THE WEATHER
Local thundershowers Thursday and Friday.

The News and Observer

WATCH LABEL
on your paper. Send renewal five days before expiration in order to avoid missing a single copy.

VOL. CXIV. NO. 14. TWELVE PAGES TODAY. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1921. TWELVE PAGES TODAY. PRICE: FIVE CENTS

HOLDING TAR BABY UNTIL LINNEY CAN GET HIS POSITION

Republicans Don't Know Just How To Let Go Of Henry Lincoln Johnson

MAN IN CHERRYVILLE GETS HIS PHOTOGRAPH

Will Post Likeness Of Georgia Negro In Store So Republican Friends Can See It; Rev. R. L. Davis and Marion Butler on Trail of R. A. Kohloss, To Push Fight

The News and Observer Bureau,
603 District National Bank Bldg.
By EDWARD E. BRITTON
(By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, July 13.—Having a "Tar Baby" on its hands the Senate District of Columbia committee—that is, the Republican portion of it—does not know how to let go of the sticky thing and is just holding to it at the present. This "Tar Baby" trouble is named Henry Lincoln Johnson, negro Republican National committeeman from the State of Georgia, nominated by President Harding for recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia. The committee met in regular session this afternoon, but there was no action taken on the nomination, the matter going over to another meeting. The committee knew it had the "Link" Johnson nomination in hand, but officially it chose for the present to forget it, and let that trouble wait for another day.

Informally, the Republicans talked about the matter of the confirmation of the nomination before the beginning of the session, but there was no conclusion reached as to when the name of the negro would be formally held as before the committee. The rumor on the outside is that the Republicans are waiting on action in the case of the nomination of Frank A. Linney for district attorney of the Western District of North Carolina, as they do not wish to have the two cases focussed too prominently in the public eye, and the quick vote of approval of the Republicans on the nomination of Johnson would smell too much of a bargain and sale proposition after the way in which the Georgia negro grabbed hold of the Linney case and maneuvered the negroes from North Carolina to swallow Mr. Linney's surrender to their demands, after they had demanded his scalp. There is a whisper, also, that the Republicans of the committee are hearing from opponents to the confirmation of Johnson, and that they are going slow, waiting for the noise over the negro's appointment by President Harding to simmer down, their actions at present being of the "pussy foot" variety.

Republicans Attempt Dodge

There come the news from North Carolina that the Republicans there are attempting a "back fire" in the nomination of the negro Johnson by President Harding by circulating the report that the appointee of President Woodrow Wilson as recorded of deeds of the District of Columbia was also a negro, letters from citizens of the State stating this, and asking if there is any truth in the report. There is no truth in it at all, for the appointee of President Wilson to that position was John F. Covello, a white man, the District of Columbia member of the Democratic National committee. That there should be an attempt made by the Republicans to justify the appointment of a negro by President Harding with the allegation that President Wilson's appointee was also a negro is just another one of the dodges which the Republicans are accustomed to make when they find themselves in a bad way but it wont work in this instance.

J. C. Whitmire of Cherryville, Transylvania county, who wrote Senator Simmons for a copy of the picture of the negro Johnson, writes a letter of thanks to Senator Simmons for sending him one which he had asked for which he might post in his store that the white Republicans of Western North Carolina might have a view of the black countenance of their negro ally. In his letter he says: "I write to thank you freely for the picture of Henry Lincoln Johnson, the negro National Republican National committeeman, for the State of Georgia. The white people of my section swear by all that is good and bad they will not tolerate such deeds as this thing just put over the good white people by President Harding. The Republicans are cursing blue streaks over this very act and further say that they, as white citizens cannot stand for any such junk as this."

Heflin Arraigns Republicans

A terrific arraignment of the action of the Republican majority of the Senate in its plans to kill the compensation bill for the soldiers was made by Senator Heflin this afternoon, and what he said must have gotten under the hide of some of those Republicans who are preparing to break their pledges to support the measure. Senator Heflin challenged their actions as a betrayal of the interests of the men who at the call of their country had carried our flag to victory in France, a refusal of aid to men who had offered their lives at the call of their country.

He pictured the American soldier going into battle at Chateau Thierry in desperate battle with the very flower of the German forces and driving them back, and contrasted that picture with the American soldier received with acclaim on his return, now refused by the Republicans money that would enable him to keep the wolf from the door. It was a speech that was eloquent and full of facts for the bonus legislation. And at its close Democratic Senators crowded about Senator Heflin with congratulations on his splendid presentation of the cause of the men who

(Continued on Page Two.)

"Don't The Boys Look Grand?" Well, We Should Say They Do

Raleigh Band's Some Band, Even a Regular Army Sergeant Admits It Is

FINE MUSIC, BREEZES, AND PLENTY TO EAT

After Gruelling Drills In Sand, Young Gallants Find It Restful At Morehead

By JONATHAN DANIELS.
(Staff Correspondent.)

Camp Glenn, July 13.—From seven to eleven, under a sun that only beats on the flat sand country, the commands of majors and corporals have hammered out the slow moving minutes for the tired, dusty, sweaty guardsmen at drill. But with the afternoon comes hours of drill when after a cooling shower, with a clean shirt, and smoothly combed hair the gallants of the camp on pass set out for Morehead City and the beach to spend, perhaps, those hours with members of the other sex so prone to exclaim: "Don't the boys look just grand in their uniforms."

There is something glorious about the life at Camp Glenn. There is a fine virility about the type of men who make up North Carolina's National Guard. For the most part they are young men, who in their enthusiasm, see adventure and life is even the most monotonous routine of the soldier's life. Then there are men who have seen service with the American Expeditionary forces in France and Germany. By serving they have developed a spirit of service and they are happy in helping their State and country in peace as well as in war. All of them are interested in their work and their spirit in the performance of their duties is of the highest order.

Camp Life Delightful.

The health and cleanliness of the life makes it delightful. The camp tiself is perfectly clean and the wind that sweeps its streets from Bogue sound has in it the wine of life. The food that falls before the lusty appetites of this hard working, healthy living band of State soldiery is of the best. The water for the encampment comes from the camp's own artesian well. Everything in the camp has about it the appearance of happiness and health. The doctors at the camp have become what Caesar would have called impedimenta. Thus far, beside the binding of blisters and the administering of salts they have had no work to do. No man in camp has been sick enough to be put to bed for more than an hour.

The work of the encampment still deals with training in the basic principles of military science. The work today included physical drill, bayonet drill, infantry drill, care of personal equipment, personal hygiene, and preliminary range instruction. The men are required to conform to strick mili-

(Continued on page four.)

HERE'S FLETCHER IN FIGHTING TOGS

Capt. A. L. Fletcher, who between times writes "The Forward Observation Post," is down at Camp Glenn looking after the supply company for the First Regiment, North Carolina National Guard. It's some job, too, but the former newspaper editor finds time to entertain visitors with the kind of hospitality that has made Morehead City and its environs—meaninng Camp Glenn—famous.

WILL VOTE FRIDAY ON RECOMMITTAL

Democrats Attack Republican Plan To Send Bonus Bill Back To Committee

Washington, July 13.—An agreement for a vote Friday at 3 o'clock on the motion to re-commit the soldier bonus bill was reached by the Senate late today by unanimous consent. The result of the vote, leaders of both factions agreed was not in doubt, re-commital as requested by President Harding in his address yesterday to the Senate, being deemed certain.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican leader, secured the agreement at the close of another day's assault by Democratic Senators. Mr. Lodge said the re-committal motion was in the way of other important measures, such as the anti-beer and maternity bills. In agreeing to a vote, however, Democrats gave notice that they would not only oppose the Republican motion, but also would seek to instruct the finance committee to report the bill back at an early date.

Tom Watson in Action

Senators Watson of Georgia, and Heflin of Alabama, led the Democratic attack today of the motion to recommit. Senator Myers, Democrat, Montana, however, advocated re-committal and much of the day was given to a clash between him and Senator Watson.

The voting agreement involved holding the bonus measure and the recommittal motion before the Senate continuously until the roll call Friday. It was reached after Republican Senators, who continued to refrain from replying to Democratic assaults, gave up hope of securing a vote either today or tomorrow. Private overtures for a vote tomorrow were rejected by Democratic Senators, who insisted that ample time should be given for presenting the opposition arguments to the country.

Attack on Harding

That President Harding had exceeded the constitutional limitations in asking the Senate to postpone consideration of the bill was asserted by Senator Watson. The Republican move, he said, was to send the bill "to a chloroform committee presided over by a chloroform Senator." That the Republicans proposed "putting the bill to sleep forever" was asserted also by Senator Heflin.

Senator Heflin charged that big money interests had contributed to election of a Republican President and Congress, and now were saying: "Deliver the goods." The same interests, he said, were threatening to cause a panic if the bill should be passed. He contended that the treasury was amply able to bear the burden of the bill.

American Schooner Ashore.

Turks Island, Bahamas, July 13.—The General Pershing, an American five-masted schooner which left Norfolk June 30 with a cargo of coal for Bremerton, went ashore on Endymion rock July 11. The vessel is breaking up fast but the crew has been taken off and some and stores saved.

The General Pershing was built at Olympia, Washington, in 1918. The vessel had a gross tonnage of 2,468.

MUCH INTEREST IN IRISH CONFERENCE

Lloyd George And Eamonn De Valera To Meet In Downing Street Room Today

London, July 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—A conversation which it is hoped, may mark the last act of one phase of Ireland's troublous history and serve as a prelude to the long sought peace in the island is to take place in the dingy old cabinet room in Downing street tomorrow, when the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and the Irish Republican leader, Eamonn. De Valera, meet in an effort to clear the stage for holding a "three party" peace conference, in which Great Britain the Sinn Fein and Ulster will endeavor to compose their differences.

One of the most convincing indications of the fervency of the hope that the meeting will presage an era of peace is the reluctance of both the government and the Irish circles to discuss the probable details of the initial session, both parties insisting that the situation is so delicae that a single unfortunate word might seriously prejudice the proceedings or jeopardize whatever chance of ultimate success exists.

Propaganda Mills.

Both sides have "propaganda mills" fully organized, and ready for business, but both are silent. This reticence is heightened by the fact that a breakdown of the negotiations, which are now finally under way, would in all likelihood result in bitter recriminations, accusations and possibly the resumption of armed conflictt—an aftermath which for Ireland would be a worse state of affairs than if the pourparlers had never been instituted.

But while there was little word for the public regarding the proceedings, the eve of the conference saw intense activity on both camps. The premier reviewed the situation with a large staff of advisers in the solitude of his country home, while Mr. De Valera spent the day and the evening in taking counsel with Arthur Griffith, and other aides accompanying him, together with many London partisans.

To a question as to whether Mr. De Valera would enter the conference with a definite policy to which he was pledged to adhere, one of his associates said: "Two weeks ago any of us could have answered that question briefly and certainly, but the position is altered now."

Those who have followed recent events closely interpret this as an indication that the Irish leader would not press the claim for an independent republic, but "play cards" in an effort to learn the utmost Great Britain was prepared to give, which would be submitted to the Dail Eireann for consideration or acceptance.

Sir James Craig, the Ulster premier, is crossing from Belfast tonight and will be at hand if the obstacles offered by the preliminary discussions are cleared.

To what extent the public will be permitted to know what transpires within the conference chamber will be one of the questions to be determined tomorrow. Both camps manifest the belief that the purposes of the conference would best be served by withholding the details until a conclusive result is attained.

SPECIAL SESSION SEEMS INEVITABLE ON EVE OF DECISION

Governor And Council Of State Will Confer Today Over Situation

IMPOSING BATCH FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE FILED

Expected Disposal Of $700,000 In School Funds Of State May Have Important Bearing On Cause Of Cities; Mayor Eldridge Discusses Outlook

A special session of the General Assembly is a certainty and the Council of State which meets today with the Governor for a consideration of the financial staements of cities in support of their petition for a special session is expected to vote almost solidly for the session.

Thus far, neither the Governor nor the members of the Council of State have seen the imposing batch of statements which have been filed in the executive office to show that the cites cannot function without relief from the handicap imposed by a clerical blunder in the 1921 sesion.

It all came about by the failure of a clerk to record on the 1921 Municipal Finance Act the fact that the bill passed its third reading in the Senate by roll call. There is abundant evidence that it did, but the Supreme Court held that the Senate journal was the only competent evidence of Senate transactions.

Agitation Starts Early

Agitation for a special session started immediately with the discovery of the error. By reason of it, a test case was carried before the Supreme Court which definitely held that the act was invalid and which threw the municipalities back to the 1919 Revaluation act and the ten per cent limitation on revenue. This unless corrected, will hold the cities in 1921 to only ten per cent more revenue than was available in 1919.

Raleigh's statement shows that if the city undertakes this program of financing it will fall short at the end of the year by $111,000. Winston-Salem promises to have a deficit, under the same circumstances of $194,000. Other cities are proportionately hard hit, according to their officials.

The filing of financial statements followed a meeting of the North Carolina Municipal Association here when representatives of all the larger cities and most of the important smaller ones joined in an appeal for a special session.

The Governor, calling in the Council of State for advice, determined that to meet the constitutional requirements for a special session, more definite information on the emergency necessitating it should be at hand. Accordingly, the cities were asked to file their financial statements. At a subsequent meeting, the date for a decision was set as July 14.

The State Situation

Since that time, an expected deficit of $700,00 has developed in the school funds of the State and it is likely that this will have considerable weight in the decision of the Governor and the Council of State today.

While it is the sense of some of the members of the Council of State that the special session should not be called if it is called, until the fall, the majority, it is understood, is in favor of an immediate call, otherwise, it is pointed out if there is any legislative amendments to the taxing provisions of the law, the various counties may become involved in embarrassments and delay at the time for collections.

No limitation has been discovered beyond that of reasonable notice which govern the chief executive in the issuance of a call for a special session. Prognostications on the eve of the meeting of the Governor and Council of State were to the effect that the legislature might be in special session not later than August 15.

Mayor Eldridge Confident

Mayor T. B. Eldridge yesterday afternoon gave it as his opinion that a special session of the General Assembly was inevitable.

"From information I have regarding reports from cities and towns, it appears inevitable that a special session of the legislature is to be called," declared the mayor.

Mr. Eldridge also said that as important state matters have loomed up since the municipalities started their drive for a special session, he was of the opinion the state needs the special conclave about as bad as the cities. He referred to the conditions surrounding the state's educational system and the loans for financing highway improvements as matters which he believed would require attention of a special session. Mr. Eldridge said that in the event a special session is not called, the cities, schools and highways would have to drag along under existing conditions for more than year and a half.

The mayor added that the financial troubles of the cities would probably be the least troublesome of any before the special session, as it apparently will simply be a matter of correcting a clerical error and putting it through the usual routine for passage again. Important state matters, he declared, however, would require much consideration on the part of the law-makers. Mr. Eldridge said he believed state matters would be given equal or more prominent discussion at the meeting today than the cities' financial dilemma.

DISARMAMENT IDEA GETS APPROVAL OF POWERS CONCERNED

Additional Pledges of Co-Operation Received By The Washington Government

JAPAN ONLY NATION NOT HEARD FROM ON MATTER

Governmental Red Tape Believed To Be Cause Of Belated Expression From Land Of The Mikado; Favorable Reply Expected From China Soon

Washington, July 13.—Additional pledges of co-operation reached Washington from several quarters today in response to President Harding's proposal for an international conference on limitation of armaments and other world problems.

Definite acceptances of the President's invitation to participate were received at the State Department during the day from Great Britain and Italy, while informal advices came to official circles here that a favorable reply from China might be expected in the near future. At the same time it became known that much sympathetic interest had been manifested informally by several governments who do not expect to have seats in the conference.

Japan Holding Out.

France having previously expressed her willingness to take part, the only invited power from which no sort of an expression had been received tonight was Japan. Administration officials were confident of an acceptance from the Tokio government, however, and in Japanese quarters here it was indicated that the delay undoubtedly was due to the formalities of consultation among various branches of the Japanese government, which are necessary in the decision of an important public question.

State Department officials would not reveal whether any formal communications on the subject had been received from governments not invited to participate, although it was understood that no advices of an adverse nature, at least, had reached the department from abroad. So far as the reports here indicate, setiment abroad is content with the President's decision to have the membership of the conference limited to the big five powers and China.

No Meeting in London

Press dispatches indicateing that some British statesmen desired to have the preliminaries of the conference held in London were not taken seriously either in British quarters here or by officials of the administration. It was pointed out that the Eritish government had accepted definitely the President's proposal for holding the meeting here, and that a later qualification from London was scarcely to be expected after the discussion had reached such a positive stage.

Among high American officials there was manifest a strong sentiment that the whole conference should be held here both on account of the facility of business such a plan would make possible and because of a feeling that America was entitled to be the host, since she had initiated the movement and issued the invitation. It was apparent also that convening of the meeting on American soil, would be reckoned here as giving the administration an opportunity better to keep in touch with the pulse of American public opinion and more easily to marshal public sympathy and support for the efforts of the negotiators.

BOOTH MONUMENT IS SUBJECT OF PROTEST

Sons Of Veterans Ask That Memorial To Lincoln's Slayer Be Destroyed

Lincoln, Neb., July 13.—Pelham A. Barrows, national commander of the Sons of Veterans, yesterday forwarded a letter to President Harding asking that he order the destruction of a monument, reported to be in Troy, Alabama, which contains an inscription honoring Wilkes Booth for the murder of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Barrows stated that this was in accordance with resolutions passed by a number of veterans' posts.

Monument Is Removed.

Troy, Ala., July 13.—A monument erected here in the "Sixties" to the memory of John Wilkes Booth, slayer of President Lincoln, which brought action recently by the Sons of Veterans in the form of a protest to President Harding, was removed a few days ago, according to announcement by the town council of this place.

The monument was purchased by Pink Carter, a policeman, who made an effort to erect it on Court House Square. Permission to place the monument on public grounds being denied, Carter placed it on his own premises, where it stood until removed recently.

HARKINS SLATED FOR ASSISTANT TO LINNEY

Asheville, July 13.—Asheville Republicans, who have followed the case of Frank A. Linney, of Boone, nominated by President Harding to be United States district attorney for the Western North Carolina district, whose appointment has been held up in the Senate, are of the opinion that the Linney confirmation will come through within a week or ten days. But for a delay in the Senate procedure the confirmation was expected this week.

Thomas J. Harkins, of Asheville, will be Linney's first assistant local Republicans believe. Mr. Harkins is slated to become the trial assistant once Mr. Linney is installed in office.

ARMY AIRMEN SINK DESTROYER DURING TESTS WITH BOMBS

COW ON RAILROAD TRACK CAUSES DEATH OF ONE AND INJURY OF THREE OTHERS

Tifton, Ga., July 13.—S. F. Webb, of Valdosta, Ga., freight conductor on the Georgia, Southern and Florida Railroad, was scalded to death and three other trainmen injured when a southbound freight train was wrecked near Chula, just south of Tifton, this afternoon. The engine and eight cars were derailed when the engine struck a cow. Webb was riding in the engine at the time of the accident.

HARDING ECHOES DEMAND OF WILSON

Chairman George White Shows How Republican Congress Refused To Heed

The News and Observer Bureau,
603 District National Bank Building.
By EDWARD E. BRITTON
(By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, July 13.—Chairman Geo. White, of the Democratic National committee, when asked to comment on President Harding's address in person to the Senate, said:

"I have no desire to criticize the President for following in the footsteps of his predecessor in reading his messages and addresses in person to the Congress, nor in exerting his personal influence in matters of legislation he deems urgent.

"President Wilson, however, never attempted in this way to block legislation, but always to expedite it.

"The statement of President Harding in his bonus bill address that there is confessed disappointment over the delay in tax revision and asserting that such revision is essential to the very beginning of the restored order of things is an echo of the insistent demand from the business world for immediate action in this matter, and deserves comment.

Wilson Urged Revision

"Although President Wilson urged the revision of the tax laws and the repeal of burdensome and unnecessary war taxes upon a Republican Congress in May, 1919, tax revision still waits upon the tariff. At the first session of the 66th Congress, upon his return from the Peace Conference, President Wilson asked Congress to undertake early consideration of Federal taxes, especially a revision of the income tax, excess profits tax, and the abolition of many minor taxes growing out of the war and commonly called 'nuisance taxes.' Among other things, President Wilson said:

"'A revision of the income tax has already been provided for by the act of 1918. But I think you will find that further changes can be made to advantage, both in the rates of the tax and the method of its collection, the excess profit tax need not long be maintained at the rates which were necessary while the enormous expenses of the war had to be borne.

"'Many of the minor taxes provided for in the revenue legislation of 1917 and 1918, though no doubt made necessary by the pressing necessities of the war time, can hardly find sufficient justification under the easier circumstances of peace, and can now happily be got rid of; among these, I hope you will agree, are the excess upon the various manufacturers and the taxes upon retail sales. Their collection is difficult and expensive.'

Harding Confesses Disappointment

"In his address to the Senate, two years and two months later, Tuesday last, President Harding said:

"'After a survey of more than four months, contemplating conditions which would stagger all of us were it not for our abiding faith in America, I am fully persuaded that three things are essential to the very beginning of the restored order of things. These are the revision, including reduction, of our internal taxation, the refunding of our war debt and the adjustment of our foreign loans.

"'When Congress was called in extraordinary session I called your attention to the urgent measures which I thought demanded your consideration. You promptly provided the emergency tariff, and good progress has been made toward the much needed and more deliberate revision of our tariff schedule. There is confessed disappointment that so little progress has been made in the readjustment and the reduction of the war time taxes.'"

Wouldn't Heed Wilson

"The 'confessed disappointment' of which President Harding speaks over the delay in re adjustment and reduction of war time taxes is caused entirely by the failure of his party to act in this matter. The republican party was in power in both branches of Congress during the last two years of President Wilson's administration,

(Continued on Page Two.)

Free Passage

The family going to the shore, or mountains, for a month or two this year? No! Can't afford it this year? Nonesense, of course you can, if you will let the Want Ads help you.

How?

By renting the house furnished for the period of absence—for there are always persons looking for a furnished house or flat like yours for the summer months.

Tell them about your house; they are sure to like it and the rent received will more than pay your traveling expenses to your favorite resort. Try it and see!

Officials Regard Attack On "Enemy" Craft As One Of Greatest Spectacles In History of Air Service

AIR FIGHTERS SCORE 20 HITS ON TARGET PLACED 80 MILES OUT IN OCEAN

Three Hits With 300-Pound Bombs Dropped By Big Martin Bombers Send Former German War Vessel To Bottom In Little More Than An Hour; Seventeen Hits With Small Bombs Apparently Have Little Effect; Army Demonstrates It Can Go Out To Sea And Meet Approaching Enemy Fleet; All Except Two Of 35 Planes And Three Blimps Return Safely; Crews Picked Up

On Board U. S. S. Delaware, Off Virginia Capes, July 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—Army airmen accounted today for the former German destroyer G-102 in what was regarded by Army and Navy officers as one of the greatest spectacles in the history of the American air service.

Thirty-five army planes and three blimps came eighty miles to sea from Langley Field to participate in the operations, demonstrating, army men said, the ability of this arm of the National defense forces to go out and meet an enemy fleet approaching the coast.

All except two of the aircraft returned safely to their bases and the crews of these two were rescued by Naval vessels after the planes had been forced down to the water.

Strictly Army "Show."

This, the third phase of the joint Army and Navy bombing tests, was strictly an Army "show." Twenty-four of the aircraft that put out from shore took direct part in the attack, launching 84 bombs, twenty of which found the target. Seventeen hits were made with 25-pound bombs dropped by ten S. E. pursuit planes and apparently did little damage. The other three hits were scored with 300 pounders and they sent the destroyer down to join the former German submarine U-117, sunk by Naval aviators three weeks ago.

The first of the big bombs to find the mark struck the G-102's bridge, carrying part of it away and blowing out the forward smokestack. The second—dropped by the same plane, the thirteenth of the Martin bombers in the second attacking squadron of fourteen—struck the starboard side of the destroyed near the waterline as she rolled in a heavy swell and tore away part of her shell plating above and below the water.

Score Two Good Hits.

These two hits were scored at 10.20 a. m., fifty minutes after the first attack was started. The once enemy craft immediately began to settle by the bow and in five minutes her forecastle deck was nearly awash. It was apparent, however, to Navy and Army officers on the Delaware, the official observation ship, that the G-102 had not received her death blow, as she ceased to settle awaiting the final hit.

This came in twenty minutes, the fourteenth bomb dropped by the Martin planes, which had reformed and returned to the attack, striking flush on the deck just forward of amidships. In a few seconds the destroyer's bow was under and she settled rapidly, her stern rising high in the air before she slid under the surface of the sea a minute after the third hit.

Theory of Battle.

The theory of battle was carried out by the army air force, which operated under the personal direction of Brigadier General Mitchell, Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service, driving a single-seat pursuit plane. Observing and fast pursuit planes were first on the scene, to locate the "enemy" and theoretically clear the air for the heavy bombers, which came afterwards.

The G-102 was anchored in a semi-circle of battleships, destroyers and naval auxiliares when the first of the army planes was sighted just before the "zero" hour, set for 9 a. m. The target rolled and pitched in a fairly heavy sea and there was a strong wind blowing. This served to clear away the low hanging clouds before the final attack by the Martin bombers began.

The first army planes out were observers, those aboard getting the range. They had been preceded by half a dozen Naval planes, two of the N. C. type which crossed the Atlantic, and these circled about while one of the army observers, a SE-5 pursuit plane, gave a fancy exhibition of "stunt" flying over the target.

First Bombers Arrive.

At 9:15 o'clock the first of the bombing force came up over the horizon. This was a squadron of ten fast pursuit planes, each carrying four 25-pound bombs. They circled the target and disappeared behind a long, low-hanging cloud bank only to emerge in a few minutes in single file to go to the attack. As they swooped down on the target they resembled great sea gulls diving down to the fish.

The first plane swept down to an al-

(Continued on Page Four.)