

AMERICA HAS FEW AVIATORS ABLE TO QUALIFY FOR WAR

So Declares Art Smith in Discussing Aero Arm of National Defense.

REQUIREMENTS EXACTING

Fewer Than 200 Airmen Competent to Handle Airship of Type Used By the Military.

By Fred S. Ferguson.
San Francisco, Cal., July 31.—(U. P.) There are fewer than 200 aviators in this country who would be of any value to the army or navy in case the United States should become involved in war. There are even fewer aeroplanes.

Art Smith, sensational flyer of the Panama-Pacific exposition, expressed this opinion today in discussing the aviation arm of the country's service in connection with the question of national defense, which President Wilson is to take up when he returns to Washington.

"There are not more than 100 outside the army and navy who would really be of service under present conditions," said Smith. The question of machines would be worse for a time than that of men. The exhibition machines now in use in various parts of the country would never serve for military purposes. We would simply have to wait until the aeroplane factories turned out some aeroplanes that could be used and then they would not be up to those at the disposal of the European armies."

Renewed interest is being shown in the aviation arm of the country's service in connection with the question of national defense, which President Wilson is to take up when he returns to Washington.

Smith maintained that lack of government support was the cause of this country falling so far behind other nations in aviation. What is needed is new interest by the government, greater appropriations and constant experimentation, he said. More men should be drilled as fliers and better machines produced.

"There were at least 2500 experienced aviators in France when the war broke out," said Smith. "Hundreds were civilians, but they could take their place with the aviators of the army in immediate service. Should the United States become involved with a power similarly equipped with men and machines, our weak little force would be massacred in no time. The eyes of our army would be on the aviators who could see everything that went on in their lines and we could see nothing."

The youthful flyer said he believed the government should maintain laboratories where aviators could experiment with various parts of aeroplanes when improvements appear to have been discovered. Flying should be encouraged by the government, he said. There would be no use sending up a big tractor for scouting purposes with a man at the wheel who would hang it up in a tree in trying to start or land."

Smith explained why so few who actually hold a pilot's license in this country would be ready for military service by declaring that their experience was limited. "The minute you get into military work you get into high power. He said. "The exhibition machines are low powered. There is also a lot of difference between going up in a nice open space and cutting a few figures, and piloting a machine under war conditions. There would be no use sending up a big tractor for scouting purposes with a man at the wheel who would hang it up in a tree in trying to start or land."

Smith also pointed out that the aviators in this country were far behind in making sustained flights, necessary in military work. European aviators have flown hours where American aviators have flown minutes. "In event of hostilities I would immediately volunteer," said Smith, "but my machine would not do for military work. The big tractor machines with the enclosed bodies from which only the head of the pilot and observer show have proved to be the best type for military work. The European war has demonstrated just how valuable aeroplanes are in military operations."

Three Years for Theft.
Los Angeles, July 31.—(U. P. S.)—For the theft of a \$200 diamond ring, Earnest Lightfoot was sentenced today to serve three years in San Quentin prison by Judge Cabanis.

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BALKANS INVOLVED AND TURKS FIGHTING WITH DESPERATION

(Continued From Page One)

Turkey enters war. The entry of Turkey into the war was marked by a brave but foolhardy attempt to invade Egypt. An army marched across the burning desert from Palestine and reached the Suez canal, where Great Britain's Indian and colonial troops threw them back with heavy losses.

Great Britain proclaimed Egypt's independence of Turkey and set up a new khedive. At the same time Russia gained a great success. But tens of thousands of Christians were butchered and many young girls carried into captivity before the Russians reached the city of Van and saved the remnants of the oppressed people.

The Armenians started a revolution. But tens of thousands of Christians were butchered and many young girls carried into captivity before the Russians reached the city of Van and saved the remnants of the oppressed people.

From India Great Britain sent a large force to invade the valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris. Near the traditional Garden of Eden the Turks were routed.

Pushing on, an army of about 25,000 Turks was met by the British in April and also defeated.

There was restlessness, causing sporadic outbreaks throughout India, and a campaign was necessary against Mohammedan tribes of the northwest frontier. In Singapore a British garrison of Indian troops revolted and started a massacre, which was put down with the help of Japanese soldiers.

Japanese Seize Tsing Tau. British and Japanese troops invested the fortified German port of Tsing Tau, China, and after a siege of a few weeks the defenders gave up. The less struggle at the command of the German emperor, November 6.

Japanese, Australian and New Zealand troops occupied all of Germany's colonies in the Pacific ocean without any serious opposition.

A section of the Boer population of South Africa which had never become reconciled to British rule revolted. The movement was not upheld by all the citizens of Dutch descent, indeed the revolt was put down by a Boer Premier Botha. He then invaded German Southwest Africa and after a long campaign in the waterless deserts captured the greatly outnumbered Germans July 5.

In West Africa there was fighting between the French, Portuguese and British on one side and the Germans on the other. The German forces in the Kamerun were severely defeated but are still fighting. German Togoland surrendered unconditionally.

In German East Africa the tables were turned. Two British invasions were turned back with heavy losses and the brave German colonials still seem to have the best of the struggle in the jungles.

German Lose African Colonies. On July 3, A. Honar Law, British secretary for the colonies, said the Germans had lost 450,000 square miles in area.

Japan took advantage of the pre-occupation of the European powers to send a large army to China and wrested an ultimatum, great concessions from that gigantic but peace loving nation.

After taking three quarters of a year to arm herself to the teeth, Italy attacked Austria this spring, but neglected to declare war against Germany and Turkey. The effect of the entry of Italy upon the arena has not yet been marked. The Alpine troops are struggling against Austria's strong border forts in the lofty passes, while to the east the Italians have crossed

RUSSIAN-TEUTONIC CONFLICT IN EAST INTENSE STRUGGLE

(Continued From Page One)

The end of the year, however, finds the pendulum swinging strongly against the czar. He may recover and take again the roads to Graecia, Vienna and Berlin, but just at present he is on the whole in worse plight than in any hour since the war started.

In general the Germans have shown themselves consistently better warriors than the Russians; while the Russians have almost uniformly defeated the Austro-Hungarians when the latter were not stiffened with a backbone of the Kaiser's graycoats.

Russia Slow to Mobilize. On August 1, 1914, Germany declared war on Russia. Almost immediately the Germans crossed the frontier at Thorn and the Austrians south of Lublin. They were practically unopposed because of account of the slowness of mobilization in Russia as compared with the Central Powers, the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholasievitch was hurried by rail into East Prussia, to the rear of the line of great fortresses running through Kovno-Grodno-Osowetz-Novo-Georgievsk-Warsaw, and Ivanograd.

On account of his desire to do all he could to relieve the French, who were being driven from Northern France by the amazing German rush through Belgium, Nicholas attacked sooner than he otherwise would have done. As a result, he met two disasters.

He sent General Samsonoff into East Prussia from the south and General Rennenkampf into East Prussia from the east. The latter winning the first large engagement of the war in the East at Gumbinnen.

At this moment the Germans, believing that the Russians were well in hand and about to be surrounded on their eastern frontier, quickly withdrew 250,000 men from France and hurled them by rail into East Prussia, where they fell upon Samsonoff with crushing force in the Great German victory of Tannenberg on August 28.

Austrians Victorious at Lublin. Meanwhile the Austrians, leaving only a few troops in Galicia to hold back the Russians advancing from Tarnopol on the line of the Gnila-Lipa, struck the Russian army at Krasnik and routed them to Lublin.

With two armies in difficulty the Grand Duke decided to abandon one to its fate and save the other. He ordered that the line of the Gnila-Lipa river be forced at any cost. In one of the most bloody drives of the war, twelve miles by Dimitroff's men covered with dead it was finally held by the Muscovites.

The Russians now advanced to Rawka and the Austrians armies in Poland in the rear, cutting them up fearfully. Enormous numbers of Austrians were taken prisoners and the rest fled to the west. The line of the Carpathian Mountains, while the Russians followed and laid siege to the great fortress of Przemyel.

Meanwhile von Hindenburg had completed his victory over Samsonoff by turning on Rennenkampf and clearing East Prussia of Muscovites. But though Rennenkampf had been defeated and Samsonoff almost annihilated, the Germans, lacking the quarter of a million men sent to East Prussia, had lost the battle of the Marne in France and were forced to retreat to the line of the Aisne and the Oise.

The Russians were now as far west as Tarnow, in Galicia, while their Cosacks were able to make raids into Hungary farther south. Hindenburg concentrated a great force suddenly in Silesia and began a drive from the west against Warsaw and Ivanograd. Due to the slowness with which the Russians could concentrate, the Germans found inferior forces against them, but these put up a desperate resistance in one of the most sanguinary general engagements of the war. The Siberian corps arrived in the nick of time to save Warsaw from the enemy.

Hindenburg drew off the northern section of his army in Poland to the north, thinking to take the pursuing Russians in flank with the southern expedition. But the Russians were too slow to carry out the field marshal's plans, and the Russians, slipping into a gap in the lines between the Germans and their allies, caught the latter. The result was the high tide of Russian invasion. The Austrians withdrew over the Carpathians again, leaving Przemyel to be beleaguered a second time. The Germans withdrew to Silesia, and the Russians, following closely, were able for a brief moment to raid this rich province at Pleschen. At the same time they entered East Prussia again.

But again the German strategic railways proved their undoing. Hindenburg concentrated at Thorn and drove into the right flank of the Russian march, throwing them back on Lodz.

Lublin Important As Manufacturing And Farm Center

Yesterday's dispatches from Berlin announce the occupation of Lublin by the Teutonic allies. Lublin, with Warsaw and Lodz, are the three most important manufacturing centers in Russian Poland. Like Lodz, Lublin has a large textile industry, being one of the important Russian districts for the production of threads and yarns, linen and hempen goods and woolen stuffs. The industry of this place has been upon an upward trend for a number of years, and its factories were beginning to take a more important share in the supplying of the home textile market. The country around Lublin is a very rich agricultural country and the town had a large and growing commission trade in grains and cattle.

Lublin, the capital of a district of the same name, is built upon a small tributary of the Vistula, about 100 miles south-southeast of Warsaw. It is about 80 miles from the Austro-Galician frontier, due north of Jaroslavl, and not far southeast of Ivanograd, the great Russian fortress guarding the approach to Warsaw from the south. It lies upon the Warsaw-Kiev railway. The population of the city, which has grown considerably with the increasing prosperity of its industry, is 55,000. There are several fine palaces of Polish nobles at Lublin, and an interesting ancient model of the old fortifications of the place have been destroyed. It is the headquarters of the Fourteenth Russian army corps. Lublin, whose life reaches far back in past centuries, is a city rich in memories of the Poles' last stand for freedom and independence.

phalanx of very heavy artillery. This phalanx broke the Russian line in west Galicia and let through enormous forces, which had been concentrated at Cracow.

Teutonic Allies Recapture Przemyel. Pressing eastward irresistibly, the phalanx took the Russian Carpathian armies in the rear. They later tried to retreat, but their numbers were captured. Przemyel, which had been cumbered to the Russian besiegers March 22, fell again into the hands of the Austro-Germans.

The Russians are short of shells and rifles. The Germans found some formations armed only with iron shod sticks. From Przemyel, Von Mackensen drove east through Moskow and Grodek and captured Lemberg, the Galician capital. Then he turned north and marched upon the Warsaw-Ivanograd-Brest-Litovsk triangle from the south.

At the same time the Russians in southern Galicia, putting up a desperate resistance, were driven by Von Linsingen first to the line of the Dniester and then across the Gnila-Lipa to the line of the Gila-Lipa.

Reaching the vicinity of Krasnik in their drive on Warsaw from the south, the Austrians sustained a severe check in the scene of their triumph of the previous summer. Held on this line, the Germans attacked hotly from the north and retook the town of Przasnysz, (July 14).

The Germans now began the grandest maneuver ever seen in the history of human warfare. From the Windau river in the Baltic provinces all the way along the border of East Prussia and in a gigantic sweep through the vicinity of Radom, west of the Vistula, and on a line south of the Lublin-Chelm railway, they delivered crushing blows. The Grand Duke Nicholas appeared to believe that the attack from the south was the most serious, and to meet it he concentrated the famous Siberian troops, who had saved Warsaw in October. The Germans closed in steadily on Warsaw, until on July 28, they had the city two-thirds surrounded. On the evening of July 30, Austrian cavalry entered Lublin, 95 miles southeast of Warsaw. The Germans are reported to have sacrificed thousands of men in their efforts to take Warsaw, the first anniversary of the declaration of war upon Russia by Germany.

Calculations are up set. Paris, July 31.—A French artillery officer has calculated that whereas in former wars it was agreed that it took a man's weight in bullets to kill him, today three tons of metal are necessary to kill a soldier.

Aged War Refugees Sheltered. Paris, July 31.—Forty aged men and women, many of them paralytics, have arrived here from Neuve Eglise (Neuwerk), Flanders, where they had hidden in cellars for a week to escape a German bombardment.

Mine Sweepers for Navy. Washington, July 31.—Organization of a mine sweeping division of the Atlantic fleet is announced at the navy department. It will consist of

WOULD NOT RAISE YOUTHS TO BE FED TO MACHINE GUNS

Lecturer Declares Women's Movement Will Ultimately Overthrow All Wars.

DEFENSE IDEA RIDICULED

Speaker Says That the Church Machine Sanctions "War Brides" Roosevelt Theory Hit.

"War Brides" was the subject of a half hour talk by Dr. C. H. Chapman before the Women's Civic Welfare club in the Central library Thursday afternoon. He took for his basis a play of that name and expressed strong endorsements of its sentiments.

Dr. Chapman said the heroine of the play, "Hedwig" lays down the principle that a woman should give up her life rather than bear a child to be fodder for the guns of the military machine.

"I do not take much stock in the saying that 'the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world,'" said the lecturer.

Women's Plan Gaining. "The hand that rocks a cradle is too often the hand of a slave who can not rule herself." The speaker said that a revolution is now going on among the women of the civilized nations that will ultimately overthrow war. It is the spirit of revolt against bearing children to be fed to machine guns. He characterized churches and governments as machine working together for their own aggrandizement continually, and when these machines are attacked "they fight without mercy or morality."

"When you say you love your country," said the speaker, "you do not mean that you love its scenery, its hills, its fields or even its neighbors, for you very often hate your neighbors and are tired of the fields and hills. What you mean is that you love a machine that will ultimately overthrow war. It is the spirit of revolt against bearing children to be fed to machine guns. He characterized churches and governments as machine working together for their own aggrandizement continually, and when these machines are attacked "they fight without mercy or morality."

National Defense Idea Scored. The idea of fighting only in national defense he characterized as only put forward as a blind. He pointed out that this country had extended itself just as Germany is trying to do in robbery and slaughter, regardless of the rights of others.

Speaking of the Sons of the American Revolution, he charged that "these dukes and nobles aristocrats." Roosevelt he declared, "delights to wallow in gore. He denounced us because we do not wish to wash our hands in the blood of our brothers." "My country, right or wrong," he said was the same sentiment as expressed by the savages of darkest Africa, when they carried out a night raid on a neighboring village and slaughter men, women and children to the point of extermination."

"If Roosevelt is right," the doctor asserted, "then Jesus was the greatest molluscoid that ever lived, for he never killed anybody, and he never advised murder."

Have Supply. "Unless the supply is kept up war must die; only by women bearing babies can the supply be secured," was another of his deductions.

"In time of peace men and women are docile asses for production. In time of war they are docile asses for the war machine. The war baby brought into the world because of the machine of government and of war realizes that unless the young man is the father of a child before he is slaughtered in the trenches there will be no gun fodder for the machine in the next generation. Therefore the church machine sanctions war brides and the bishop in his robes sanctifies marriages a hundred at a time in holy haste to enable slaughtering to go on at the front and women to be burdened with children in poverty and anguish at home."

"Lovers of War." "Lovers of war, like Roosevelt," he said, "believe that women are made for a purpose—to produce men to toll in peace, and to die in war. They hate women who preach doctrines that make other women think. They denounce women like Jane Addams, and tools and hussies for going to an international peace congress. There are too many people who will not reason. Perhaps they should be killed off by the war machine; but the race should be bred up to be ruled by reason and not by idle phrases."

There was no paid attendance of women. Mrs. Jane Sharp presided.

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Italy Sees Need of A Bigger War Chest

Talk of Forced Loan if Voluntary System Is Unsatisfactory, According to a Dispatch From Rome.

Rome, July 31.—Subscriptions to the new Italian war loan, which was authorized by a royal decree June 17, continue to come in most satisfactorily, but, Italian financiers say, owing to the possible length of the war, other loans are foreseen which the government officials prefer should be voluntary.

It has been suggested that a forced loan be resorted to if difficulty is encountered in raising sufficient money, in which case the forced loan would be emitted in proportion to the income of every citizen above a certain sum. This would not be so advantageous as the present voluntary loan. Persons who subscribed to the latter in proportion to their income would be exempt from the forced loan.

Tree Trimmer Electrocuted. Redding, Cal., July 31.—(U. P.)—Joseph Salandra, an Italian, 47, was electrocuted today while trimming trees here. A limb dropped on a high tension wire. He reached down to remove it and was shocked to death.

Coats Off in Church. Elgin, Ill., July 31.—Men who attend the First Presbyterian church at Elgin may remove their coats during services on hot Sundays, according to a recent decision of the session.

Prince Eitel Off Honor List. London, July 31.—The Gazette announces today that the king has removed the name of Prince Eitel Friedrich from the roll of honorary knights of the order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. George V. is sovereign head of the order. The Maltese cross is the official badge.

Flock of Aircraft Attack One Airman. Some British Flyer Escapes, However, From the Onslaught of the German Planes.

Paris, July 31.—(L. N. S.)—One of the most thrilling experiences which ever befell an aviator happened some time ago to a member of the British Royal Flying corps. He set out from the neighborhood of Dunkirk on a scouting expedition and when nearing the German lines encountered an Aviatik machine, to which he gave chase. The German, seeing the British aviator was having the best of the duel, immediately sent out a fleet of 12 aeroplanes to deal with him. The enemy swarmed round on all sides and poured in a hot fire from their machine guns. Bullets whizzed past him continually, and the wings of his plane were pierced several times.

Despite their numbers, however, hostile craft were unable to bring him down, and the Englishman, suddenly circling high above them, sent two crashing to earth with well aimed shots from his machine gun.

Then, taking advantage of his superior altitude, he flew back towards Dunkirk, pursued by the enemy's fleet. The German machines soon gave up the chase and the British aviator safely reached port.

He collapsed on landing and had to be taken to a hospital. There, for three days, he lay in a state of raving delirium as a result of the terrible strain, but he has now recovered and is back flying at the front.

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