

The Stage Is Set for the Test Between Plane and Warship

German Ships To Be Bombed In Mock War

Flyers Will Try to Destroy Battleship, Cruiser and Destroyers to Determine Effectiveness of Attack

First Test Set for June 21

U. S. S. Iowa Will Be Used in Effort to Evade Air Patrols in Army Blimps

PLANS have been completed for the bombing tests that will begin June 21 to determine the value of air forces in naval warfare. The outstanding features are the attack with dummy bombs on the U. S. S. Iowa, which will be controlled by radio, and the attack with live bombs on surrendered German warships.

The details of the official scouting plan agreed upon by the army and navy air forces to locate the U. S. S. Iowa as she approaches the coast will not be made known, but the "scouting chart" shown in this article will give an idea of the general plan that would be followed in all such cases.

The sea area for 60 to 100 miles off the coast between the latitudes of Cape May and Cape Hatteras will be marked off in lanes and numbered squares.

The U. S. S. Shawmut, mother ship of the navy planes, will anchor inside Cape Charles and act as the base for the naval operations.

Langley Field, on Chesapeake Bay, will be the main base for the army, and sub-bases may be established north and south of Cape Charles. These sub-bases would be very necessary in case the army used land planes, which cannot safely alight upon the water in the event of a forced landing.

Blimps To Be Used for Distance Scouting on Water

Army and navy blimps will be utilized for the distant scouting because of their endurance in air cruising over the water. They will be assigned to observe in the different sea lanes and squares and will be so distributed that the Iowa cannot pass them without being discovered. They will immediately and constantly send broadcast information by radio as to the location of the Iowa, giving the number of the square in which she is located from time to time.

A certain number of army and navy planes may also radiate and scout from their bases in accordance with a carefully devised plan, and when the Iowa is definitely located the total air force will advance to the attack by radio signal as outlined in the battle orders. Dummy bombs only are to be used against the Iowa. This experiment is simply to test the air forces in scouting, in communicating by radio, and to prove their ability to hit a moving target at sea.

Bombing Tests Will Show Effectiveness of Weapons

The bombing of the German ships with live bombs will give important information as to the effect of such explosions on the upper decks in the case of direct hits, and the effect against the under-water hull when the bombs explode in the water near the ship.

There is great difference of opinion as to the damage that will result in the case of the battleship, owing to her armor protection and heavy decks. But it is anticipated that the cruiser, and destroyers and the submarines will suffer greatly, owing to their light construction and vulnerability to heavy explosives.

Bombs ranging in weight from 200 to 2,000 pounds will be used. The light-weight bombs will be first employed and the effect carefully noted. If a 200-pound bomb, striking amidships, will sink or put a destroyer out of action it would manifestly be a waste of ammunition to use heavier charges against such craft.

The naval air forces will be under command of Captain A. W. Johnson, commanding the Atlantic Fleet air forces, his flag on the Shawmut. The army air force will be under command of Brigadier General Mitchell, director of training and operations of army aviation.

The shore base operations will be under command of Captain S. H. R. Doyle, base commander at Hampton Roads, Va. General supervision of the bombing experiments is in charge of Admiral H. B. Wilson, commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

The result of these experiments will be awaited with intense interest.

America's Greatness Is Due To Pilgrims' Wives, Says Keith

LONDON, May 20.—The reason for America's greatness is the fact that when the Pilgrims crossed the ocean to explore and settle a new land they brought their wives with them, according to Professor Arthur Keith, in a recent lecture here on "Darwin in the Light of Present-Day Evidence."

Professor Keith emphasized the difference between North America, where the colonists brought their wives and established a basic Anglo-Saxon stock, and South America, where the pioneers intermarried with the natives, producing a conglomerate population.

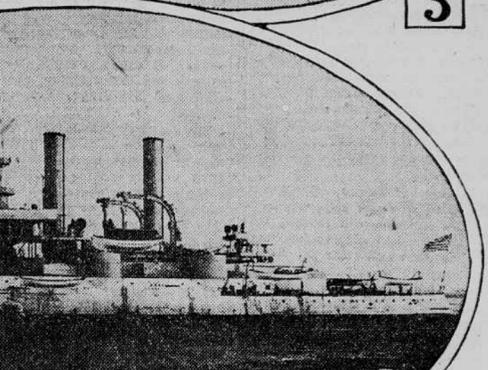
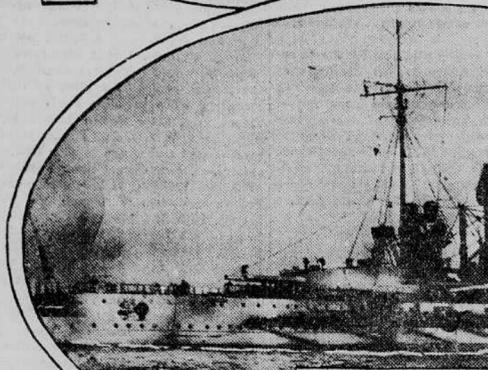
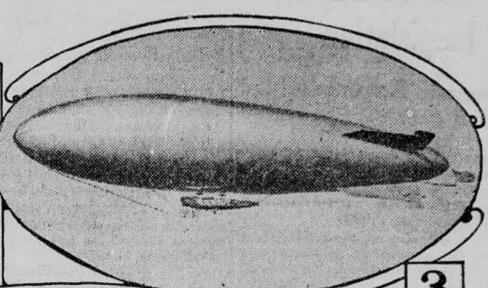
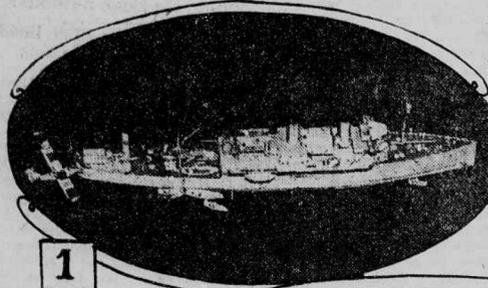
Tracing Darwin's theory of the evolution of new races, he stated that there were now three great cradles of civilization where this process is under way. These are:

Central Africa, where the typical negro, a comparatively new race, is now being developed.

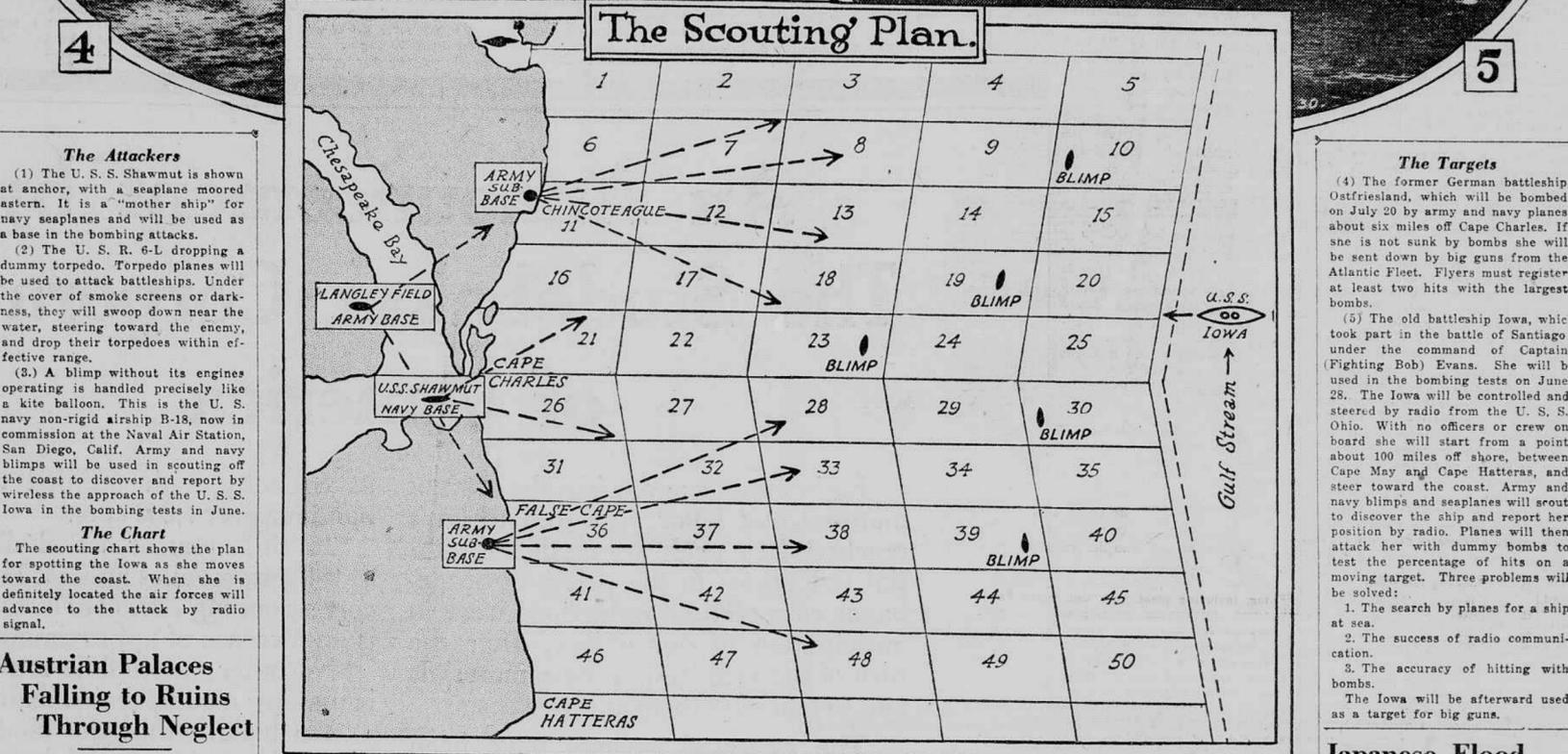
Northeast Asia, the birthplace of the modern Mongolian, or Chinese, race.

Northwest Europe, where the latest type of all, the fair-skinned, fair-haired race, is still being produced.

The Attacking Forces.



The Targets.



The Attackers

(1) The U. S. S. Shawmut is shown at anchor, with a seaplane moored astern. It is a "mother ship" for navy seaplanes and will be used as a base in the bombing attacks.

(2) The U. S. R. 6-L dropping a dummy torpedo. Torpedo planes will be used to attack battleships. Under the cover of smoke screens or darkness, they will swoop down near the water, steering toward the enemy, and drop their torpedoes within effective range.

(3) A blimp without its engines operating is handled precisely like a kite balloon. This is the U. S. navy non-rigid airship B-18, now in commission at the Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif. Army and navy blimps will be used in scouting off the coast to discover and report by wireless the approach of the U. S. S. Iowa in the bombing tests in June.

The Chart

The scouting chart shows the plan for spotting the Iowa as she moves toward the coast. When she is definitely located the air forces will advance to the attack by radio signal.

Austrian Palaces Falling to Ruins Through Neglect

Nobles Who Once Kept Great Estates Are Impoverished; Pauper Government Can't Make Repairs

BUDAPEST, May 20.—What is to be done with Austria's old palaces and government offices?

The great nobles who formerly inhabited the palaces are now war-broken and impoverished. The imposing rows of government buildings are now tenanted only by a few clerks.

The Hofburg in Vienna, once the town residence of the emperors, now shelters only a few Entente representatives and the members of relief missions. As a result the buildings are falling into ruin and the pauper state cannot even hope to keep them in presentable repair.

There is no possibility that Austria will ever return to even a small part of her old power, and these empty shells of former greatness have no part in the present or future economic scheme of things.

Karolyi Says False Translation Caused Expulsion From Italy

MILAN, May 20.—Count Karolyi, the former Hungarian Premier, who was recently expelled from Italy with his wife and children under an alleged charge of connivance with Bolsheviks, now resides at Spalato, on the Dalmatian coast. When he was interviewed there he maintained that his expulsion was unjustified and that no proofs had been found regarding the alleged connivance.

By plain statements and sound arguments he demolishes all arguments brought forward against him when his expulsion from Florence was decreed, proving that the police incurred a lamentable gaffe. He admits, however, possessing some curious Bolshevik literature, together with Ludendorff and Tirpitz books and other German, French and American political literature in his library, but all this only as a man who likes to be well informed.

He explains his expulsion as evidently due to Horty's and Hapsburg's underhand efforts and false reports, owing to Karolyi's well known determined opposition to Horty's government. He states that Horty twice prompted attempts on his life when he was living in Prague. Subsequent inquiries made in Florence have proved that Count Karolyi's remarks are mainly justified, as a Hungarian person who was employed in Florence to translate Karolyi's documents and papers seized during the search not only made false translations but was traced to be in Horty's service.

Here Is Order in Which Bombers of Navy Will Sink Ex-German Ships

The following is the official program for the bombing tests which will determine the value of aircraft in naval warfare:

JUNE 21—Bombing of ex-German submarine U-117 by army and navy air forces jointly.

JUNE 22—Destruction of U-140, U-111 and UB-48 by destroyers.

JUNE 23—Search for and bombing of radio controlled battleship Iowa by navy and army air forces using naval aircraft only. Iowa to be between latitudes of Capes Hatteras and May, fifty to 100 miles off shore, at zero hour.

JULY 13—Bombing of ex-German destroyers about sixty miles off Cape Charles lightship in sixty fathoms of water. Army and navy aircraft jointly. If not sunk by bombs to be sunk by destroyer fire.

JULY 15—Destruction of remaining destroyers by gun fire.

JULY 18—Bombing of ex-German cruiser Frankfurt under same conditions as above. If not sunk by bombs to be sunk by big guns of battle fleet.

JULY 20—Destruction of ex-German battleship Ostfriesland. Flyers must register at least two hits with largest bombs. If vessel still afloat to be sunk by big guns of battle fleet.

Hiawatha's Tribes Meet Again in Council

N WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 4. NEARLY 2,000 Indians, members of the six nations of the world's first league of nations, which was founded by Hiawatha, famous chief of the Iroquois in 1450, will gather in Malone, Franklin County, close to the Canadian border line, June 10, to attend the annual three-day conference of the New York State Indian Welfare Society.

The Malone conference will be the greatest gathering of Iroquois Indians in the Empire State since the war of 1812. On the speaker's program appear the names of numerous tribe chiefs, who claim direct descent from the most famous warriors of Revolutionary times. These men, like their forefathers, are still the leaders in their tribes, but leaders in a manner markedly different from that of the days when this north country was a virgin wilderness.

Hotel reservations already indicate that a large number of sightseers will visit Malone during the Indian conference; some will come because of an interest in Indian matters, but there are many who come seeking novelty. The Indian of to-day is not of the type portrayed in the screen plays of the West. He wears a striped silk shirt and stylishly tailored suit, much similar to that of his white brother. Instead of arriving at Malone atop a spirited saddle pony, the Indians will come in the Pullman cars of special trains or may drive their automobiles. Iroquois Indians are among the best customers of motor car dealers.

Indians Make Fortunes As Border Rum Runners

Not a few Indians, especially those of the St. Regis reservation, which is close to the Canadian boundary, have amassed substantial fortunes since prohibition became a law. Enforcement officials vouch for the fact that no

small number of Indians have engaged in the illicit traffic, and, as in the days of the Revolution, were very successful in evading apprehension, though a few were caught as they raced over the northern highways in high powered automobiles with valuable wet cargoes.

Among the powerful chiefs who will attend the Malone convention is Head Chief David Sky, of the Canadian Six Nations, who will come from Brantford, Ontario, Canada, and whose tribe is descended from the Indians who took the side of the British in the Revolution. They fought under Joseph Brant, whose sister, Molly Brant, married Sir William Johnson, historically famous British military leader, who lived at Johnstown, N. Y., and who was famous for his influence among the Iroquois during the Revolution. Chief Sky's six nations live on a tract of 36,000 acres in Canada, given them as a reward by the British.

The Iroquois of the United States comprise the nations of Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras and Senecas. The Mohawks are settled on a tract along the St. Regis River and are known commonly as the St. Regis-Mohawks. The 3,000 Indians on this reservation are descended from a little colony formed by the Tarbell brothers, white men who married daughters of the chief at Caughnawaga and later found it necessary to leave the Caughnawaga reservation because of the jealousy arising between their children and other youngsters of the tribe, through the superior intelligence of the Tarbell children.

With a group of Indian friends the Tarbells started out in search of new hunting grounds. At the juncture of the St. Regis and St. Lawrence rivers they landed on a promontory and were delighted with the surroundings. They were surprised at the flutter of many partridges, which flew up, and named

the place, "Flutter of Partridges," the Indian word of which was afterward shortened to St. Regis. This village, which still bears the name of St. Regis, was founded by these few Indians about 1754.

Iroquois Had Suffrage For Women Back in 1550

Woman suffrage was in vogue among the Iroquois as early as 1550, when the women of the tribe refused to raise sons to go to war unless they were given a vote in the tribal councils. The vote was granted. The Iroquois in their numerous wars against other Indians conquered and claimed more land than was included in the Roman Empire. Their territory extended from the St. Lawrence River to the Chesapeake and from the Hudson to the Mississippi. It was only fifty years ago that the Seminoles and Sioux ceased to pay tribute to the Iroquois. The oldest old age and child welfare movement of American history was put into effect by the Iroquois nearly two centuries ago, when a law was made that boys and unmarried young men must each year raise corn, beans and squash sufficient for the needs of old men and women and orphans.

Indian committees will submit reports and recommendations at the conference upon such subjects as improved highways, modern agriculture, temperance and morals, audit education and child welfare.

What to the Indians will be the most important part of the three-day program will be the debate, "Resolved, That Indians should be admitted to citizenship." Chief Nicodemus Billy, of the Tonawanda-Senecas, will argue the affirmative, and Chief William Rockwell, of the Oneidas, the negative.

Proof that the Indians have not discarded their tribal names, though they may have adopted the white man's mode of living in many ways, is con-

tained in the speakers' program, which has such names as the following: Yankee Spring, Tommy Teakettle, Alex Burning Log, George Wheelbarrow, Loss Kettle, Tommy Button, Grant Mt. Pleasant, Joseph Halftown, Michael Solomon, Elton Eel.

A number of the most noted Indian authors of the country will gather at Malone during the conference because of the opportunity to obtain material for future works from Indian leaders whom it would be necessary to travel long distances otherwise to interview.

Sport of Pigeon Shooting At Monte Carlo Protesting

LONDON, May 15.—English visitors to Monte Carlo are making a vigorous protest against the sport of pigeon shooting, one of the great attractions there.

Hundreds of the birds are killed each week. The rifle range is just off the esplanade, and large crowds gather daily to watch the sport. The birds' wing and tail feathers are clipped, and the pigeons are then placed in little wooden boxes with trapdoors. The marksmen stand about ten yards distant, and when they are ready to fire the trapdoors of the pigeon cages are released, the birds fly into the air and are invariably brought down. Retriever dogs are used to bring back the wounded birds. In a morning's shooting it is possible to run up a large score of birds, and a prize is awarded to the man getting the highest score.

Letters of protest from English visitors at Monte Carlo have recently appeared in The London Times, and it was demanded that an end be made to the practice. In a letter to The Times the Prince of Monte Carlo has explained that while he is anxious to do anything in his power to end the pigeon shooting, he cannot act unless the government of Monte Carlo, of which he is a constitutional monarch, intervenes.

The Targets

(4) The former German battleship Ostfriesland, which will be bombed on July 20 by army and navy planes about six miles off Cape Charles. If she is not sunk by bombs she will be sent down by big guns from the Atlantic Fleet. Flyers must register at least two hits with the largest bombs.

(5) The old battleship Iowa, which took part in the battle of Santiago under the command of Captain (Fighting Bob) Evans. She will be used in the bombing tests on June 28. The Iowa will be controlled and steered by radio from the U. S. S. Ohio. With no officers or crew on board she will start from a point about 100 miles off shore, between Cape May and Cape Hatteras, and steer toward the coast. Army and navy blimps and seaplanes will scout to discover the ship and report her position by radio. Planes will then attack her with dummy bombs to test the percentage of hits on a moving target. Three problems will be solved:

1. The search by planes for a ship at sea.
 2. The success of radio communication.
 3. The accuracy of hitting with bombs.
- The Iowa will be afterward used as a target for big guns.

Japanese Flood Market of London With Fake Pearls

Imitations Are so Accurate That Dealers Cannot Tell Them and Value of Gems Declines as the Result

LONDON, May 20.—London jewelers are alarmed over the recent discovery that the pearl market here has been flooded with artificial pearls from Japan. So clever was the deception that the jewels have been sold and resold here before their low worth was detected and owners of strings of pearls are anxiously consulting experts as to the value of the pearls they now wear.

The discovery was made when a London dealer bought a number of pearls for \$45,000. He noticed that some of them had a slightly greenish tinge and, cutting one in two, found that the heart of the pearl was in reality a bit of common oyster shell placed there by the pearl farmers in Japan.

It now appears that this is a widely practiced art in some of the Eastern countries. The pearl fishermen rake up pearl oysters, insert a fragment of shell in the living oyster and then place it on the sea bottom. The oyster secretes the pearl fluid to cover and surround the abrasion, and thus in a short time a cultivated pearl is formed that defies the detection of experts.

As a result of this discovery the London pearl market is paralyzed and a deputation has been sent to the Board of Trade to request an embargo on further importations until a way of detecting the fraud can be found.

Steel Skeleton of Hotel A Symbol of Hard Times

LONDON, May 15.—If our civilization passes, Martians of the future who explore the site of twentieth century London will wonder at the steel skeleton of frames and girders, seven stories high, that rises above Piccadilly.

The structure was started seven years ago. It was intended to be the Park Lane Hotel and would have been one of the most elegant and best situated hotels of England. But since the outbreak of the war not a stroke of work has been done on the structure. To-day it stands just as it stood when the last workman left it in 1914.

The year 1921, with tight money, labor troubles and high costs, is not a good time to start building expensive hotels. No buyers are in sight, and it is improbable that any will appear.

Allies Cool to Harding's Plan To Keep Peace

Supreme Council, Disliked in Influential Circles and Facing New Peril, Called an Unstable Foundation

No Disarming "Feelers"

Anglo-Japanese Pact Likely To Be Modified on Lines To Meet U. S. Objections

By Arthur S. Draper

From The Tribune's European Bureau. Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. LONDON, June 4.—The attitude of

the American government toward international affairs continues to be a matter of confusion to the British. The Tribune's dispatch from Ottawa saying that Canada opposes the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, The World's story quoting officials of the United States government as saying they have no objection to the treaty and rather hope that it will be renewed, and other dispatches saying that President Harding has put out feelers in Europe on the question of disarmament are reprinted here with much interest. Another cablegram quotes Carter Field's dispatch from Washington in The Tribune on the President's plan for forming an association on the basis of the Supreme Council.

As far as the treaty with Japan is concerned, the indications now are that it will be renewed, although some modifications to satisfy the United States are likely.

Careful inquiry here fails to lend any credence to reports that President Harding has inquired in London what reception a disarmament conference proposal would get. No government official has received any query on the subject, Ambassador Harvey has said nothing which Premier Lloyd George has considered official, and if the ambassador, as is reported, has sounded out the Supreme Council, Mr. Lloyd George would know.

Authoritative quarters here deny unqualifiedly all reports that the British government has been approached on the subject of disarmament, and it is added that no inquiry of this nature is expected from Washington for several weeks at least.

Smuts Is Extremely Hostile

If the story that President Harding has decided on the Supreme Council as the basis of his world association is correct, the assertion can be made with a considerable degree of accuracy that his suggestions along this line will receive far from a cordial reception, not only among the neutral nations of Europe and South America, but among the Allies themselves. Colonel Jan C. Smuts, of South Africa, is extremely hostile in his criticism of the Council, and his words carry weight here. Premier Massey of New Zealand is equally dissatisfied with that body.

In England there is a great and powerful body of opinion opposed to the prolongation of the life of the Supreme Council, and if there should be a change in government here this sentiment would become even more widely expressed. Italy is sick of the Council.

A critical time for the Supreme Council will come at the next meeting at Boulogne. If Great Britain and France fail to agree then on the Upper Silesian question, and it can be said, parenthetically, that no fundamental change in their disagreement has come, despite Premier Briand's recent conciliatory speech in the French Chamber of Deputies, the unity of the Council will be gone, and therefore the Treaty of Versailles will be a matter for individual interpretation.

Council Unstable, Is View

All this means that, in the opinion of European leaders, the Council would be an unstable basis upon which to build. It is equally true that nobody is satisfied with the League of Nations as it exists to-day, and even its own members would not be averse to a change in its make-up. The Westminster Gazette says on this subject:

"For us in Europe the league holds the field in default of a better plan, but we are quite prepared for any change which shall give a wider practical scope to it and enable the people of America to participate."

"In the mean time, the willingness of the United States, Great Britain and Japan to cooperate in keeping an unarmed peace will immediately test their capacity to act together."

Germans Profess Ignorance Of Location of "Big Berthas"

From a Special Correspondent

PARIS, May 15.—The French President recently laid the first stone on a monument to the victims of the "Big Bertha" bombardment on Good Friday, 1918. The newspapers here recall the fact that the "Big Bertha" guns remain one of the war's unsolved mysteries. They were taken away by the Germans after the armistice and have not been surrendered. German military men, when questioned, exhibit polite surprise, and blandly say they know nothing of them, or even of their existence. French sirmen spent days sweeping the German lines trying to locate them and artillery experts plotted curves and trajectories in the attempt to solve the source of origin of the shells.

French artillery officers tried hard to develop a similar gun and the Chamber of Deputies devoted a credit of half a million francs to the study of the problem of long range firing, but without results.