

## MEXICO BREAK OFF ALL HER RELATIONS WITH CUBAN NATION

### Carranza Has Recalled Charge From Post at Havana

LIBERTY IS RESTRICTED  
Aguilar Says Measure For  
Interest and Life of  
Two Nations  
CUBA ALREADY AT WAR

ident Menocal on the occasion of the celebration of the sixteenth anniversary of Cuba's independence on May 20 apparently served to discredit the rumors.

On April 20 baggage belonging to Ysidro Fabela, Mexican minister to Argentina, was stolen from an employe of the Mexican legation in Havana while he was taking it to a vessel on which Fabela was to sail for South America. Two days afterward the baggage was returned.

## QUICKER PROGRAM FOR WAR ACTIVITIES

Mexico City, Friday, May 24.—A ico has severed diplomatic relations with Cuba. This was learned officially late today, after a report that the Mexican charge d'affaires at Havana and the Cuban minister here had been recalled from their respective posts, had been confirmed at the foreign office.

The recall of the Mexican representative to Cuba and the suspending for an indefinite time of the sending of a new representative, is explained officially as due to the fact that because of the war in which Cuba is involved, that government has been obliged to dictate measures that affect the interests of the Mexican government in many instances.

Order of Crowder Is an Indirect Conscriptio of Labor

### COATERS' BE STOPPED No Increase in Draft Age and Stream of New Workers

## YOUNG MEN FOR ARMY

Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants  
Must Use Women For  
Waiters—Men to Facto-  
ries and Shipyards

By FRANK P. MORSE.  
Washington, D. C., May 25.—A quickening of the entire program of America's industrial and military activities is the purpose back of Provost Marshal General Crowder's sweeping regulations requiring every man of draft age to work for the war or fight. The step taken yesterday was the reamendment to the selective service act of a carefully thought-out and slowly matured plan and one that has the active support of the administration.

The new order may be regarded as an indirect conscription of labor for munition factories, shipyards, railways and other industries considered as important to the winning of the war as the army in the trenches. Its first important effect will be a quick termination of the drift of "floaters" from one occupation to another. Able-bodied men, within the draft age, who indulge in the now-popular practice of departing from a steady occupation to seek higher wages in another will find themselves snapped up by their draft boards and sent to the front whenever their excuses for temporary idleness are not accepted as entirely satisfactory.

The two most significant results of the order will be a postponement of any increase in the draft age and the establishment of a steady stream of new workers to war industries that are now handicapped by a lack of labor. The first is an objective which was kept in mind by the military experts. It is their wish to postpone the draft limit increase as long as possible. This desire is not based on any thought of protecting men between the ages of 30 and 40 from trench duty, it is in accordance with the conviction of experts that men under 30 can be developed into soldiers much quicker than older men and are far better able to stand the hardships of war.

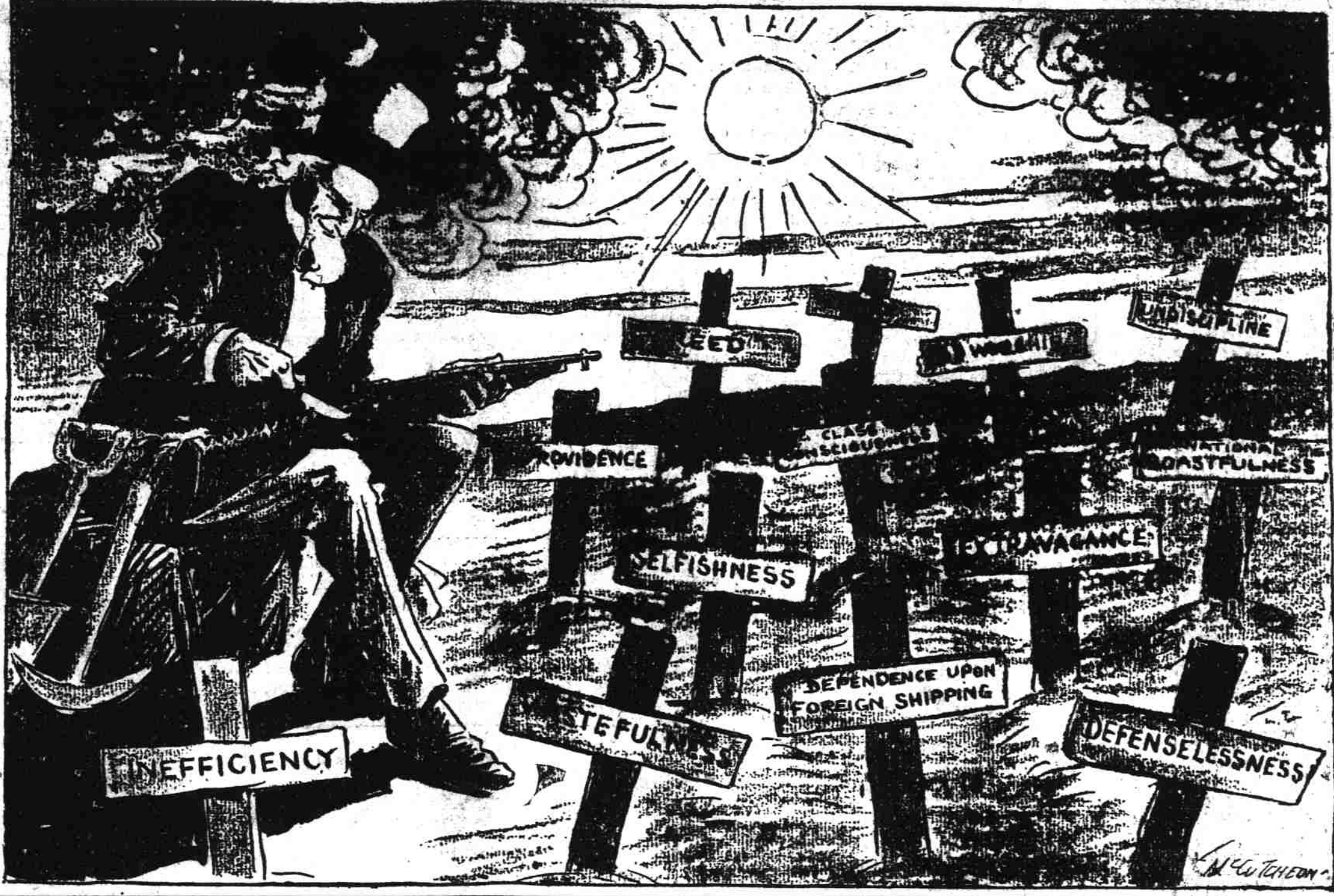
The development of human material for the war industries is expected to progress beyond the acquisition of men within the draft age. It is perfectly apparent that many clubs, restaurants and hotels that now employ men as waiters and attendants will be compelled to substitute women for these occupations. Whenever the new rule hits such an establishment with particular force, the management will be compelled to shift entirely from men to women. The consequence will be that older male employes will find their life-long occupation automatically ruled out of existence and will be compelled to turn to important industries where the call for labor is insistent and unceasing.

American theaters are expected to engage immediately corps of young ushers to take the place of young men, a majority of whom are within the draft age. It is significant, however, that actors are specifically excepted from the ruling. The Washington government is well aware of the valuable work for the war and for war charities that has been done by people of the stage. Moreover, it is realized that the theater is a wonderfully well organized institution for the distribution of the wholesome propaganda that has become a modern war necessity. In addition, government officials, profiting by Great Britain's experiences, realize the necessity for suitable entertainment in the evening for men and women who have labored hard all day in essential occupations. This viewpoint, however, does not necessarily apply to baseball and other daylight sports.

Reports received today from every section of the United States indicate that America's non-essential industries are making swift preparations to obey the Crowder ruling at once, without regard for the time limit allowed. Feminine operators of elevators, girl ushers and waitresses and women at-

## UNCLE SAM'S PRIVATE GRAVEYARD, WHEN PEACE COMES

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## THREATS OF INQUIRY SEND PRICES UPWARD

### July Rose 50 Points in Early Session of the Cotton Market

New Orleans, May 25.—The effect of the threatened investigation of cotton contract trading by Secretary Houston was to put prices up sharply in the local market today, July rising 50 points in the early session of the future market. Other months rose 35 to 42 points compared with the closing quotations of yesterday.

Brokers and traders generally apparently believe that an investigation which had as its object the restoration of more normal price differences between spots and contracts would work in favor of contract values. The dispatches from Washington telling of the proposed investigation caused a sensation before the opening and a buying wave resulted as soon as the trading of the day commenced.

## 2 MORE HUN PLANES HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN

### U. S. Aerial Pursuit Squadron Operates Over Ameri- can Sector

With the American Army in France, May 24.—American aviators have shot down two more German airplanes northwest of Toul. The victories gained in the fighting on May 22 have been confirmed.

The official statement issued at American headquarters in France Friday night said that it was established that American aviators brought down two German airplanes on May 21.

An American aerial pursuit squadron is now operating over the American sector northwest of Toul, it is now permitted to announce. All the pilots whose air exploits have been received up to this time belong to this squadron, which has a special insignia. The squadron is flying in Nieuport, chasing machines.

## ROOSEVELT CHARGES WILSON TO BLAME

Washington, May 25.—A reply by Theodore Roosevelt to Postmaster General Burleson today in their controversy over alleged discrimination by the postoffice department in treatment of publications, presented to the senate today by Senator Poindexter of Washington, charged that the administration had played for and against different newspapers and magazines and that President Wilson was directly responsible.

The administration, Mr. Roosevelt declared, has condoned the anti-ally attitude of certain publications—among them the Hearst newspapers—while embarrassing those that have made honest criticism of the conduct of the war.

tendants in institutions which heretofore have employed only men will soon be working in active competition with the rapidly-growing army of khaki-bloomer wearers that has become an important part of the organization in munitions and other war factories.

## LEAPS FOR SAFETY INCREASED LOSSES AS MOLDAVIA SANK

London, May 25.—Less than a quarter of an hour after the British armed merchant troop ship Moldavia, with American troops on board, had been torpedoed off the southeast coast of England on Thursday morning, virtually every man had gone over the sides of the vessel into the lifeboats.

Edwin and Clyde Bosley, of North Troy, Vt., leaped from the deck and were drowned. Had it not been for this, the losses, which are given officially as 56 American soldiers, would have been confined to those killed by the explosion of the torpedo.

The Bosley brothers were on guard when the ship was struck. There was a sharp list, and they evidently believed she was turning over. Search was made for them, but they were not seen after they jumped overboard.

Captain Johnson, an American officer, who was on board the Moldavia, gave a Daily Telegraph representative this account of the sinking:

"The ship was struck just forward of the engines on the port side. All the troops were in their bunks sleeping in their apartments. There was a loud explosion and then the ship's whistle was blown, which was a signal for everybody to come on deck. The men had been assigned to particular boats and boat drill had been held every day. The men assembled in perfect order. Their discipline was splendid, the best I ever saw.

"The Moldavia listed to port, but righted herself and ran on for about 15 minutes to avoid being hit again. Then she began to sink rapidly. Orders were given to lower the boats and rafts and we got off.

"Destroyers had been circling around us all the time and as soon as the Moldavia was struck they dropped several depth charges. No second torpedo was fired and we saw nothing of the submarine. We remained in the lifeboats until the ship sank when we were taken on board the destroyers.

"As soon as the men got aboard the boats and rafts they began laughing and singing, and when the ship sank they gave three cheers.

"Of the 54 (56?) missing, two are corporals and the others privates. I believe all were killed by the explosion."

American troops on the way to the battlefields of France to the number of 56 have been lost in the torpedoing of the British steamship Moldavia by a German submarine in the English channel.

Few details of the tragedy have been disclosed. The American soldiers missing are believed to have been sleeping when the vessel was attacked. The attack came early Thursday morning and the submarine succeeded in getting away unscathed. According to survivors, the Moldavia was near the southeast coast of England on her way to an English port.

Escorting destroyers rescued the survivors who had fallen into line on the deck of the ship immediately after the torpedo struck near the bridge. The soldiers lost all their belongings.

The loss of the Moldavia parallels the sinking of the Tuscania off the northern coast of Ireland last February with the loss of 101 American soldiers. The calmness of the soldiers, most of them new to the sea, and the prompt work of the rescuing destroyers were the same. More than 2,000 American troops were on the Tuscania, while the other ship with Americans sunk by the Germans, the Antilles, was returning

## AMERICAN AIRMEN NOW PATROL LINE

### Sector Northwest of Toul Now Occupied by Sammies

### U. S. MACHINES DOWNED Six German Airplanes Are De- stroyed Along the Fight- ing Front

### TO SOON JOIN ITALIANS Weather on Somme and Picardy Fronts Has Changed For Worst—No Hun Attack Expected

American airmen now patrol the sector northwest of Toul and a squadron is acting as the eyes for and protector of the American troops on this front. The recent activity of American airmen in the region of St. Mihiel was carried on by this squadron, which also is aided by other American aviators. Two American machines have fallen, while at least six Germans have been brought down by the Americans. The sector northwest of Toul now is all American. The gunners are Americans as are the men in the trenches, while over their heads fly other Americans with a distinctive insignia on their machines.

American troops also may be seen fighting the Austro-Hungarians in the mountains of northern Italy. As the climax to the celebration of Italy's entrance into the war in New York, Secretary of War Baker announced that machine and artillery units soon would be standing side by side with General Diaz's men. Strong patrol and artillery continue in the Italian mountain front.

## RED CROSS FUND HAS PASSED \$100,000,000

### Officers Hope Minimum Will Be Doubled Before the Drive Ends

Washington, May 25.—The Red Cross second fund today reached and passed the \$100,000,000 minimum total mark and telegrams, announcing subscriptions continued to flow into national headquarters at a rate that swamped the compilers. The exact figures could not be determined by the officers, who expressed hope the fund minimum would be doubled before the drive ends.

## PERSHING REPORTS TWO OFFICERS DEAD

Washington, May 25.—General Pershing, in his communique for May 24, reported to the war department the deaths on Wednesday of two American officers: First Lieut. Walter V. Barney, signal corps, and Second Lieut. Kenneth P. Colbert, U.S.M., as a result of injuries received in an airplane fall. Before they died they were decorated with the war cross.

from Europe. Seventy were lost in the sinking of the Antilles.

In the same territory where the Moldavia evidently went down the Cork steamer Innis Carra was sunk Tuesday morning, while on the way from Fishguard to Cork. Thirty-seven were lost, only five members of the crew being saved.

### GERMANS SHELLING AMERICAN CEMETERY

With the American Army in France, Friday, May 24.—The Germans have been deliberately shelling an American cemetery near the front in Picardy. Recently one grave was torn up four times.

It may be cited in contrast that the Americans in this sector, a few days ago, took a German prisoner who was mortally wounded. He died and was accorded a Christian funeral and burial in the American cemetery near the front. His grave was marked in the same manner as others.

## GERMAN PLOT IS BEING LAID BARE

### America's Entry Into War in 1917 Blocked Revolt

### SITUATION IS REVIEWED

### Facts of Recent Arrests Can- not Now Be Disclosed to Public

### HAD NO OTHER COURSE

### Story Told of How Sinn Fein- ers Were to Carry Out Re- volts As Planned and Outlined by Germany

London, May 25.—Germany's untiring efforts to foment revolution in Ireland with the aid of the Sinn Fein are laid bare in a statement from the official press bureau, reviewing this phase of the Irish political situation since the beginning of the war.

After the abortive rebellion of Easter week, 1916, plans were made for a revolt in 1917, but this miscarried because of America's entry into the war and Germany's inability to send troops to Ireland. An uprising in Ireland was planned for this year after the German offensive in the west had been successful and when Great Britain presumably would be stripped of troops.

Concerning the recent arrests in Ireland, the statement says that facts and documents, for obvious reasons, cannot be disclosed at this time, nor can the means of communication between Germany and Ireland.

One phase of every plan called for the establishment of submarine bases in Ireland. In the present circumstances, it is added, no other course was open to the government "if useless bloodshed was to be avoided and its duties to its allies fulfilled, but to intern the authors and abettors of this criminal intrigue."

The statement from the press bureau, in part, follows:

"The revolutionary movement in Ireland which culminated in the arrest of a considerable number of persons since the beginning of the war was open to the government "if useless bloodshed was to be avoided and its duties to its allies fulfilled, but to intern the authors and abettors of this criminal intrigue."

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"A. Attempts by the German government to foment rebellion in Ireland.

"B. Preparations made in Ireland to carry these attempts into action.

"The story of the active connection between the leaders of the Sinn Fein movement and the Germans, as disclosed by documents in possession of the British government, falls into two parts—the period prior to and the period since the abortive Irish rebellion of Easter, 1916.

"The events of the first period can be told in some detail, but the second period which concerns recent events, permits of no more than a summary, as a full statement on the facts and documents in possession of the government would disclose the names of persons who stood by the government, and also the channels of communication through which the German government was acting and which it would not be in the public interest to reveal at present.

"The story begins as early in the war as November 6, 1914, when Herr Zimmermann transmitted through Count von Bernstorff a message from Sir Roger Casement (later captured in Ireland and executed) asking that a messenger, a native-born American if possible, be sent to Ireland with word that everything was favorable. He was to carry no letter for fear of arrest. Casement also asked that an Irish priest should be sent to Germany with the assistance of the German legation in Norway to work in prison camps to corrupt Irish prisoners of war. This priest was a certain Father John T. Nicholson, an American citizen of Irish birth. He reached Germany safely and we find him in January, 1915, transmitting messages to America.

"According to a report of Captain von Pappen (German military attaché in Washington), dated December 5, 1914, verbal assurances were sent in response to Casement's request that an excellent impression had been produced in Ireland. In the beginning of 1916, the plot ripened and on February 10 of that year Count von Bernstorff sent to a covering address in Rotterdam a dispatch signed with the name of Skal, one of his principal American agents.

"The dispatch included an extract from the report of John Devoy, head of the Clan-na-Gael, to the effect that action in Ireland could not be postponed longer, since he feared the arrest of the leaders. It had been decided, he said, to begin action on Easter Saturday, and he urged that arms and ammunition be in Limerick by that date.

"Later in the same month von Bernstorff, following his usual practice, surreptitiously attached to a message to Berlin, passed by the American government, a note fixing Easter Saturday for the uprising and urging the dispatch of munitions in time. On March 4, von Jagow (German foreign minister) replied that the arms would be landed in Tralee bay and asked that the necessary arrangements be made in Ireland through Devoy.

"On March 14 von Bernstorff replied that the Irish agreed and that full de-