

# FIGHT READING AS DELEGATE

## British Press Bitter Against Sending Former Ambassador to Paris.

London, Dec. 8.—Just when the nation seemed assured that every body and everything were in complete harmony preparatory to the peace conference at Paris, the story Press has thrown a monkey wrench into Lloyd George's smooth running machinery by a sudden attack on the inclusion of Lord Reading among the British peace delegates. The Morning Post, taking up the cudgels for those who are bitterly opposed to this choice, launches a violent editorial attack upon the Lord Chief Justice, predicting that the peace conference will shake the public confidence in himself if he insists on taking Reading with him to Paris and Versailles.

### Text of Post's Attack.

The Morning Post's editorial attack follows: "The government still has the intention unless the public asserts itself, to name Lord Reading as one of the British representatives to the Peace Conference at Paris. It is therefore timely for public opinion to be heard."

"No act on the part of the government could well be more repugnant to proper feeling. Least of all, on such an occasion as summoning a peace conference which is to establish a better order in the world, can it be forgotten that Lord Reading was the principal figure in the discreditable Marconi scandal."

"We do not wish to rake up the past vindictively, but at this conference surely it is the duty to demand that this country, appearing as champion of the highest causes, should not be unworthily represented."

"If representatives are to be chosen outside the ranks of the politicians, there are few open to graver exception in one respect than Lord Reading."

"On his appointment to the Chair of Jurisprudence, after the revelations of the Marconi inquiry, an appointment in which the Liberal party disclosed contempt for anything but party interest, we entered our protest."

### Opposed Ambassadorship.

"When Lord Reading was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the United States he protested again, not less vigorously, and against his appointment as British delegate to the Peace Conference we shall protest with all our vehemence."

### Never Ran Train, But "Y" Men Turn Trick

Paris, France.—Ten Y. M. C. A. men, not one of whom ever worked on a railroad, borrowed an engine and forty freight cars and ran the train all the way from an Atlantic port to Paris. They turned the trick to get cigarettes, chocolate, jam, biscuits and other supplies to the Paris warehouse, for distribution to soldiers at the front.

There had been a transportation tie-up and a shortage of train crews. The ten volunteers not only ran the train, but loaded it and unloaded it. The ten railroaders, who took turns as engineer, firemen and brakemen, included Owen W. Kelsey, Salamanca, New York; Harry Chiam, Baltimore; Elmer E. Taylor, New York; John T. Johnson, West Point, Ga.; John G. Brenfel, Fall River, Mass.; Lawrence C. Jefferson, St. Paul, Minn.; H. W. Davis, Roxbury, Mass.; and Eugene Newland, Edward P. Buckley and F. J. Gormley, of New York City.

### Would Delay Coinage Of Gold Sovereigns

London.—That government borrowing cease as soon as possible after the war and the shortage of real capital be made good by genuine savings is one of the recommendations of the committee on currency and foreign exchange after the war. The committee recommends that the issue of notes should be limited by law and entirely in the hands of the Bank of England. Substitution of small Bank of England notes for present treasury notes and no early return to the use of gold coinage is recommended; this through a desire to prevent a foreign drain of gold menacing the country's note issue.

### New Zealand Wants Vote on Prohibition Question

Christchurch, N. Z.—Liquor interests have petitioned for the submission of the liquor question in three forms. Petitions bearing 206,000 signatures. The propositions are: Continuation of the war-time government control, national ownership of the business or national prohibition.

### British Women Adopt "Housekeeping Policy"

London.—With nearly a score of women standing for Parliament, "housekeeping policy" is going to be made a feature of the British general elections in some of the constituencies. Lady Askwith, pioneer of the national kitchens, heads a committee of housewives for one of the parties.

### Legislators Urged To Return to Duty

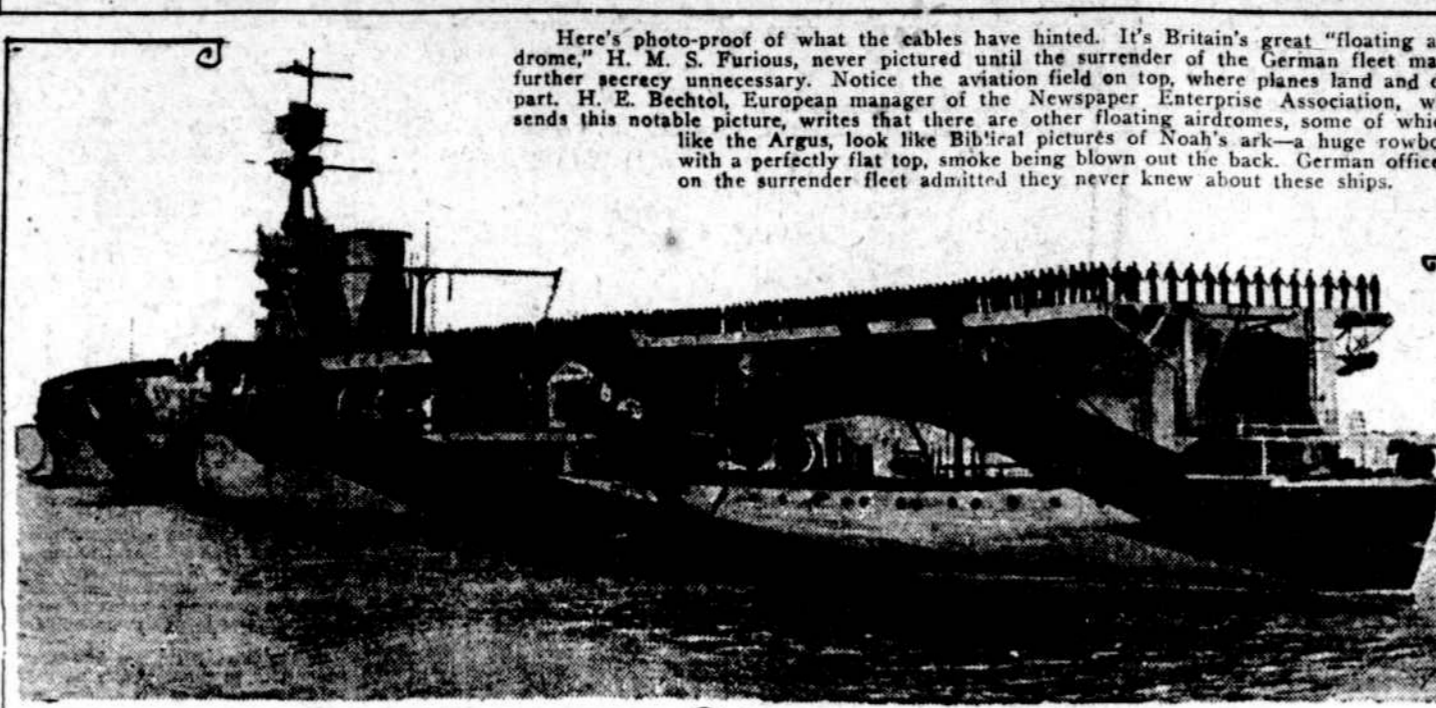
Paris.—Paul Deschanel, presiding officer of the Chamber of Deputies, has issued an appeal that members of the chamber who have returned to the army, now that the war is over, return at once to their legislative duties and assist in the solving of peace problems.

### ENGLAND TO MAKE PIANOS

British Factories Prepare for After-War Conflict.

London.—Piano making is to be an important industry after the war, business leaders announce. The British factories will aim to surpass the German. Despite war conditions, pianos now bring high prices in England.

# ENGLAND'S GREAT SEA MYSTERY REVEALED



Here's photo-proof of what the cables have hinted. It's Britain's great "floating airdrome," H. M. S. Furious, never pictured until the surrender of the German fleet made further secrecy unnecessary. Notice the aviation field on top, where planes land and depart. H. E. Bechtel, European manager of the Newspaper Enterprise Association, who sends this notable picture, writes that there are other floating airdromes, some of which, like the Argus, look like Biblical pictures of Noah's ark—a huge rowboat with a perfectly flat top, smoke being blown out the back. German officers on the surrender fleet admitted they never knew about these ships.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS WOULD BE EXPERIMENTAL, THEY SAY

### First Lord of the Admiralty and Other Leaders of Great Britain Not Favorably Impressed with the Idea.

London, Dec. 8.—The Washington Herald correspondent herewith presents exclusively a series of statements bearing on the project of a league of nations, obtained from leading Britons: "Sir Roslyn Wemyss, first sea lord: 'Far be it from me to belittle the idea of a league of nations, but it is nothing new. Such a project was put forward during the negotiations for the peace of Utrecht in 1713 by Saint Pierre, but it did not come to anything because of the difficulty of working it out satisfactorily all around.' 'Again, in 1785 Emmanuel Kant tried to work it up. The present question is whether the peoples have been prepared sufficiently for each nation to surrender its self-government and put itself into the hands of an international commission. If that high plane is already attained then the nations must feel assured of perpetual peace.' 'Power Never Abused. 'Meanwhile, the best guarantee that mankind has been able to devise for the peace of the world is the power of the British navy. That power has never been abused in peace and never dishonored in war.' Archbishop of York: 'There is a greater desire for bringing about an international concentration of power commonly referred to as a league of nations than there is an understanding of the difficulties such a plan will involve and the sacrifices it will demand. It is an ideal, but perhaps it is attainable. Upon the close fellowship of the great English-speaking nations and dominions depends the hope of fulfilling that ideal.' 'It is now their duty to make democracy a saving and uplifting power for the world. Unless the moral conquest of war itself shall be achieved forthwith, the present victory cannot be pronounced complete.' Lord Robert Cecil: 'Any league of nations necessarily must be an experiment. To give it a fair start, we must first make a sound and good peace. For any true partnership of nations, it is imperative that the territorial settlements be based upon natural justice. It is important to re-establish the sanctity of treaties because any new international organization is necessarily created by treaty.' The Bishop of London: 'For a league of nations to be effective, the way must be paved by world-wide demonstrations that those guilty of waging this war made a colossal blunder from a material viewpoint. There was absolutely no necessity for the central powers to outrage the peace of the world. I consider this war the most unnecessary war ever waged, and I am absolutely convinced that unless the whole world sees and knows that this kind of thing does not pay, the whole idea of the league of nations is a baseless dream.' 'Therefore, the perpetrators must be punished. I claim that to punish the wrongdoers is an essential part of upholding the righteous judgment of God as well as the essential foundation for a successful realization of the league of nations ideal.' J. C. Hershaw, of the Kings College, London: 'A league of nations at the present time would be exposed to two very opposite perils; on the one hand, to the Prussian militarists who regard the state as the only institution that demands allegiance; on the other hand, the cosmopolitan pacifists who would destroy nationality altogether and reduce all peoples of the world to one indiscriminate unity.' Concert of Nations. 'There must be congruity in the fundamental ideas among the members of a successful league of nations. The congress of Aix la Chapelle, which was brought to conclusion exactly a century ago, was a perfect example of a working concert of the nations of Europe, but that in the end failed.' Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer: 'One of the results must be to make it plain that men who plunge the world into fearful conflicts for the sake of gain to themselves or their country shall always be held guilty of bloodshed.' 'That, perhaps, is the greatest feature of all that will be aimed at in the league of nations, the whole object of which will be to make a recurrence of such a war impossible forever.' Sir Donald MacLean, member of parliament from South Midlothian: 'The only hope of securing the ideal that this war will be the last will be the establishment of a league of nations, backed by sufficient force to insure that in the adjustment of international differences the rights of the weak shall have an equal place with the claims of the strong.' 'Difficult work and dangerous times lie ahead of the nations. Such a league easily can fall its purpose unless great sincerity in support is given by the most powerful nations.'

### Lebanon Safe for British Travelers

Balbek.—Traveling over forty miles of mountain road in Lebanon into Balbek, a party of English travelers saw not a British soldier, yet found everywhere warm welcome from the inhabitants and safe passage. The march of Allenby's forces north from Damascus had wrought a great change not only with the people who came in contact with the army, but far back into the mountains. Balbek welcomed the British forces through its mayor heartily and improvised a band of half a dozen old instruments to play "God Save the King." Then a party of young girls sang an ode of welcome.

### ELECTION MAIL LIMITED.

London.—Each candidate at the forthcoming general election is limited to one free postal communication, not exceeding two ounces in weight to each registered elector in his constituency.

### An Analysis of War's Effect on American Shipbuilding

By HENRY G. SEABORN, Vice President Skinner & Eddy Corporation, Seattle, Wash. In 1914, prior to the outbreak of the war, the normal tonnage of the world stood roughly at 50,000,000 gross tons. At that time the United States owned about 2,500,000 tons, of which, however, only 500,000 tons constituted our deep sea tonnage. England owned a little in excess of 22,000,000 tons, or nearly one-half of the world's gross tonnage. When war was declared between the United States and Germany, vessels under construction were commandeered, numbering about 426 ships of various sizes. We also seized from Germany and Austria 118 vessels and chartered 215 from neutral nations. Since that time we ordered constructed in China about 80,000 tons and in Japan 250,000 tons. We also made arrangements to use the German vessels commandeered by South American countries. The total gross tonnage now under the American flag is nearly 5,000,000 tons. Destruction by submarine warfare, other causes incident to war, and depletion by ravages of the sea amount to about 20,000,000 gross tons during the period of the war. The United States has constructed approximately 3,000,000 gross tons, including vessels commandeered under construction at the outbreak of hostilities. England in 1915 produced 651,000 tons; in 1916, 542,000 tons and in 1917 slightly more than 1,000,000 tons, and this year will probably produce about 2,000,000 tons. Thus she will have contributed new tonnage a little in excess of 4,000,000 gross tons. Japan, Italy and neutral countries have probably built in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 gross tons, so the net loss in the world's tonnage is about 12,000,000 gross tons, after deducting renewals. If the war had not intervened and shipping had followed the usual expansion, there probably would be afloat today about 58,000,000 tons. The world, therefore, is short about 20,000,000 gross tons to care for normal sea-borne trade. In the ante-bellum days England, then with 22,000,000 tons of shipping, kept a vast army of men engaged in the extensions and renewals of her merchant marine. Viewing the ambitious program which Mr. Hurley has outlined, of 25,000,000 dead-weight tons for this country, and which, without doubt, will be carried into effect, we can look forward to continued activities in the shipyards of this country in order to maintain such a fleet.

## U. S. SECOND NAVAL POWER; BY PROGRAMS OF ALLIES

### "Heroic Effort" May Make This Nation Active Competitor with Great Britain for Control of Seas—Take Action on Navy.

"Heroic effort, of which the United States is now perfectly capable, can keep this country a good second to the British navy, if the Peace Congress does not put limitations on this future naval construction." This statement was made last night by Navy officials who have gone over the original and the new program of Secretary of the Navy Daniels with respect to super-Dreadnoughts and battle cruisers. There are thirty-two of these contemplated by the Navy Department and that figure will enter into the plan which Congress has asked from the Navy Department. The object of Congress is to get figures on which it will be able to determine for itself what is the present and probable future relative strength of the principal maritime nations of the world. In arriving at conclusions it is a naval maxim that the relative strength will depend on the number of vessels of the up-to-date class each nation possesses. The up-to-date class includes the Dreadnought and super-Dreadnought types. Such vessels are the criterion of a nation's naval power nowadays. According to estimates here, the super-Dreadnought strength of the United States is 15; of Great Britain, "more than 30"; of France, 12, and of Japan, 12. The great double-capital ship program announced by Secretary Daniels, according to the experts, will give the United States between the years 1923 and 1925 thirty-two new first rate, modern ships, twenty-nine of which will probably be better than the New Mexico and twelve of which will be of a battle cruiser type of a purely American design which will be in most respects the equivalent of super-Dreadnoughts with a thirty-five-knot speed. No one here is able to say or even predict how many of the super-Dreadnought class Great Britain will add to her battleship fleet of more than thirty by the time Secretary Daniels' program calling for \$600,000,000 expenditures in three years is completed. Reports have come here through diplomatic and cable stories to the effect that Great Britain, notwithstanding the stress of the war, has already added twenty-one modern ships to her fighting strength. The story, however, is discredited as incredible by United States navy experts. Nor is it known what is the Japanese program, but it is believed she will concentrate on battle cruisers, which will have the same 16-inch main battery guns as the United States battle cruisers. The battle cruiser type of ship is something new in the American navy, although Great Britain and Japan have several. Two of Japan's best battle cruisers were built in England. The figures of the great powers on naval construction when the war of 1914 broke out, showing their building plans for that year, follow: Total war tonnage of Great Britain plus what she intends to build, 2,714,106; Germany, 1,206,577; France, 899,915; United States, 834,889. Great Britain's policy at that time was to have a navy superior to the combined strength of the two greatest warship tonnage nations, Germany and France. The figures, however, show that, with Germany eliminated, the United States holds the greatest place. She now clearly has created a vast deal of tonnage. The distribution of the ships

### DRINK MORE WATER IF KIDNEYS BOTHER

East less meat and take Salts for Backache or Bladder trouble. Uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish, ache, and feel like lumps of lead. The urine becomes cloudy; the bladder is irritated, and you may be obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night. When the kidneys clog you must help them flush off the body's urinous waste or you will be a real sick person shortly. It is first you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, you suffer from backache, sick headache, dizziness, stomach gets sour, you lose your appetite, you feel rheumatic twinges when the weather is bad. Eat less meat, drink lots of water; also get from any pharmacist four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with other minerals, and has been used for generations to clean clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it is no longer a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness. Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active. Druggists here say they sell lots of Jad Salts; folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble—Adv.

# SINGS PRAISES OF ARMY MESS

## "Universally Satisfactory," Report of Inspector General Declares.

The "mess" of the American soldier both in camp and overseas is particularly commended in the annual report of the Inspector General of the army made public yesterday. The food served is reported to have been universally satisfactory. The improvement in "messing," which is the military term for feeding the enlisted man, since the days of the Spanish-American war, have been very marked. The Inspector General reported that in the personal examination of more than 300,000 soldiers since the war began, he did not receive a single complaint against the food. The report admits there has been complaint about some of the clothing issued, particularly woolen uniforms, canvas leggings and hats; also the olive-drab shirts were said to be far from uniform. The defects were remedied as far as possible upon detection. Bearing upon the discipline of the troops, the report says there appears to have been much slackness in the new troops in the matter of saluting, but that few serious offenses were recorded. As to the trans-Atlantic transport service, the Inspector General says the comfort and protection of the men were carefully and sedulously guarded. He adds that the supplies of equipment at the points of embarkation appear to have been ample and that the troops were generally fully and properly outfitted. Officers of the Inspector General's office were on duty at all the American camps, and with the divisions and other organizations abroad. Inspections were made and complete reports filed with respect to every branch of the service.

### Rupprecht's Cook Is His Guest at Dinner

Lille.—Inhabitants of Lille, who went through the German occupation, tell this story of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. He had discovered a good cook in Lille. He decided that she should serve the dinner she had prepared. She was provided with court gown and sat at his side through the dinner and the concert that followed, and all Rupprecht's guests were asked to shake her hand as they left.

### BRAZIL FEEDING EUROPE.

Rio de Janeiro.—Brazil, which before the war exported no frozen meats, is now sending \$0,000 tons annually to Europe.

# DRESSING AND DANCING IS YANKS' CHOICE NOW

## One-Step Goes Strong in Billets as Soldiers Rest.

London.—Interesting contrasts are found in the way in which allied soldiers billeted together spend their leisure hours. The Frenchman, given time off, enjoys most to lean against a doorway, cigarette in hand, and watch the village maidens. The Anzac puffs a pipe while he stands against a door, with legs crossed, and, at intervals, offers a laconic remark. The Scot will sit for hours, with legs straight in front of him on the ground, arguing any question from any angle. The Yank prefers to sit on a doorstep and eat nuts or listen to a band concert. No matter how weary, he'll run from a doorway to one-step on the pavement when a popular selection is played. "Dressing up" and parading on the streets, as though in a minstrel show, is another of his diversions.

# Britain May Continue Saving Certificates

London.—Peace saving or reconstruction certificates are likely to succeed the war saving certificates of Great Britain. Sir Robert Kindersley, chairman of the national war savings committee, says there is a universal demand of workers for making national saving permanent. Through 12,000 school associations formed during the war it is planned to develop a wider knowledge of economic problems.