

ENGLAND'S NAVY UNREADY IN 1914

Admiral Jellicoe Reveals Weakness of Tonnage and Equipment

U-BOAT HAD WHIP HAND

Grand Fleet Never Sure of Victory Till 1916, He Says in Book

By the Associated Press London, Feb. 12.—The dangers to which the British grand fleet, short of cruisers, destroyers and with defenseless bases, was exposed during the first two and a half years of the war, owing to the German use of submarines, mines and torpedoes, is described in a book written by Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, who was commander of the fleet. The book, published today, covers the naval activities of 1914-16.

Admiral Jellicoe says that the German high sea fleet possessed eighty-eight destroyers, compared with forty-two for the grand fleet, and reveals that, owing to the submarine menace, the grand fleet in the autumn of 1914 moved from Lough Swilly and returned to the North Sea only when the anchorage in Scapa Flow became reasonably safe.

Neither in October, 1914, nor in May, 1916, Admiral Jellicoe says, did the British margin of superiority justify him in disregarding the enemy's torpedo fire. Improvement after 1916 The situation gradually improved after 1916, especially as the light cruiser and destroyer forces with the grand fleet increased steadily after the battle of Jutland, considerably reducing the danger of successful torpedo attack, and the inclusion of Class K submarines made it probable the enemy would suffer more severely from submarine attack than the British.

One-third of the book is devoted to the battle of Jutland. Admiral Jellicoe dwells on the danger involved in leaving too much to chance in fleet action, and emphasized the lack of reserve to replace losses in the event of disaster.

Cities German Superior Strength Admiral Jellicoe says the German battle cruisers had better armor, many more destroyers, more torpedoes and "a most efficient armor-piercing shell."

The position was assured and we could have afforded to take risks which, in 1916, would have been most unwise. If the German fleet had come out to battle a terrible punishment awaited them.

Admiral Jellicoe deplored the porting division, thus compelling the enemy to turn off to starboard to avoid being crossed. This maneuver, described as masterly by reviewers, threw the enemy into complete confusion.

Admiral Jellicoe explains that he did not seek night action because the Germans had more powerful searchlights, superiority in destroyers and a greater number of torpedo tubes fitted in the many ships.

After estimating the relative strength of the two fleets early in the war, Admiral Jellicoe expresses amazement that the Germans were so cautious, and says: "If this country, in the future, decided to rely for safety against raids or invasion on the fleet alone, it is essential that we possess a considerably greater margin of superiority over a possible enemy in all classes of vessels than we did in August, 1914."

CAVE-IN BURIES TWO Johnstown, Pa., Feb. 12.—In a cave-in of a heading at the mine of the Monroe Coal Company at Colver last night, Steve Barnhart and Paul Martin, miners, were entombed. Four leaders in the mine heard the cracking of the roof and escaped.

Robbers of Yankees Caught Vichy, France, Feb. 12.—The police have discovered the headquarters of a gang which has been robbing Americans in this region. Four members of the gang have been arrested, and the police are looking for others.

To Meet Former Foes FRESH INTRIGUES BY KAISER SEEN

Count Hohenzollern Reported in Touch With Former Supporters

HAS SECRET COUNCILS

Two Secretaries of German Legation at The Hague Visit Exile



Photo by International Film Service. COUNT JULIUS ANDRASSY

Vienna and Budapest presses received in Paris report that the former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, who is one of Hungary's ablest leaders, is leaving Berne, Switzerland, for England to confer with leading British statesmen. He recently was in Berne.

Germans Hail First President

Continued from Page One election the theatre was crowded this afternoon beyond anything previously seen since the opening of the National Assembly. The gallery resembled Reichstag tribune in old days, with men and women in gala attire jammed in every available inch of space.

The vote against him probably came from the solid conservative block and a few of the old National Liberals, while the Independent Socialists and some others signified a lesser degree of disapproval by casting blank ballots.

When Doctor David made his dramatic address to President Ebert he was repeatedly interrupted by a woman Independent Socialist, and the whole house in shouting disapproval of her actions drowned the speaker's words at times.

Independent Socialist leaders tried to quiet the woman, whose shrill voice continued to break in upon the address. When Doctor David concluded by summing up the tremendous responsibility of the office and the high character and unflinching loyalty of President Ebert the house launched into a tremendous long-continued cheer.

The assembly adjourned until Thursday. Tomorrow will be spent in preparing a program. Today's meeting was opened as usual with the reading of telegrams from all parts of Germany and Austria, each of which brought cheers.

The annual salary of the President of the German republic will be limited to 1,000,000 marks (normally \$20,000). The President will reside in Berlin.

Copenhagen, Feb. 12.—According to a dispatch from Weimar, an agreement between the German National Assembly and the new ministry, which will consist of fourteen members, Philip Scheidemann has been selected Chancellor; Dr. August Mueller, Minister of Economics; Herr Bauer, Minister of Labor, and Herr Landsberg, Minister of National Defense and Justice.

Another portfolio will go to Dr. Eduard David. The Socialists have seven seats in this cabinet, the Democrats have three and the Centrists have three, including Mathias Erbsberger, who will hold the post of minister without portfolio. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, anti-Socialist, will be Foreign Minister.

Count Hohenzollern Reported in Touch With Former Supporters

HAS SECRET COUNCILS

Two Secretaries of German Legation at The Hague Visit Exile

By the Associated Press Amersongen, Feb. 8 (delayed).—There have been various indications during the last week that Count Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, is maintaining communication with his former supporters.

The secretaries of the German legation at The Hague, Koester and Schellbach, visited the castle at Amersongen, and stayed over night, having a long conference with Count Hohenzollern and Hans von Gontard, the sole remaining courtier who remains faithful to the former Emperor.

Last night Baroness von Rosen, the English wife of the German minister to the Netherlands, arrived, and she is still at the castle today. The object of these meetings cannot be ascertained, as everything is kept secret under the influence of Herr von Gontard, who declines to permit any of his powers to be taken from his hands.

With him is a minor functionary of the former Emperor, Councillor Krauss, and Herr von Gontard is the only member of Count Hohenzollern's suite to lodge at the castle. General von Eisdorf, Captain von Ismann and Doctor Forster, who is in attendance on the former Emperor, have rented a house outside.

Further departures of the former Emperor's domestics occurred during the last week, some of them, however, being replaced by new arrivals from Berlin. The German Government has given notice to all State servants in attendance on the former Emperor and his wife that they must place themselves at the disposal of the government by April 1 or forfeit all claims for pensions. Unsettled Kaiser still remains with the former Emperor.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—(By A. P.)—German officers in Switzerland celebrated the birthday of the former Kaiser at Lucerne, all of them drinking to his health, his early return to Germany and his recovery to his former power. They then drafted a telegram to Amersongen which is said to have been so insulting to the Entente nations that the telegraph office refused to accept it.

4 Russian Factions Will Meet Allies

Continued from Page One great earnestness, and some emotion was shown when it was maintained in reply that his proposal, if adopted, would be unconstitutional in some countries. M. Bourgeois, however, continued to support his amendment in an argument of nearly two hours. It was finally decided to refer the amendment and all other details to a drafting committee consisting of Lord Cecil, for England; Professor Larnaude, for France; M. Venetico, for Serbia, and Mr. Venetico, for Greece. They hope at a meeting today to reconcile differences and to report at the next meeting on Thursday. It will then be necessary for the commission to approve or reject this report. Whether all this can be accomplished in the last days of the week is doubtful.

Some Expert Adjustment One member of the drafting committee said last night, however, that chances were reasonably good for reaching a favorable adjustment, and he expressed the belief that Premier Clemenceau of France would exercise influence in securing a satisfactory conclusion.

The Supreme Council gave its attention yesterday to Belgium, hearing Mm. Hymans, Vanderveken and Vanderveken on Belgian claims for an international readjustment and for changes in the treaty of 1839 delimiting the frontiers of Belgium and providing that it be a perpetually neutral State. It was this treaty which was declared to be a "scrap of paper" when Belgium was invaded.

The modifications which are now asked are, first, freedom of commerce through the Lower Scheldt, leading from Antwerp to the sea, either by the internationalization of the river or the acquisition by Belgium of its left bank; second, the cession of the provinces of Southern Limburg in Holland, for defensive purposes; third, the amalgamation of the Duchy of Luxembourg, preferably by assent of the people.

Urge Old Treaty Changed While some of these questions affect neutral and friendly Powers not represented at the conference, yet Belgium maintained that the word readjustment now being effected should provide a rectification of the old treaty.

It is believed that a special commission will be appointed to study Belgian claims, as has been done in the con-

consideration of the territorial problems, says a Havana report.

In addition to Marshal Foch, Marshal Petain and Field Marshal Haig, General Pershing and General Diaz will be present at today's session of the Supreme War Council to deal with the terms for the renewal of the armistice.

A statement issued by the official bureau explains that the supreme economic council is not to be confused with the committee of the Peace Conference. The supreme economic council will decide economic questions during the armistice. The economic committee will advise the latter on economic questions in connection with the peace terms.

The new terms for the armistice with Germany were still under discussion last night at a protracted session held at the home of Marshal Foch. The whole subject has been referred to a special committee composed of members of the treaty and civilian members from each of the great Powers. The American members are General Bliss and Normal C. Thomas. The committee will meet in the afternoon at the Peace Conference. The latter is associated in the committee with Albert Strauss, vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

JUGO-SLAVS REQUEST WILSON TO MEDIATE

By the Associated Press Paris, Feb. 12.—President Wilson has received a note signed by N. Pavlovich, the former Serbian Premier; M. Trumbitch, president of the Jugo-Slav committee in Paris, and Dr. M. R. Venetico, Serbian minister to France, the Jugo-Slav delegates to the Peace Conference, asking him to act as arbitrator in their differences with Italy regarding the frontier along Istria and the Adriatic. This is in consequence of the President's last interview on this question with M. Trumbitch and Premier Orlando, of Italy. M. Trumbitch claimed all of Istria, Fiume and Dalmatia.

President Wilson expressed to Premier Orlando the opinion that an agreement might be reached giving to the Jugo-Slavs the eastern part of the peninsula of Istria, Dalmatia and by making Fiume a free city. Premier Orlando said that Italy could not possibly renounce its claims to Fiume without the risk of very grave trouble.

President Wilson, not wishing the Peace Conference to be confronted with the necessity of making a decision that might deeply wound either side, suggested that the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs discuss their differences and if they could not agree to refer the matter to arbitration, submit the disputed points to arbitration.

Opposed to Arbitration Premier Orlando answered that he thought arbitration was the proper thing before the war, but not after the long conflict. He added that he would consider the suggestion and discuss it with his colleagues on the Italian delegation.

No decision is expected from the Italians until after President Wilson returns from America, as Premier Orlando, Baron Salandra and Signor Barzilai are leaving for Italy tomorrow to attend the reopening of Parliament.

Meanwhile, another Italian territorial question has arisen. Italy, at the suggestion of the Entente nations, has decided to occupy with military forces Adalia and Konieh, in the vilayet of Konieh, in Asia Minor, south of the Taurus mountains, and the former Smyrna as its center.

Italy May Get Mandate The Greek premier, M. Venetico, also looks with favor upon the presence of Italians in Asia Minor on condition that the islands of Dodecanese (Sporades) be transferred to Greece, excepting perhaps, Stampalia, the smallest of the group, which Italy may keep as a naval station.

Two Italian divisions have been ordered to Rhodes to join another division already there and the whole force will cross to Adalia as soon as the formalities with Great Britain are completed.

Italian troops are to occupy Baku and Batoum, on the Black Sea, also. Italy will also occupy the islands of the Hellespont, the largest in the Near East, located in the vilayet of Octomun, on the Black Sea, which are now exploited by French, Russian and German companies.

The occupation of these points was suggested in order that Italy should

Be Interested in a mandate in Asia Minor.

Wilson to Sail From Brest February 16 London, Feb. 12.—President Wilson will sail from Brest for New York, February 16, according to Reuter's Paris correspondent.

WORLD SUFFRAGISTS URGE RESOLUTIONS

Paris, Feb. 12.—(By A. P.)—The International Suffrage Conference has appointed delegates to call on each plenipotentiary to the Peace Conference and ask his support for a resolution adopted at the suggestion of President Wilson.

Private Pione was a member of the Ninety-sixth Aero Squadron, and was injured while taking part in a bombing expedition outside of Toul.

Private Pione was also wounded at Verdun. He was in Company H, 214th Infantry.

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REPORT ON LABOR PUSHED BY GOMPERTS

Paris, Feb. 12.—(By A. P.)—While President Wilson and the Allied powers are engaged in perfecting the plan for the settlement of the labor question, the report on labor is being pushed by Gomperts, the chairman of the commission.

There have been difficulties in reconciling the diverse views of British and American labor interests, as each is radical in some respects and yet conservative in others. It is said the difficulty is getting together the views of the fact that there is no coincidence between their plans. The British are radical in some respects and yet conservative in others.

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POLES TAKE BREST-LITOVSK Country to Be Republic, Paderewski President

Warsaw, Monday, Feb. 10.—(By A. P.)—During his address in the Polish assembly today, General Pilsudski, former military dictator of Poland, referred to the close bonds between this country and the Allies. His words were cheered.

Just before the afternoon adjournment Pilsudski, in a speech to the assembly, read a telegram announcing that Brest-Litovsk had been occupied by the Poles and the Allies.

The assembly opened yesterday with a speech by General Pilsudski, who requested the assembly to elect him as a temporary chairman and two of the youngest to act as temporary secretaries.

The assembly adopted a proclamation assuming control of Poland by virtue of the election of the delegates by the people and saying the representatives are the national representatives of Poland. The assembly was adjourned until February 12, when a constitution will be adopted.

Poland's form of government assumed by will be Republican. It is expected that Ignace Jan Paderewski will not meet opposition for the office of president today. General Pilsudski will act as military head of the new government.

The arrival of a big interallied mission is looked forward to with interest. It is anticipated that the first ten days or two weeks' work of the mission will be devoted to studying Polish questions rather than to making decisions. One of the first things it must decide is adjustment of the Czech question.

STRIKERS APPROACH PIEZ Tacoma Shipyard Men Agree on Settlement Proposal

Tacoma, Feb. 12.—(By A. P.)—A definite proposal expected to bring an end to the shipyard strike, involving 14,000 men in Tacoma, was made by strike committee last night and announced early today. The proposal was made in a conference with Mayor C. M. Riddell and business men and will be submitted to Charles Piez, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, by C. W. Wiley, manager of the Todd Drydock and Construction Company, here. The settlement offer is made independently of any action elsewhere in the northwest shipbuilding region.

THE CURSING STAFF Katherine Brown Margaret Andrew Ruth Hester Lillian J. Ray Annabelle B. Buchanan Merida E. Banner Mrs. J. Herring Katherine Hoffer Margaret Hummel Helen J. Linton Ethel Kaulis Lena Kaufman Selma Brooks Mary Bonnaville Grace Calvert Jane Conroy Lottie Denner Mrs. Dora Sears Marion Hetermarch Vera Kim Anna N. Fellows Estelle M. Gorman

Philadelphia Heroes Return Philadelphians arriving in New York on the Levatlian yesterday declare they would not change their experience in the war zone for a barrel of gold, and add that they would not undergo them again for several barrels of the same precious metal.

Only three of the heroes from this city on board the big vessel when they docked yesterday were casual. They were Lieutenant Myron A. Lee, of Broad and Carpenter streets; Private Harry F. Hahn, 2925 North Twenty-fifth street, and Private Pilsudski, 1413 South Mole street.

Lieutenant Lee was a member of the Ninety-sixth Aero Squadron, and was injured while taking part in a bombing expedition outside of Toul.

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PER SISTEMARE LE PRETESE JUGO-SLAVE

Il Primo Ministro Serbo Richiede Wilson di Agire Come Arbitro

GLI ITALIANI IN ASIA

Divisioni di Truppe Italiane Occuparono Alcune Citta e Punti sulla Costa del Mar Nero

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Paris, 12 febbraio.—Il Presidente Wilson ha ricevuto una nota segna da N. P. Pachitch, il primo ministro serbo, con la quale si richiede che egli agisca come arbitro nelle differenze con l'Italia riguardo le frontiere lungo l'Istria e l'Adriatico. La nota e' anche firmata da M. Trumbitch, presidente del comitato jugo-slavo in Parigi, e dal Dott. M. R. Venetico, ministro serbo per la Francia. I quali con il Pachitch formano i tre delegati jugo-slavi alla conferenza della pace.

Tale azione e' conseguenza della recente intervista avuta dal Presidente Wilson con M. Trumbitch e l'On. Orlando, presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri d'Italia. Mr. Trumbitch reclama tutta l'Istria, Fiume e la Dalmazia, e facendo Fiume citta' libera.

Il Presidente Wilson, non desiderando affrontare le necessita' di prendere una decisione che possa profondamente ferire l'una o l'altra parte, ha suggerito che gli italiani ed i jugo-slavi discutano in precedenza le loro differenze e che se non sara' possibile per loro di raggiungere un accordo, dovranno sottoporre la disputa, relativamente alle loro aspirazioni, ad un arbitro.

L'On. Orlando rispose che egli pensava che un arbitro sarebbe stata una cosa possibile prima della guerra, ma non dopo il lungo conflitto che e' finito con la completa disfatta del nemico e la occupazione dei territori reclamati. Egli aggiunse che avrebbe considerato il suggerimento e che ne avrebbe discusso con i colleghi della delegazione italiana.

Nesuna decisione e' attesa da parte degli italiani fino a dopo il ritorno dall'America del Presidente Wilson ed anche perche' l'On. Orlando, il Barone Salandra e l'On. Barzilai partiranno domani per l'Italia allo scopo di essere presenti alla riapertura del Parlamento. Intanto un'altra questione territoriale sorge da parte degli italiani. L'Italia, consigliata dall'Inghilterra ed in accordo con la Francia, ha deciso di occupare con forze militari Adalia e Konieh, nella regione di Konieh, in Asia Minore, a sud del territorio reclamato dalla Grecia, avente Smirne nel centro.

Il Primo Ministro serbo, M. Venetico, vede con favore la presenza degli italiani nell'Asia Minore nella speranza che le isole del Dodecaneso siano trasferite alla Grecia, eccetto forse Stampalia la piu' piccola del gruppo, la quale sara' mantenuta dall'Italia come stazione navale.

Due divisioni di truppe italiane hanno avuto ordine di raggiungere Rodi, da dove muoveranno insieme ad un'altra divisione per occupare Adalia, non appena alcune formalita' con l'Inghilterra saranno completate.

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