Marie Geraldine Harmsworth, daughter of Sir Leicester Harmsworth, and niece of Lord Northcliffe.

Durham is the son of one of the wealthiest landholders in Appomatox County. His family for 200 years have played a prominent part in the history and romance of the Old Dominion.

The Virginia boy spent three years, from 1913 to 1916, in the English university. During this time he became a close chum of Harold Harmsworth.

In 1916 Harmsworth left the university to join the British army. He took his America chum to the ancestral manor estate of the Harmsworth family for the Christmas holidays before bidding farewell to England.

Miss Harmsworth then was a blue-eyed English miss of 16 summers. During the holidays the Virginian fell deeply in love with her.

He left Oxford. The United States entered the world war. As a lieutenant of artillery he saw service in some of the fiercest fighting in France.

With the fighting over he lost no time in returning to England and the engagement is the result.

He now is in London on business.

NAME COHALAN U. S. LEADER IN IRISH REVOLT

British White Book Says Easter Rebellion Was Plotted Here.

VON BERNSTORFF BROKE CONFIDENCE

Americans First Planned German Alliance In 1911.

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Washington Herald.

LONDON, July 8.—Sir Hamar Greenwood, chief secretary for Ireland, today issued a British White Book on German-Irish intrigue in the United States.

The White Book discloses the following facts, obtained by the British government from secret telegrams and letters which passed between the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, and the Berlin foreign office:

1. The Irish rebellion of Easter Monday, 1916, was planned in the United States by Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, of New York; John Devoy and other Irish leaders.

2. At the suggestion of Cohalan, the German goverment sent Zeppelins to raid London and warships to attack the British coast.

Casement Lost Nerve.

3. The Irish rebellion failed because Sir Roger Casement, with whom Cohalan and Devoy plotted the rebellion, lost his courage and telegraphed the Irish leaders in Ireland after he landed to stop the rebellion.

4. Contrary to charges made by the Irish against the American government, Devoy confesses in a confidential letter published in the White Book, that the American government learned of the rebellion plans through code messages of Devoy's found among Von Igel's papers.

5. Devoy blames Casement for the failure of the rebellion.

6. The White Book shows that Count von Bernstorff deceived the American State Department by adding secret Irish messages to his dispatches to Berlin when the American government granted him permission to use the cable privilege of the American government to discuss the Lusitania case and peace terms with Berlin.

7. After the failure of the Easter rebellion, the German government suggested another Irish revolution to the American-Irish leaders but they declined unless Germany would send troops to Ireland, which the Germans refused.

8. Von Bernstorff asked the German government to use its influence at the Vatican to have a pro-German Irish assistant priest made a bishop.

9. The White Book shows that two Philadelphians, J. MacGarrity and the Rev. John T. Nicholson, were active in Irish plots.

Plot in U. S. Began in 1911.

The German-Irish plot began in the United States in 1911, but it was not until September 27, 1914, that Von Bernstorff officially communicated with Berlin. Among those who played leading roles in the conspiracy besides those mentioned, were: Jeremiah A. O'Leary, Dr. Zimmerman, former German secretary of state; Von Skall, chief of German intelligence in Central New York; and Eamon De Valera, "President" of the Irish republic. The object of the German-Irish plot was to start a revolution in Ireland to begin Easter Sunday, 1916. The German government promised and attempted to deliver arms and ammunition in Ireland and to attack England by Zeppelins and the North Sea coast cities by destroyers. The Irish, on their part, promised a general uprising against the British government. The coup was attempted but failed after 450 persons had been killed and 2,614 wounded.

Inasmuch, however, as the Germans had suffered no losses, it is not surprising to find that the German government proposed another rebellion in February, 1917 and promised to deliver arms, machine guns and 6,000,000 rounds of ammunition, but the Irish leaders in America declined this German proposal unless Germany agreed to land troops in Ireland, which the German general staff refused.

Urged German-Irish Alliance.

As early as 1911, three years before Germany declared war, there appeared in various Irish-American and Irish newspapers a series of articles urging a German-Irish alliance in the event of war between Germany and England.

Later these were circulated in

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

NEW CARS SHOWN AT N. Y. AUTO SHOW

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—More than $1,000,000 worth of motor vehicles are on display at the twenty-first annual national automobile show which opened here yesterday.

Three hundred machines of eighty-nine makes, in prices ranging from $1,500 to $15,000, represent a year's development in the second industry in the world.

Stream-line bodies running from the radiator to the tonneau continue to be most popular. Maroon and green are equally prominent with the more conservative black and dark blue in vogue the last season. Sport models of some of the higher-priced machines have bodies of polished and burnished metal in various striped designs.

Smaller motors seem to be in favor among the builders and many novel features to get power out of the reduced efficiency of gasoline can be found on many of the motors.

BOYS RACE TO BALTIMORE WITH PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

—Harris and Ewing.

Louis Louft receiving message from President Wilson to Mayor Broening of Baltimore. Louis was the first of 260 boys to carry the message by relays from Washington to Baltimore. The picture shows the lad receiving the message from a White House attendant. John Dolph, of the Rotary Club (on right), was in charge of arrangements.

Two hundred and sixty grammar school athletes raced through the District and Maryland yesterday, carrying in relay fashion a message of greeting from President Wilson to Mayor William F. Broening, of Baltimore, as one of the events in Baltimore's celebration of Boys' Week.

The Capitol Heights grammar school provided the young athletes who started the message at 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon on its journey from the White House to the District line, from where runners of other schools along the route dispatched the greeting through their respective territories. Three hours were required for the trip. Boys running in the open country covered approximately one-quarter of a mile each, but boys who ran within the city limits did shorter bits of three to four blocks.

The President's message, signed by Secretary Tumulty, read:

"My Dear Mayor:

"The President has asked me to acknowledge receipt of your message of January 1 and to tell you how deeply interested he is in the program for Boys' Week in Baltimore. He also asks me to send cordial wishes and hopes your efforts will be highly successful.

"JOSEPH P. TUMULTY,
"Secretary to the President."

On the occasion of the opening of the Boys' Week several days ago, Mayor Broening's 15-year-old son flew here in an airplane with a message notifying the President of the week's program.

Scoutmaster John Dolph, of this city, announced last night that Washington's Rotary Club would probably celebrate Boys' Week similarly in the spring, as part of a national program of the Rotary Clubs aiming to interest boys in athletics.

Today's Elections in France Foreshadow Swing to Left

Filibuster on Re-Establishment of Vatican Relations Among Foreign Policies in Dispute Among Deputies.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Washington Herald.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The election of ninety-six Senators tomorrow—one-third of the upper house of Parliament—is likely to have an important effect on immediate French policies, both foreign and at home. Every wind that blows brings greater conviction into the camp of the conservatives that the assembly is "Orienting more and more toward the left," so that the complexion of the upper house may be definitely changed after Sunday's vote.

If that is the case, then much work accomplished recently by the chamber of deputies must be done over again, possibly in different form. This includes the law adopted by the lower body to re-establish diplomatic relations with the Vatican. As predicted in recent dispatches, the filibuster on the subject in the chamber at the time of Leygues' last visit to London, and which for the moment threatened to wreck the bill in lower house, had the result of gaining time for opponents so it could become a vital element in the senatorial elections.

The military service law is another important subject that reached "adjustment" in the chamber only after heavy casualties, including the downfall of War Minister Lefevre. This, in view of renewed anxiety concerning disarmament, may now be on again for complete consideration. It is generally conceded in political circles that the Leygues premiership has received its death blow in severe assaults revealed shortly before the Christmas holidays, and which began with the resignation of Leygues.

The necessary decision on German disarmament is all that is holding up the cabinet today. There is a sort of tentative agreement that may be upset any moment to permit the government to remain until after the meeting of the supreme council week after next. Meanwhile the "Bloc national" is ardently seeking to present a new government slate that will withstand any increase in Socialistic tendencies especially in the upper house.

The latest plan is for a "grand coalition ministry," with the chiefs of each party in cabinet positions. It is almost certain that M. Viviani—after Geneva—is not anxious to become premier, as a figurehead or otherwise. So, according to lobby gossip, the next premier will be the present minister of the interior, M. Steeg, even though that will raise the wrath of M. Daudet and his Royalists.

Viviani, Briand and Barthou, all former premiers and leaders of the Republican Socialists, are to be offered portfolios. Leygues is to be retained as minister of foreign affairs. Other posts are to be filled by M. Herriott, of the Radical Socialists, M. Arrango and M. Bonnevay, Republican leaders of the Left, with Charles Dumont, now president of the budget committee, succeeding Francois Marsal as minister of finance and M. Raibefti remaining at the post of minister of war.

It is believed that Francois Marsal will be defeated for the senate Sunday and thus eliminated from politics. M. Dumont has acquired chamber celebrity as a finance expert, so he will tackle the tremendous job of bringing the franc back near its prewar rating.

Former President Deschanel is running for the senate, but making no personal campaign on account of the state of his health. Therefore, his chances are considered no better than even for election.

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Kramer Cites Brewers; Says Beer Too Strong

Prohibition Commissioner John F. Kramer yesterday cited officials of seven brewing companies to appear at Scranton, Pa., January 17, to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked on charge of having manufactured beer containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol in violation of the Volstead law.

The breweries cited were E. Robinson's Sons, Casey & Kelly, Lackawanna Brewing Co., Standard Brewing Co., all of Scranton; Lion Brewing Co. and the Stegmaier Brewing Co., both of Wilkes-Barre, and the Keystone Brewing Co., of Dunmore, Pa.

The Herald

TODAY CONSISTS OF SIX (6) SECTIONS

1—First News Section, including Washington and Telegraph News, Sports, Financial, Classified Advertising, Army and Navy Notes, Features.
2—Real Estate, Building and Investment News and Advertising.
3—Theaters and Motion Pictures, Fiction, Music and Editorial.
4—Society, Club Affairs and Fraternal.
5—Comic Supplement of four pages, in full color.
6—The Herald Motion-Play Magazine, eight pages in rotogravure.

DISTRICT 50-50 PLAN FAVORED BY COMMITTEE

Senate Report Carries Budget Increases of $2,210,150.87.

TOTAL AMOUNT IS $22,017,163.86

Bill Now Goes to Joint Conference—School Buildings Allowed.

To 1,500 District employes the District appropriations bill reported to the Senate yesterday was a disappointment for it provided practically no increases of salary.

It carried $22,017,163, however, a net increase of $2,210,150.87 over the House allowance, and restored the "50-50" fiscal plan by which the Federal government shares evenly the costs of the Capital instead of 40 per cent, under the 60-40 plan now existing.

The bill is expected to pass the Senate tomorrow and take its place in conference for the inevitable wrangle over the 50-50 question.

The District Commissioners asked $25,039,044 to conduct the affairs of government during the fiscal year beginning June 30 next, and the House trimmed the amount to $19,807,012.

Fight Renewed Before Senators.

When it reached the Senate Finance Committee the fight was renewed and the hearings lasted two weeks, during which pleas were made for salaries, the full bonus of $240 for policemen and firemen, and funds to lift the school system out of conditions that have been pronounced deplorable. The Senate subcommittee increased the contingent and miscellaneous expenses $10,000; improvements and repairs, $12,500; streets, $10,000; public schools, $44,580; police requirements, $8,340; police and firemen's relief fund, $68,410; health department, $14,100; courts, $3,800; courts and prisons, $260; charities and corrections, $113,700; water service, $200,000; and free public library, $100.

The principal increase was that of $2,276,500, "emergency appropriations," $4,000,000 of which have accrued. This is for school buildings, office of recorder of deeds, municipal stables, storehouses and asphalt plant, playgrounds, street lighting, nurses' home at Tuberculosis Hospital, parks, sites for institution for feeble-minded and an industrial home school.

Decreases from House Total.

As reported to the Senate the bill shows decreases from the bill as it passed the House of $552,240 as follows:

General expenses, $8,900; contingent and miscellaneous, $21,000; improvements and repairs, $158,340; sewers, $4,000; schools, $253,000; fire department, $3,000; courts and prisons, $35,000; medical charities, $44,000, and Anacostia River flats reclamation, $25,000. The assessor's office suffered a cut of $1,200; the auditor's office, $1,400; the Public Utilities Commission, $6,000; the Minimum Wage Board, $300; printing of reports, $5,000; Court of Appeals Building, $16,000; paving and street improvements, $108,240; opening, widening and extending streets, $50,000; upper Potomac intercepter, $4,000; Freedmen's Hospital, $5,000; Columbia Hospital for women, $1,000; Children's Hospital, $2,000; Providence Hospital, $2,000; Garfield Memorial Hospital, $2,000; Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, $10,000; National Association for Relief of Colored Women and Children, $500; Washington Home for Foundlings, $1,500; St. Ann's Infant Asylum, $2,000; Workhouse, $13,000, and the Reformatory, $5,000.

Quote Building Costs.

Senator Curtis explained that the subcommittee was in sympathy with the demand for additional school buildings, but that it proposed to see that the District was not gouged. From Denver the committee had received information that four-room school buildings were being erected there for $35,000, while the price here was $100,000, and eight-room buildings for $85,000, against $300,000 here, and it was thought that the difference in price was not right. He said the committee would call upon the District Commissioners to investigate building prices in other cities before appropriations such as demanded would be given by his committee.

The bill authorizes the commissioners to use so much as may be necessary of the surplus revenues to pay one-half of the following sums and a further sum equal to the amount from the District revenues:

Many New School Buildings.

For the purchase of a site for an 8-room extensible school building in the vicinity of Mott School, $40,000.

For the purchase of additional land adjoining the John Eaton School, $12,000.

For the purchase of a site for a 16-room school building north of Lincoln Park, $45,000.

For the purchase of a site for a 4-room building to replace the Smothers School, $5,000.

For the purchase of a school site in the Ingleside section, $50,000.

For the purchase of a school site in the vicinity of Woodley Park, $43,000.

For the purchase of a site for a junior high school in the vicinity of Gage, Emery and Eckington schools, $90,000.

For the purchase of a site in the vicinity of Stevens School, $35,000.

For the purchase of a site adjoining the Buchanan School, $45,000.

For the purchase of a school site north of Spring road, between Tenth and Sixteenth streets northwest, $40,000.

For the purchase of a site adjoining the Bell School, $10,000.

For the purchase of a site for an 8-room addition to the Lovejoy School, $7,500.

For the purchase of a site in the vicinity of the Ludlow School, $20,000.

For the purchase of additional

CONTINUED ON PAGE TEN.

50-50 District Plan to Bring Tax Rate Drop

Finance machinery of the District government can adapt itself easily to a change from the 60-40 to the 50-50 plan, as proposed by the District subcommittee of the Senate, Daniel J. Donovan, District auditor, declared last night.

Under the 50-50 plan, the resumption of which seems likely, the Federal and District governments would share alike in paying for the operation of the city government. Under the prevailing plan, the District pays 60 per cent of its operating costs and the United States Treasury 40 per cent.

Donovan's office keeps a check on every expenditure of the city government and consequently would be affected to some extent by the change. Donovan said, however, that if the plan becomes effective once more, his office could meet the change without trouble.

The effect of the renewed plan upon District taxpayers would be a probable drop in the tax rate from 1.95 per cent to 1.50.

ASK INAUGURAL FUND OF $55,000 TO HANDLE CROWD

Comfort Stations to Be Erected With Army Help.

An appropriation of $55,000 for the protection of the public and the maintenance of order during the inaugural was asked of Congress yesterday in a joint resolution introduced by Senator New, of Indiana, a member of the inaugural executive committee.

Of this sum $50,000 is for the policing and protection of the crowds, and $5,000 for the construction and maintenance of public comfort stations along the parade route.

The resolution authorizes the War Department to loan to the citizens in charge of the demonstration such hospital tents, camp appliances, ambulances, horses, drivers, Red Cross flags and poles as can be spared, and the Navy and War Departments to loan flags, ensigns, signal numbers and other paraphernalia for decorations.

The District Commissioners are authorized to permit the illuminations committee to string overhead wires, to be removed before March 15.

Stands and platforms may be placed only on streets, avenues and sidewalks designated by the District Commissioners, under supervision of the inaugural committee, and the space must be restored to the conditions in which they were found, without cost either to the District or Federal governments.

Telegraph companies also will be permitted to string wires.

Fines of $100 or terms of sixty days in the workhouse are provided for those who violate any of the regulations.

Architect Heaton to Design Inaugural Court and Stands

Arthur B. Heaton, local architect, has been declared the winner of the coveted honor of supplying the design for the Court of Honor and reviewing stands for the inaugural.

Snowden Ashford, chairman of the architect's committee which passed on the designs submitted in the contest announced Heaton as the winner yesterday afternoon in a report to Corcoran Thom, chairman of the committee on reviewing stands and the Court of Honor.

The committee recommends to Thom that Heaton be requested to proceed with the preparation of drawings and specifications sufficient for the execution of a contract for the construction of the stands and Court of Honor.

Pass on Seventeen Designs.

The architect's committee, composed of Ashford, Waddy B. Wood, Appleton P. Clarke, jr., and Frank Upham, passed upon the merits of seventeen designs submitted by Washington architects. It was decided that the design of second merit was submitted by Zink Sparklin; those ranking next were submitted by George N. Ray and L. P. Wheat, jr., respectively.

In his report to Thom, Ashford points out that the architects responded generously to the request for competitive designs. The work involved in the preparation of the drawings represents a donation of more than $6,000. He also pointed out that the entire work was done without compensation other than the appreciation of the public and the gratification of the architects' pride in the National Capital.

Army and Navy to Hear Speech.

Harding's inaugural address will be heard at every army post in the United States and on every battleship if plans of the Committee on Radio News, composed of army and navy officers, are a success. Chairman Edward B. McLean, of the inaugural committee, announced special radio telephone apparatus, belonging to the army and navy, is to be used to transmit his voice to all parts of the United States and the fleet.

In addition to amplifying, by special apparatus, the voice of the President-elect so that it can be clearly heard by the immense crowd that is sure to gather at the Capitol it is proposed, by use of a special wire, to place two megaphones in the President's stand in front of the White House so that friends of the

CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.

BALLAST IN LIEU OF MAN SAVED US, SAYS PILOT

Lieut. Kloor in Letter Tells Result of Lieut. Evans' Absence.

AERONAUT VIVIDLY DESCRIBES FLIGHT

Wet, Tired and Hungry, Threw Away Everything But Clothing.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Lieut. Louis A. Kloor, jr., the youthful pilot of the ill-fated United States navy balloon lost in the Canadian wilderness, has written from Moose Factory, Ont., the first and only authentic account of the thrilling voyage into the frozen north.

In three letters received yesterday by Miss Alexandra Floweron, of 68 West Eighty-seventh street, from Lieut. Kloor, the young aeronaut vividly describes the sufferings and hardships he and his brother officers—Lieuts. Hinton and Farrell—endured on their perilous journey.

The letters, which are given herewith exclusively by Universal Service, tell of the flight from the naval aviation station at Rockaway Point, L. I., from the time the three intrepid balloonists set out until they found succor at Moose Factory, Ont.

By LIEUT. LOUIS KLOOR, JR., U. S. N.

I am now in a country surrounded by ice fields and vast expanses of snow-covered hills and wooded forests. Writing in a place like this is far different from scribbling out a note in one of the New York hotels.

By this time my people and the naval authorities have given me and my friends, Farrell and Hinton, up as being lost and never to return again. It appears that way to me.

Suffered Agonies of Hades.

If you had gone through the ordeal, mental and physical tortures of hell, that I have in the last few days you would no doubt partly agree with me. When I left the air station at 1 p. m. (Rockaway, N. Y.) little did I think that my free balloon would come to such an ending.

Monday night, when up in New York State, a driving storm overtook us. We were flying at about 5,000 feet. For hours during the night we traveled and saw nothing but snow above, below and about us. Early next morning fields of ice were all we could see. Not a sign of life in sight for miles.

Threw Everything Away.

It was time to worry. Our ballast was low. We were wringing wet, tired and hungry. We could not land. If we had all would have been lost. In order to remain in the air we had to throw over everything but our clothing.

At 1:30 Tuesday, when flying at about 6,000 feet, we could see a hut below us and heard the bark of a dog. This was our only chance. I brought the balloon down. We landed in a fierce wind in a snow-clad forest. We left the balloon and everything but our compass, and started in the general direction of the hut we had seen from the air.

Feet Almost Frozen Stiff.

You cannot conceive how we suffered—and our suffering had just started. None of us was properly clad for severe weather, and it was agony for us. We walked until 4 p. m. Tuesday and had to end our march because it was getting dark, and our feet were almost frozen stiff.

The only food we had with us was the three carrier pigeons which we had taken on the trip to send back to the station with messages.

Tuesday night I killed one of them and this constituted our meal. We had to eat snow to quench our thirst. We could not sleep. We were worried and saw little hope of ever getting out of the forest alive. Our clothes were wet and covered with snow and ice.

Faces Warm As Back Froze.

The fire we built was large, but it was so cold if you turned your face to the fire your back would freeze. In drying your feet you almost had to burn your shoes.

Wednesday morning we started out to hike through the woods again. We could only walk about two hours at a stretch, and then stopped to build a fire and regain our strength. The woods were so thick that we could not make more than one and a half miles in a day. Our misery lasted until Friday morning.

At about 9 a. m. Friday we reached an ice-covered stream. On this stream we found, to our great joy, the track of a sled and the footprints of a man. We followed these tracks for miles. Then about 1 p. m. we sighted a man about two miles away on a lake.

Ran For Thirty Minutes.

I shouted to him frantically and ran for thirty minutes, finally overtaking him. He was an Indian trapper and could speak neither English nor French. I finally made him understand how hungry and sick we all were. He led to this place (Moose Factory).

We are twenty miles from a railroad and it will take us about ten days hiking over an ice-covered river to reach a town. We begin our march from here on Wednesday and will not be in New York before January 19.

MOOSE FACTORY, Dec. 21.

Since last writing you on December 10 a change has occurred which will delay my return to New York about seven days. Instead of leaving tomorrow as previously planned, I will not be able to do so

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