

BOATSWAIN IS CITED FOR GREAT HEROISM

HOW JOHN MACKENZIE SAVED THE REMLIK WHEN A DEPTH CHARGE BROKE LOOSE.

HE CAPTURED THE BIG BOMB

Delivery of Locomotives Ordered by Government Starts in July—German Limits Spending Money of American Prisoners and Interned Civilians.

(From Committee on Public Information.) Washington.—Many members of the United States army and navy are being commended for bravery in action or in emergencies. A typical case is that of John Mackenzie, chief boatswain's mate, of the naval reserve force, described in a navy department statement.

The case is unique in that it has to do with one of the latest engines of war. As is well known, United States destroyers and other submarine fighters carry depth charges containing a large amount of high explosives which are dropped in the path of enemy submarines and explode under water. These have proved effective weapons in the destruction of U-boats, and they are safe enough when the safety pins are affixed; but when they get beyond control and the safety pin comes out they are a source of serious danger to the vessels carrying them. It will be recalled that the men on the U. S. S. Manley who lost their lives in the collision of that destroyer with a British vessel were killed by the explosion of one of these bombs.

In a heavy gale on the morning of December 17, 1917, a depth charge on the Remlik broke loose from its position on the stern. The box went overboard, but the charge was hurled in the opposite direction and went bouncing about the deck. As it weighs hundreds of pounds it was impossible for anyone to lift the bomb and carry it to safety. It was even dangerous for anyone to go to that part of the ship, as the seas were washing over the stern. As the officers and crew watched the bomb come one shouted: "The pin's come out!" Realizing the danger, Mackenzie, exclaiming, "Watch me; I'll get it," dashed down the deck and flung himself upon the charging cylinder. Three times he almost had his arms about the bomb, but each time it tore from him, once almost crushing him. The fourth time he got a firm grip on it and heaved it upright on one flat end. Then he sat on it and held it down. The charge might have broken loose again and exploded at any moment, blowing Mackenzie to bits, but he held on firmly until lines could be run to him and man and depth bomb safely lashed. Soon afterward the ship was headed up into the sea and the charge carried to a place of safety.

The commanding officer of the Remlik, in his report recommending that the medal of honor be conferred on Mackenzie, says: "Mackenzie, in acting as he did, exposed his life and prevented a serious accident to the ship and probable loss of the ship and entire crew. Had this depth charge exploded on the quarterdeck with the sea and wind that existed at the time there is no doubt that the ship would have been lost."

Money intended for interned civilians and prisoners of war in Germany should be remitted through the bureau of prisoners' relief, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Remittances so made will probably not be delivered to addressees by the German government in cash, but in the form of credit on prison exchanges.

According to the Spanish ambassador at Berlin, the war department states that there are no restrictions in regard to the remittance of money for civilian and military prisoners. Such money is placed to prisoners' credit, and may be spent under the following regulations:

"Military prisoners. Sixty marks weekly may be spent by officers and others of similar rank; 50 marks weekly by non-commissioned officers and men.

"Civilian prisoners. Sixty marks weekly for men of better social position; 50 marks weekly for others."

A study is being made of the formulae and manufacturing processes of medicines requiring glycerin, and plans for the curtailment of the quantity now used in case it becomes necessary will be submitted to the general medical board of the Council of National Defense.

It is announced in the Bohemian press that experiments made with "paper cloth" have proved so successful that Hungarian state railways are to furnish their employees with summer clothing of this fabric.

In its regulations governing the price of wool the war industries board allows dealers to make a charge of three per cent of the selling price if the wool is not graded, and 3 1/2 per cent if graded. This commission is to cover all storage, cartage and insurance.

An additional credit of \$3,250,000 has been extended to Belgium by the United States, making a total of \$107,850,000 loaned to that country, and credits to all the allies \$5,288,850,000.

Delivery of the first of the 1,025 locomotives ordered by the railroad administration will start in July, and deliveries will continue monthly during the rest of the year. The locomotives are of six standard types, with one heavy and one light style in each type. They vary in weight from 290,000 pounds to 540,000 pounds, and the entire order will cost about \$60,000,000.

The six standard types are expected to eventually supersede the many kinds now in service, which embrace engines built according to 500 or more specifications. According to the railroad administration, this is the first real step ever taken toward the wide standardization of locomotives.

An order has also been placed for 100,000 freight cars of standard type to cost between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000. Negotiations for the construction of many thousand additional steel freight cars are still pending. The five types of cars ordered represent the standard forms of freight cars adopted by the railroad administration.

The adoption of these standard types, it is believed, will eventually substitute a few scientifically worked-out designs for the numerous miscellaneous varieties of cars, representing probably more than a thousand different old styles and specifications now in use, the accumulations of the past.

Before an airplane can be put into military service it must be equipped with at least nine delicate aeronautical instruments, some of which are absolutely essential to exact flying, and all contribute to the successful operation of a plane. One gives the pilot his location as to height and direction; others tell his speed through the air, the speed of his propeller, the amount of gasoline carried, water temperature, operation of the oiling system, and guide his "banking" on turns. Another necessary article is the oxygen-supplying apparatus, without which an aviator could not climb to any great height.

For operation of actual combat planes, such as observing, photographing, bombing, and fighting planes, other complicated and expensive instruments and sets of apparatus are necessary. Among them are machine guns, gun mounts, bomb racks, bomb-dropping devices, bomb sights, radio and photographic apparatus, electrically heated clothing, lights and flares. These bring the total cost of equipment for an airplane to several thousand dollars each, depending upon the type of plane.

Nearly 2,000 types and sizes of farm implements which have been gradually developed by manufacturers during peace-time competition have been recommended for elimination during the war by committees of the National Implement and Vehicle association. The object, according to a statement by the Council of National Defense, is to conserve materials, labor, capital, and manufacturing facilities for war use.

In the report of the committee meetings to the commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense it was stated that no machinery recommended for discard was believed to be necessary to modern economical agriculture. The lines considered by the committees consisted of steel and chilled plows, grain drills, seeders, and other tillage implements and farm cultivators.

Such of the recommendations as the board deems suitable, with others from different sources, are being brought to the attention of all implement manufacturers and jobbers, and as many retail dealers as may be reached, through questionnaires.

A number of high-grade news photographers are urgently needed by the signal corps. These men must have expert experience in the handling of speed cameras, such as Graflex, Graphic, and also understand speeds of lenses and various makes of cameras and operation of same. Only those men who can furnish references as to their actual experience as news photographers will receive consideration.

The men selected for this branch of the service will be sent to a school for military training. Upon completion of the training they will be promoted to grades of sergeant, first class, and will be ordered overseas in a short time. Applicants must be citizens of the United States between the ages of 21 and 31. All communications should be addressed to Air Division, Training Section, Photographic Branch, Washington, D. C.

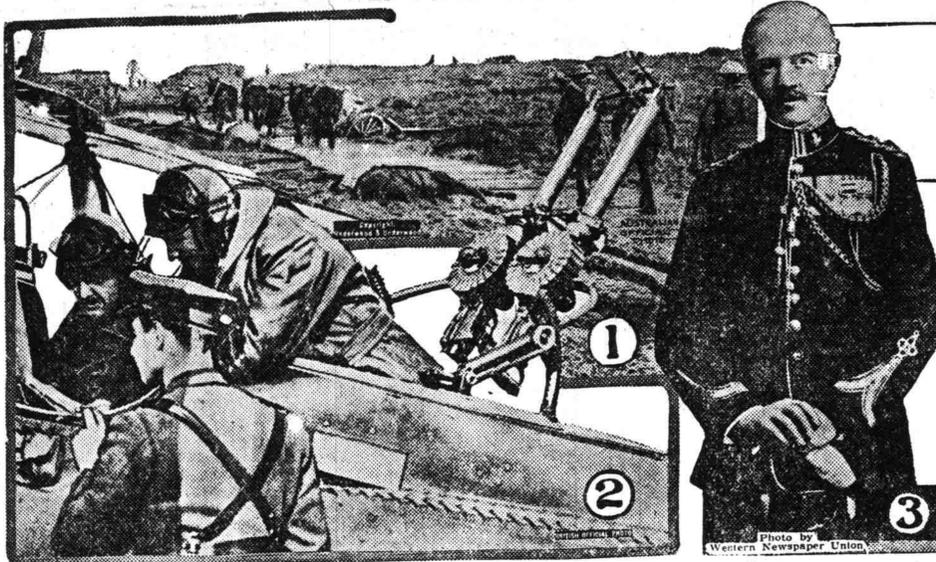
Advice from Shanghai states that the subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan there amount to over \$600,000, and a report from the American embassy in Mexico City states the subscriptions there are more than \$350,000.

Regulations for bread-making in Sweden permit only nine kinds, the weight and price being prescribed by law. Only rye, wheat, barley, or oat flour may be used, and for ordinary bread the use of butter, lard or other fat, milk or cream is prohibited.

Recent contracts by the war department authorize the manufacture of 3,500,000 pairs of metallic-fastened field shoes for overseas use. The average price was about \$7.75 a pair.

Contracts have also been awarded for the manufacture of 2,000,000 pairs of field web shoes for United States and overseas service, the average price being \$6.50.

The Difference. Boost, don't boast. One gets something, the other doesn't.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.



1—Australian official photograph that shows strikingly the wastage of war; troops and horses moving to the front along a duckboard road that is lined with dead horses and broken wagons. 2—Twin Lewis guns mounted on a British airplane and used with deadly effect. 3—Major General Maurice whose accusations of misrepresentation and lack of sincerity against the Lloyd-George government brought on a cabinet crisis in England.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Premier Lloyd George Again Is Winner in Crisis Brought on by General Maurice.

GIVEN VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

German Attack South of Ypres Smashed, While Allies Improve Their Positions at Many Points—Investigation of American Aircraft Production Collapse Started.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Premier Lloyd George and his cabinet successfully weathered another storm last week when the house of commons, by a vote of 293 to 108, rejected Herbert Asquith's motion providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate charges made against the premier by Maj. Gen. Frederick B. Maurice. Having declared that he would consider the action of the commons as a test of confidence, Mr. Lloyd George would have resigned and turned the conduct of the war over to Mr. Asquith had the latter been sustained. As it is he has won another great personal victory largely by means of the statement he made in the house—an ex parte statement, to be sure, but one that impressed his hearers with his evident honesty and frankness.

The charges made by General Maurice, formerly director of military operations, were that the premier and other officials had deceived the people by false statements concerning the army. The accusations were fully refuted by Lloyd George, who showed that his statements were made on information obtained from General Maurice's department. He protested vigorously against such distracting and paralyzing controversies and implored that there should be an end to "sniping." He called Maurice's action a flagrant breach of discipline, especially pernicious in its effect on a new army and not understandable to the allies of Great Britain.

There is no reason to question the patriotism of General Maurice's motives in precipitating the crisis, but it is evident that he was made the tool of the political opponents of the premier who hoped to ride into office on the resulting storm. Presumably the offending officer will be court-martialed.

Last week passed with only one important infantry action on the west front, but neither army has been idle. The heavy artillery of the allies has been continually hammering the German positions and especially devoting itself to smashing the enemy's lines of communications and munition depots and to hampering the bringing up of re-enforcements and supplies. In this the aviators have given invaluable aid and the work has been so well done that the renewal of the offensive was performed delayed. Heavy and frequent rains also handicapped the Germans and they found great difficulty in moving their ponderous tanks and largest guns across the devastated country, the roads being consistently broken up by shell fire and their repair made almost impossible.

Meantime the allies took every opportunity to improve their positions and in many local operations advanced their lines and strengthened their hold on the commanding heights both in Picardy and in Flanders. In these fights the Australians and Canadians had a prominent part, the former between the Ancre and the Somme and the latter south of Arras, both contingents making considerable and very valuable gains. All along the line the British, French and Americans repulsed all the enemy raids until Wednesday night, when, after heavy artillery preparation, the Germans attacked in the sector of Ypres, between La Clytte and Voormezele. It was their apparent intention to outflank the important heights of Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge from the northeast and they succeeded in forcing the Brit-

ish and French there out of some of their first-line trenches. But later in the night the British counter-attacked and regained all that had been lost. Two Hun divisions carried out this attack and they suffered heavy casualties. On Thursday morning the enemy made a new attack on the Flanders front north of Kemmel and slightly bent the British line. At the same time troops from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick made a great raid on the German outpost line at Neuville-Vitasse, southeast of Arras, taking prisoners and guns and inflicting many casualties.

Most of the American troops that have been moved into the battle region appear to be placed along the line between Montdidier and Noyon, and they are giving a good account of themselves there, as are also those holding the Toul sector. There have been no heavy operations in either sector recently, but the artillery in both is always active and the American gunners have proved their excellence. They are now using their heavy artillery northwest of Toul after several weeks of preparation. The American casualty lists, still relatively small, are increasing daily.

There is no indication that the German high command will abandon its plan of smashing the British army and forcing a breach between it and the French. Ludendorff is increasing his resources in every way possible and Austria and Bulgaria have been called on to supply troops for garrison duty in order that the Germans may be sent to the front. Intimations such as have appeared in some German papers that the attempt to reach Paris will be abandoned mean nothing. No doubt there will be repeated great offensives throughout the summer, and the allies are preparing to resist them to the utmost, their intention being to maintain their lines unbroken until America's men are there in sufficient numbers to enable General Foch to do more than resist. It is admitted that without our army the allies could not gain a military decision over the Germans under existing conditions. How long the German people will stand for the slaughter of their men is another question. From captured mail and the more outspoken of their newspapers it is evident they are becoming sickened by the awful bloodshed, but they probably will continue submissive so long as they think there is a chance of a final victory.

The movement of Americans to France continues with increasing swiftness and it is the avowed intention of the war department to have not less than 1,000,000 men there by the end of May. The administration and the congressional leaders, excepting such men as Kitchin, now view the situation comprehensively and agree that no limit should be put on the size of our army, as it is likely as many as 8,000,000 men will have to be placed under arms within three years. A total of about four millions will be available immediately, and Provost Marshal Crowder and others believe it will be necessary to increase the draft age limit to forty years within a year. Indeed, many details have been worked out with this increase in view. Classes 2, 3 and 4 of the draft are being carefully combed out to eliminate slackers and many names will thus be added to class 1.

Austrian reports tell of the presence of American troops on the Italian front, though this had not been announced by Washington. The expected offensive on that front has not yet materialized, but it is believed it will not be much longer delayed, because of the critical state of affairs in Emperor Carl's realm. Hunger and discontent are increasing so greatly that troops have been concentrated in the most unaffected parts of the empire. Also there have been serious disturbances in the Austro-Hungarian fleet, the crews of which are largely Slavs and men of Italian origin.

Roumania has submitted to what seemed the inevitable and signed a peace treaty with the central powers. Of course she loses much and gains nothing. The instrument provides that most of the Dobruja be ceded to Bulgaria and other Roumanian territory to Austria and Hungary; the central

powers are to control the navigation of the Danube, and the Roumanian army, except ten divisions, is to be demobilized, its equipment going to the central powers until the conclusion of a general peace.

The queen of Roumania and her children refuse to recognize the peace treaty and lose no opportunity to affront the Germans in their country.

The German vice chancellor announced the establishment of a special department to regulate Germany's eastern policy, and defended her policy of intervention in Finland, declaring it had insured the independence and freedom of that country and was undertaken at the request of the legitimate Finnish government. It is reported that Grand Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has been selected as king of Finland. Little news of moment came from Russia or the Ukraine last week. It is quite evident now that Germany will get little food from the latter country this year.

In Palestine the British forces apparently met with a reverse which compelled them to evacuate Es-Salt and retire to the west bank of the Jordan. Constantinople claimed the Turks administered a stinging defeat to General Allenby's troops.

Nicaragua lined herself up with most of the rest of the nations on Tuesday by formally declaring war on Germany and its allies. Its congress empowered the president to employ all the resources of the nation in prosecuting the war.

Gutzon Borglum's charges that graft, incompetency and pro-German influences were responsible for the collapse of America's aircraft program could not be ignored, so President Wilson ordered a thorough investigation made by the department of justice. The senate committee on military affairs also announced it would resume its inquiry into the fiasco. Both the administration and the committee assured the public there would be no "whitewashing" and that if anyone was guilty he would be duly punished. Secretary Baker protested against a public hearing of the matter by the senators on the ground that it would only aid and comfort the enemy, and he told the military committee of the house that results under the management of John D. Ryan would soon be gratifying and that criticism of the condition of airplane production was pro-German. There is reason to believe his confidence in Mr. Ryan and the reorganized bureau is not misplaced, but the public would like to know what became of the \$840,000,000 already spent and why there is so little to show for it.

Another revelation that has stirred congress and that Secretary Baker may be called on to explain is that quantity production of the heavy Browning gun and of heavy artillery is very far behind the hopes of the people that were inspired by the promises of the war department. In the case of the howitzers it would seem that valuable time has been wasted in the effort to devise gun carriages of a new and distinctively American model instead of going ahead with the models found satisfactory by the British and French. There is also a great shortage in pistols, though General Dickson, chief of the arms manufacturing division, says the outlook for improvement in this is encouraging. Mr. Baker says an inquiry into the entire question of ordnance production is being made by Lieut. Col. Bascom Little.

The railroad wage commission last week recommended increases for all employees whose wages were less than \$250 a month in December, 1915. The increases range from 4.8 to 43 per cent, the lower the wages, the greater the relative increase. The total annual increase in the pay roll of the railroads would be about \$300,000,000. Director General McAdoo can use his discretion in conforming to the recommendations of the commission, and is expected to render his decision very soon. Large as the increases are, they do not come up to the demands of the railway workers' unions and considerable dissatisfaction is expressed. However, Mr. McAdoo's decision doubtless will be accepted with good grace.

AMERICAN TROOPS USED AS BETTER

SECRETARY BAKER DENIES AMERICAN TROOPS WILL BE USED AS BEFORE

AT GENERAL FOCH'S COMMISSION

Expedited Movement of Soldiers in France Is Proceeding According to Program.

Washington.—American troops were inclined to characterize the news from London via Ottawa that American troops would not be used in complete and powerful American formations had been developed in France, as the echo of the political controversy precipitated in England by the views of General Maurice. They had no other explanation since the statement attributed to the "warantee" of the British war cabinet promptly repudiated by Lord Reading, British ambassador here, and declared by Secretary Baker in a formal statement to be at variance with the facts as known to the war department.

Lord Reading's statement was so confident no such announcement had been issued with the knowledge of Premier Lloyd-George, adding the views of the British government which he was transmitting were actually opposite. Secretary Baker said American troops were now being used in battle and would continue to be used as the supreme commander, General Foch, deemed best.

Inquiry at the various headquarters of the war department showed the expedited movement of men to the front is proceeding as planned after announcement that American troops would be brigaded with French divisions for immediate operations as well as training.

Since the decision to separate American battalions or regiments from forces was made only because of a cry for manpower from both British and French governments, German onslaught was battering lines in Flanders and Picardy, here were inclined to find the announcement now made to the war cabinet distasteful to the whole American program. It has been subject to revision in son of that decision, the which was to set aside national and the ambitions of American officers of high rank in order to meet the high costs of fuel, equipment and other necessities, now set at more than \$1,000 and \$750,000,000 more this year.

Just how this report may be the recent political crisis in the American officers did not understand. They have a strong feeling that English politics is behind the military, however, and look to the British government to correct any misapprehension there about the need for American troops.

RAILROAD RATES MAY BE RAISED 25 PER CENT

Washington.—Estimates made by the railroad administration indicate that an increase of 25 per cent in freight and passenger rates will be necessary to meet the high costs of fuel, equipment and other necessities, now set at more than \$1,000 and \$750,000,000 more this year.

Recommendation that rates be raised by approximately this amount has been made to Director General McAdoo by his advisers. He is expected to act within the next few weeks, and to put increases into effect immediately. Shippers will be permitted to appeal to the commerce commission under the road act and final decision will be with the president.

Such an increase as this would be the biggest in the history of American railroads, as the price is larger than any ever authorized by railroads under private management and would apply alike to the country. Both class and special schedules would be affected.

NATURALIZATION PAPERS CANCELLED AFTER 5 YEARS

Newark, N. J.—Thirty-five naturalization papers obtained by a man-born, obtained American citizenship papers they were cancelled by the federal court here. The man, according to witnesses, refused to buy Liberty bonds and to Red Cross or Knights of Columbus funds, was recently removed from postmaster at Lake View, N. J., because of alleged pro-German sympathies.

Women Granted Laid Right to Vote in Atlanta, Ga.—After 40 years of effort, women of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, were granted the action of the general conference, lay membership in the church, graphs in the discipline statement is not in harmony with the constitution. It is not in harmony with our law that women be members of a general conference; it is not in harmony with our law that women be elected a woman a steward, and it is not in harmony with our law that a woman be elected a member of the quarterly conference. The book of discipline is ordered from the book of discipline.