ARMED SHIP IS NEMESIS OF SUB

British Admiral Says German Boats Cannot Campaign Off U. S. Coast.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Rear Admiral Sir Dudley R. S. Dechair, the veteran naval officer of Great Britain's war commission to the United States, gave a group of Washington newspaper correspondents Thursday a first hand story of some of his experiences during the two years he commanded a patrol fleet chasing German submarines. Without minimizing the gravity of the submarine menace he confidently predicted that it would be overcome.

Commenting on suggestions that Germany might undertake a submarine campaign on the American coast, the admiral said that would not be profitable from the German point of view without extensive supply bases on this side of the Atlantic.

The admiral spoke of the memorable lessons the allies had learned in the war and said he and his colleagues had come to place them at the disposal of the American government.

"I only wish," he said, "that I could tell you the number of German submarines that we have sunk. Unfortunately however, that is a naval secret, as also are the means of detection of submarines and of combatting them, which it will be necessary to guard in closest secrecy until the end of the war. Your navy has been furnished with full details, however, by the present mission."

Campaign Unprofitable.

Of the prospect of submarines appearing in American waters, Admiral Dechair said:

"It would not pay Germany to inaugurate a general submarine campaign off the American coast unless she could also establish bases here. Each submarine carries from eight to ten torpedoes, besides a limited fuel supply and would largely be wasted in the long trip over and back, not to mention the warm reception she would probably receive.

"Mother submarines to supply fuel and torpedoes are known to be in operation, but little direct evidence has been received that they are successful. The great difficulty in locating the submarines on patrol is largely responsible. As a result, the Germans prefer to stay out for two or three weeks and then return to port whence they are sent out again almost before the crews have had time to reach shore.

"Nobody knows exactly how many submarines the Germans are building but we know they are working at feverish speed and have heard reports that they are turning out from two to three a week.

Need Long Training.

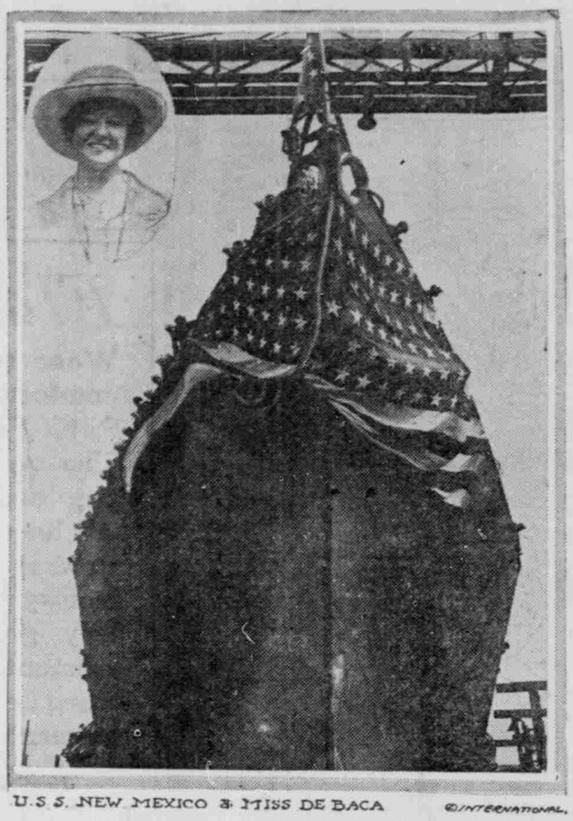
"The time of construction is about eight months, with about a similar length of time for torpedoes and great uncertainty exists as to how long Germany can continue to supply both boats and torpedoes. We only wish the press could help us to learn this.

"The crew of a submarine as a rule requires from six weeks to two months training, but the officers and other experts require at least three months. There have been many reports that the Germans have been forced to weaken the personnel of the high sea fleet to maintain their supply of seamen, but of this we are uncertain. It is, however, absolutely true that some of the captured crews are nearly crazy and wholly sick of their job.

"The best defense against submarines, we have found, is the armed ship. During the early days they entirely veered away from such vessels and even now only attack them submerged, when it is necessary to waste a torpedo, which can often be dodged, and to expose the submarine itself to destruction. We have found that they are very much disconcerted if an armed ship turns on them direct and tries to run them down.

"Night attacks by submarines are not especially to be feared, as it is nearly as easy for a vessel to see a submarine as it is for a submarine to see a vessel. Usually they run on the surface at night, charging their batteries and leave behind them a plain phosphorescent wake as does a torpedo fired at night. Sometimes of course, they catch the loom of a ship on the skyline to great advantage. It is at night only that they have any opportunity to rig up their small wireless devices to receive orders from home."

Uncle Sam's New Battleship



U.S.S. NEW MEXICO & MISS DE BACA ©INTERNATIONAL

A view of the giant bow of the U. S. S. New Mexico, Uncle Sam's mightiest fighting vessel, just as the huge warship was released and started to slide down the ways at the Brooklyn navy yard. The inset is a photograph of Miss Margaret De Baca, daughter of the late governor of New Mexico, who was sponsor of the vessel. The scene attending the launching was in decided contrast to that which marked the recent launching of the great battleship Arizona at the same yard, when 30,000 persons witnessed the ceremonies. The launching of the New Mexico was almost without ceremony. The spectators were confined to army and navy officers and the party of 300 which accompanied the governor of New Mexico. (Passed by the U. S. naval censor.)

DANISH WOMAN REGAINS HEALTH

Tells Everybody What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did for Her.

Chicago, Ill.—"It gives me great pleasure to let others know that I improved in health with the first bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; after taking two bottles I am entirely well. Before taking it I could not do any kind of work without a pain in my back as I suffered so much from inflammation. I had headaches, was always tired and no appetite. Words cannot express my gratitude for the good your medicine has done me, and through me to my family. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women suffering from female troubles, particularly to Danish women."—Mrs. Meta Damgaard-Matzan, 2137 Kimball Ave., Chicago, Ill.

It is positively true that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing down feeling, indigestion and nervous prostration. Adv.

TEACH U. S. TO FIGHT

French and British Officers Explain Trench and Air Methods.

International News Service:

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The technicalities of modern warfare are rapidly being laid before American experts who will direct this nation's course in the world conflict. French and English ordnance and tactical experts, who preceded their commissioners to this country, already have given American army officers a great insight into the problems of trench and air combatting. Conferences are going on continually and everything which the French and British have learned from two and a half years' of intensive fighting and from heart-breaking reverses at times, will be given to America that she may not suffer the same setbacks.

GERMANY TO MAKE TERMS

Newspaper Says Bethmann-Hollweg Will Announce Peace Proposal.

International News Service:

AMSTERDAM, April 27.—That Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg will make known in the reichstag next month the terms upon which Germany will make peace is announced Thursday by the Tyd, a Roman Catholic newspaper which frequently is usually well informed. The terms, it is declared, will be very moderate and acceptable to the entente allies and also to the United States.

Allies to Need Millions Each Month for War

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Preliminary reports to the treasury department, upon which Sec'y McAdoo will base his recommendations to the president as to the size of the first bond issue under the $7,000,000,000 war finance law, indicate that the United States will be called upon to finance the allies to the extent of at least $400,000,000 and possibly $500,000,000 a month.

The tentative program also calls for the expenditure of virtually every dollar of the borrowed money in this country for foodstuffs, munitions, coal, clothing, railway equipment and other supplies.

The estimates, still incomplete and subject to revision, indicate the following entente needs: For Great Britain $200,000,000 to $250,000,000 a month; for France from $100,000,000 to $[illegible]5,000,000; for Russia a sum undetermined, but up to $100,000,000 a month, depending largely upon the ability of manufacturing plants in this country to meet her demands, mostly for supplies other than foodstuffs, and munitions; for Italy about $50,000,000 a month.

Should these requirements be met in their entirety, the $3,000,000,000 available for lending the allies, would be exhausted in from six to seven and one-half months. It is likely however, that the preliminary estimates can be pared down to a point where, without omitting essentials, the huge loan could be made to cover requirements for a much longer period of time, possibly for one year.

Sec'y McAdoo and his assistants devoted Thursday almost wholly to a study of entente financial needs and methods to be followed in placing the money at their disposal. During the day the callers at the treasury included Lord Cunliffe, governor of the Bank of England with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador and other embassy officials; a delegation from the French commission which arrived here yesterday and the Italian ambassador, Count Di Cellere. Members of the French commission and Count Di Cellere held long conferences with Asst. Sec'y Crosby into whose hands has been placed much of the detailed preliminary labor.

GIRL HURT WILL RECOVER

Seven Young People Enroute to Dance Injured by Auto.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 27.—Miss Louella Paul of this city, who was the most seriously hurt of seven young people when the automobile of A. A. Bowser of Fort Wayne left the road Thursday morning, nine and one-half miles southwest of Huntington, is not in a critical condition. Her collar bone and ribs were fractured. The other people who were in the car and who suffered minor injuries are: Miss Jennie Bowser, Fort Wayne; Miss Mamie Hay, Defiance, O.; W. W. Wentz, Fort Wayne; W. M. Large, Fort Wayne; Walter Shugars, Auburn, and Frank McKay, Fort Wayne. They were enroute to Lafayette to attend a dance at Purdue university.

TAKES A STRONG WIND, TOO.

When the Spanish-American war broke out, in April, 1898, two Irishmen were at work on a new asphalt pavement, being laid in Washington st., when one stopped handling his pick and glanced up at the courthouse tower, where a flag was waving.

"What's the use of putting a flag up there?" the man questioned. "The wind will whip it to pieces."

"Yes, but the wind's the only thing that can whip it," was the other's quick reply.