

# ALLIES' NEED OF 75,000,000 BUSHEL OF GRAIN FORCES CUT HERE

have taken part in the plot and the incendiary. Major Lamphere cited McCabe's story, and said that McCabe had climbed a ladder to the roof of a building near the fire. The building had caught fire from sparks and McCabe had been sent up to stamp out the blaze.

No sooner had he reached the top of the ladder than he was struck on the head with an iron instrument, perhaps a pipe, perhaps a revolver butt. He fell unconscious to the ground.

Two other sentries and three Newark policemen leaped to the ladder and climbed it. They saw two men moving across the roof and they opened fire. But the smoke was so dense that the fugitives got away. Afterward blood was found on the roof, indicating that at least one was hit.

The shinglers are about half a mile south of the burned pier. In the intervening space are many buildings erected for the housing of workmen. To prevent the flames from spreading to these houses and thence to the shipyards the military authorities dynamited a section of the pier.

United States Attorney Lynch is examining the prisoners. More arrests are expected soon, for detectives have caught the trail of three men who were sighted some time after the outbreak creeping over the ice of the ship canal. They were fired upon, but managed to elude pursuit. They are believed, however, to be still lurking in a region which is surrounded by armed guards.

## PIER-EIGHT BARGES AND MANY FREIGHT CARS BURNED.

At 11 o'clock this morning the fire was declared to be under control. The pier, which was about three-fourths of a mile long, was destroyed with everything on it, including freight cars. Eight barges, four of them loaded with coal, four with oil, were also destroyed. It was only after the hardest kind of fighting, in which the greatest handicaps were overcome, that it became apparent that the most important properties, including the shipyards, would be saved.

The scene of the disaster is made land, filled in swamps. Fire engines from Newark in order to reach it had to founder through swamps and ice. Many of them are still stuck in mud and ice. The fireboat Willett from New York is helping the Newark forces, having taken three hours and a half to fight its way through ice floes to the scene.

## PRIVATE McCABE'S OWN STORY OF FIRE AND ATTACK.

Private McCabe had so far recovered this morning from the blow on his head and his fall down the ladder that he was able to testify at the hearing before Major Lamphere. He says he was not disabled by his injuries and that he climbed the ladder a second time, getting a bullet through his hat. This is his story: "When we were ordered by Capt. Murphy to mount to the roof of the building and keep guard there and let no one pass. Other men were ordered up with a ladder and we used it to mount to the roof.

"When it came my turn I ran up and as I reached the top of the ladder some one hit me a fearful blow on the head. I had my rifle in one hand and was in the act of changing my grip on the ladder with the other when the blow came and I toppled to the ground.

"As soon as I hit I reached for my hat and started back up the ladder. A lot of fellows came running up for some of them saw me fall. As I reached the top of the ladder again I had my gun ready but before I was high enough to see there was a shot and my hat was knocked from my head and the hole drilled in it as you see."

## FIRE AT ASSAILANT'S STOMACH DECLARES McCABE.

"I was prepared this time and my gun went into play. I fired straight at the stomach of the man who fired at me and I am sure I hit him. By the time I was on the roof I could not find the man.

"Several others came up the ladder as quickly as possible and we searched the roof. The man must have dropped off somehow without being seen. There was lots of excitement for a few minutes and some of the boys put bullets into all the shadows they saw in the hope that one of them hid my assailant."

The fire was discovered about 2:30 A. M. The barge fleet was frozen in at the pier, which was in the ship canal reaching in from Newark Bay. Among the barges were the Dulah, Dorothy and Admiral Dewey of the Washburn Towing Company and the Hudson Rover, Epoch and No. 89, owned by Morgan & McGreele.

Gen. W. A. Mann of Governor's Island, Commandant of the Department of the East, accompanied by his aide, Capt. John Coulter, and Gen. Shanks, arrived at Port Newark before noon to take part in the investigation.

Because of rumors that reached Mayor Gillen of Newark of a plot to blow up or set fire to the big plant, 200 United States soldiers and sixty special police were put on guard there last Monday. Orders also were issued to keep alien jitney drivers from the property and to require permits from all allowed inside the lines.

The contract for erecting the huge

warehouses at the shipyard is held by McArthur Brothers. They have a dock, and a short distance ashore an office, in which there was \$150,000 sent to pay off the men to-day. Immediately after an explosion revealed the fire to-day a strong special guard was placed about the office to protect the money.

## ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS ARE PUT INTO EFFECT.

The most elaborate precautions were put into effect to-day. A newspaper reporter was arrested because he could not produce his police card, but he was released. Every foot of the yard is being patrolled to prevent a new fire outbreak.

Private D. W. Parker, who was a corporal of the guard last night and who hails from Brooklyn, was one of the first to see the fire. He said it started under the pier at a point covered by a little shanty.

The shanty was not Government property, but belonged, the Newark police say, to the American Oil Company, which had been ordered to remove it. The work of removal was attempted, but the barges were frozen too tightly.

## PITTSBURGH WARNED OF TERRORIST PLOT

Big Buildings Specified in Anonymous Threat—Employees Are Exempted From Work.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 25.—Anonymous warnings of a terrorist plot to blow up the buildings of the Pittsburgh Railway Company, the Philadelphia Company building, a Fifth Avenue hotel and other large buildings gave officials here extreme concern to-day.

Hundreds of police and special guards were sent into the downtown district. The possibility that the Pittsburgh plot might be designed to withdraw assets and police from munitions buildings was considered.

To prevent panic in the downtown district, publishers of Pittsburgh newspapers agreed to carry no news of the alleged plot before next Monday.

## PAYROLL "HOLD-UP" VICTIM CONVICTED OF CONSPIRACY

Insisted on Being Beaten Up Good to Make it as Real as Possible, Says Witness.

Burt Bennett, confidential Secretary of Max Cohen & Co. of East Rutherford, N. J., who on Aug. 26 last said he was kidnapped in a taxi, beaten and robbed of the payroll amounting to \$2,079, was last night found guilty of conspiracy.

Mrs. Anna M. Wildes, who arranged the hold-up, insisted Bennett suggested the robbery, and she induced Thomas Ferguson of Bridgeport and Joseph Appel, a New York chauffeur, to "do the trick," she expressed it.

Bennett was a sorry man when found in the roadway after being thrown from the taxi, for Ferguson testified that Bennett insisted on being beaten up good so as to make it as real as possible.

Two women who know Bennett testified to seeing him enter the waiting taxi voluntarily on the morning in question. Mrs. Wildes admitted she received \$500 as her share and that she gave Mrs. Bennett \$500 as Bennett's share.

## DANCE HALL HAT BOY BURIED IN FIRE RUINS

Wall of Burning Paterson Warehouse Crashes Through Adjoining Building—\$150,000 Loss.

John Bullion, nineteen, hat check boy in the Auditorium, a Paterson, N. J. dance hall, was buried under a pile of debris and killed, and John Schille, proprietor of the hall, is suffering from slight injuries as the result of the wrecking of the building early to-day when one wall of the burning Midway Warehouse fell on the roof. Scullion's body was taken out during the day. The warehouse was filled with furniture and other goods in storage. It was destroyed with its contents. The loss is about \$150,000.

## GETS SIX MONTHS FOR A HUG.

Daunting Teacher Accused by Girl Pupil Sentenced.

Albert H. Hjalmon, dancing teacher at No. 1214 East 59th Street, was sentenced to six months in the Workhouse by Magistrate Gubb in Jefferson Street Police Court to-day in conviction of a charge made by Lena Kurling of No. 1214 East 59th Street, one of his pupils.

Hjalmon was accused of writing on the lap of his pupil and hugging her. A charge of indecent exposure that he committed in the presence of his pupils was also made. The judge sentenced Hjalmon to six months in the Workhouse and fined him \$100.

Monday Suburban Train Schedule. The following is the schedule of the sub-urban trains on the New York and Westchester Railway Company, which will be in effect on Monday, Jan. 28, 1918.

## NATION TO BE ASKED BY THE PRESIDENT TO CUT DOWN FOOD

Imperative Need of 75,000,000 Bushels of Grain Compels New Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The new programme for greater food conservation will be issued to-night by President Wilson in the form of a proclamation to the nation, according to an official announcement from Food Administrator Hoover.

The programme, Mr. Hoover admitted, would be largely voluntary, but there are certain features the President has the power under the law to enforce, and it is believed he will take advantage of the fullest measure of authority granted him to compel obedience to the drastic regulations that are necessary to furnish food to America's Allies.

Hoarders of foodstuffs will be hit by the new regulations, along with the excessive consumers of food. A food survey of the entire country, made by the Department of Agriculture and completed Dec. 31, will be the basis of the new regulations.

Substitute flour for whole wheat flour will be suggested in the new regulations, corn and other cereals being principally relied on. The plan of compelling use of substitutes will involve compulsory combination purchases at the retail stores of flour, corn and other specified cereals to be mixed in bread.

A definite limit probably will be placed on the number of days' supply of foodstuffs which a store or home can keep on hand.

In announcing the proclamation Mr. Hoover made a detailed statement telling what the United States already has done for the Allies and giving cablegrams he has exchanged with Lord Rhonda, the British Food Controller.

Assurances that adequate numbers of railroad cars will be furnished for transportation to seaports of allied purchases of foodstuffs was given by Director General McAdoo to-day in conference with Sir Richard Crawford, Commercial Adviser of the British Embassy; Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner, and Count Di Cella, the Italian Ambassador and High Commissioner.

## FIGHTING INCREASES ON WESTERN FRONT

Especially Spirited on British Line in Belgium—French Repulse Raids.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Within the last day there has been an increase in the fighting along the fronts in Belgium and France. It was especially spirited in the afternoon between Poelcapelle and the Lys, near Lens, and on both sides of the Scarpe River.

The Germans attempted a raid against the French trenches north of Caubiers Wood on the Verain front, but it failed completely. The artillery fire continued, however, and was spirited also in the Champagne. North of the Aisne the French repulse two raids. Two German airplanes were brought down yesterday by the French.

On the Italian front the artillery duel continued between the Brenna and Piave Rivers and the Italians dispersed enemy patrols on the northern summit of Monte Mesago and on Monte Asolone.

Hostile airplanes were active between the Adige and the Brenna, but were driven back from the Italian front lines by bursts of machine gun fire.

## BRITISH DROP 300 BOMBS ON GERMAN WAR WORKS

Seven Hostile Airplanes Brought Down Fighting and Five Driven Out of Control.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Aerial activity on a large scale on Thursday, owing to a clear weather, conditions is reported in the British official statement issued to-day. The statement says: "More than 300 bombs were dropped on the Courtrai, Ledersham and Douai Railway Stations, the airfield near Courtrai, and on German airfields west of Courtrai. This aircraft, however, was shot down and other ground targets were bombarded by airplanes. Seven hostile machines were brought down fighting and five others were driven out of control. Two British machines are missing. As soon as it was dark British night flyers bombed a German airfield northwest of Courtrai and other airfields near Courtrai and billets around Douai. All of the machines returned. At the same time other machines rained several objectives in Germany, making direct hits on factories, docks and in the town of Mannheim.

The barracks and railway station at Treves, the steel works at Trier and other steel works at Trier and Oberbillig also were attacked with excellent results. The pilots report large explosions at all objectives and a big fire at Treves. One of our machines failed to return."

## U. S. and Allies Will Not Make New Peace Proposal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Unless direct overtures for peace are made by Austria-Hungary or Germany, no step toward ending the war will result from the speeches of German Imperial Chancellor von Hertling before the Reichstag, and Count Czernin, the Austro-German Minister for Foreign Affairs, before the Reichstag Committee on Foreign Affairs.

This is the opinion of high Administration officials, who, however, are not prepared to make any official statement until the official text of the speeches are received. Many

## GERMAN SOCIALIST WHO THREATENS THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT

Philip Scheidemann



## SCHEIDEMANN TALKS OF HURLING GERMAN RULERS FROM POWER

More conciliatory speech of Count Czernin was regarded with suspicion in most editorials. The Daily News alone speculated on the possibility of its more liberal terms being dictated by internal pressure and evidencing a sincere desire for peace. All other editorials hinted that Czernin's attitude was the result of collusion with Hertling—merely another device to deceive the world into belief of a breach between the two nations.

The more conciliatory speech of Count Czernin was regarded with suspicion in most editorials. The Daily News alone speculated on the possibility of its more liberal terms being dictated by internal pressure and evidencing a sincere desire for peace. All other editorials hinted that Czernin's attitude was the result of collusion with Hertling—merely another device to deceive the world into belief of a breach between the two nations.

Paris Thinks Berlin Wants Separate Negotiations. PARIS, Jan. 25.—Count von Hertling's speech, the latest move in the German peace offensive, is regarded in official circles here as an attempt by Germany to divide and treat separately with the Allies. This intention is shown by von Hertling's announcement that Germany would discuss with France alone the question of the restoration of occupied French territory and would treat only with the Poles in regard to Poland.

The Temps calls the German Chancellor's words "insolent bravado about peace." "Never was the Alsace-Lorraine question further from being the sole obstacle to peace," the Temps says. "This is only the most visible symbol of the untractable German imperialism."

The speech is considered as confirming the supposition that Gen. von Ludendorff, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and the German government are dictating to the German government's policy. The Chancellor's remarks concerning Belgium are accepted as confirmation of what James W. Gerard said of the declaration of Von Hindenburg-Holler on the same subject.

Count Czernin's speech is regarded as having the same foundation, although the form of expression is different. The Liberal press regard the speech as important in showing Germany's willingness to discuss President Wilson's message. The Socialists disapprove of the Chancellor's speech as affording no assistance to the progress of peace and as lacking in clearness and frankness.

The Socialist organ Vorwarts sarcastically referred to Chancellor Hertling's speech as "a real masterpiece, inasmuch as it could be interpreted in favor of both the annexationists and the pacifists."

Hertling dispatches quoted the papers' strong condemnation of lack of clear expression from Hertling as to Belgium. The Cologne Gazette, in reporting a debate in the Prussian Lower House, says that a great uproar arose over the speech of Herr Hoffmann, Independent Socialist, who said that the Government was dancing on a volcano. "The events in Austria are the writing on the wall and here, as in Austria, we are within close range of a catastrophe. The people have had enough of being gadded to war."

In consequence of the disturbance of meetings of the Fatherland Party at Stuttgart, the Deputy General of the 13th Wurtemberg Army Corps has prohibited all public meetings in Stuttgart and the surrounding district for the discussion of political or military matters.

## CLEMENCEAU TO OUTLINE WAR AIMS OF THE ALLIES

French Premier Expected to Make a Joint Restatement for the Entente.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Premier Clemenceau will probably be the Allied spokesman replying to the outcries of Germany's and Austria-Hungary's war aims. More than that he will probably voice to the world a joint restatement of Allied war aims—the very thing for which President Wilson has been contending since Pope Benedict's peace profier.

From authoritative sources to-day it was learned this framing of a joint Allied list of war aims will be the principal feature of the forthcoming Allied conference in Paris. Since the Paris meetings points of difference have been cleared away. The recent visit to Paris of Premier Orlando of Italy has resulted, it was understood, in Italy's agreement with the other liberal programs endorsed by Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson.

Alsace-Lorraine will be the big problem which the forthcoming conference must settle. Before the Garfield fuel order went into effect the Public Service Commission conducted a series of heat tests in Brooklyn surface cars and 'L' trains. The object being to test an "animal heat theory of certain railway officials. The results of the tests are being used in the heat in a car as it left the barn and then turn it off and depend upon the "animal heat" of the passengers as a supplement.

## JOY FOR BROOKLYNITES! B. R. T. MUST HEAT CARS

Public Service Board Orders Coal, Not Animal Fuel, Used After Tuesday.

The Public Service Commission to-day ordered the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to heat all the cars and trains of its system, beginning next Tuesday. This order is the outcome of an investigation which shows that the B. R. T. uses sufficient coal for both heat and power. Before the Garfield fuel order went into effect the Public Service Commission conducted a series of heat tests in Brooklyn surface cars and 'L' trains. The object being to test an "animal heat theory of certain railway officials. The results of the tests are being used in the heat in a car as it left the barn and then turn it off and depend upon the "animal heat" of the passengers as a supplement.

## GO ON WITH THE WAR, SENTIMENT OF BRITAIN

London Press Believes Germany Is Still Unrepentant—Comment on Czernin.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—"Now let's go on with the war," was the unanimous chorus of to-day's London newspaper comment on the speeches of Chancellor Hertling of Germany and Foreign Minister Czernin of Austria-Hungary.

It was London's view that Hertling's remarks showed an unrepentant Germany; that nothing can bring about a change of Teutonic heart except defeat.

The indications here are that the situation in Petrograd is growing more tense than ever. There has been a considerable exodus of Americans during the last few days.

The advance guard of a group of Young Men's Christian Association workers bound for Petrograd reached Stockholm to-day and requested passes in order that they might proceed to their destination. They were told that a message had been received from David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, telling them not to come to Petrograd until further notice.

Travelers arriving from Russia report uneasiness at the American Embassy in Petrograd because of the attitude adopted by the Bolshevik press and leaders, who declare they have no respect for so-called diplomatic immunity. The Embassy in Petrograd is unostentatiously guarded by a number of stalwart Americans.

Travellers arriving from Russia report uneasiness at the American Embassy in Petrograd because of the attitude adopted by the Bolshevik press and leaders, who declare they have no respect for so-called diplomatic immunity. The Embassy in Petrograd is unostentatiously guarded by a number of stalwart Americans.

## BOLSHEVIK STEAM ROLLER SUPREME IN THE SOVIETS

Reputation of All Russian Debts Voted, but Government Has Not Yet Approved It.

PETROGRAD (via London), Jan. 25.—The All-Russian Congress of Soviets, called into being by the Bolsheviks as the law-giving body of Russia, yesterday announced its approval of a resolution of all of Russia's debts. The decision has not yet been officially adopted by the Lenin-Trotsky Government.

The Bolshevik steam-roller is supreme in the Soviet gathering. At yesterday's second session there was never any doubt as to the overwhelming Bolshevik strength. There was a lonely group of about seventy-five opponents, whose main activity was demanding the immediate consideration of the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk in view of the critical results of these conferences, the disintegration of the army and the internal troubles.

One proposition fostered by the minority was the immediate declaration of a holy revolution war against the Central Empire. The Bolsheviks declined to accept such a suggestion.

## JOY FOR BROOKLYNITES! B. R. T. MUST HEAT CARS

Public Service Board Orders Coal, Not Animal Fuel, Used After Tuesday.

The Public Service Commission to-day ordered the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to heat all the cars and trains of its system, beginning next Tuesday. This order is the outcome of an investigation which shows that the B. R. T. uses sufficient coal for both heat and power.

## FIVE MORE PERSHING MEN DIE OF NATURAL CAUSES

Sergeant, Corporal and Three Privates in New List—Pneumonia in the Lead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Gen. Pershing to-day reported the following deaths from natural causes among the American expeditionary forces: Corporal Clary Osborne, pneumonia; McKinney, I.E.; Private Frederick J. Curtis, frontal sinusitis; Lynn, Mass.

Private Arlie W. McClaffin, scarlet fever; Arlie, Wis.; Sergeant William N. Austin, pneumonia; Beattie, Private James J. Leonard, pneumonia; Orland, Cal.

## MAXIM GORKY WOUNDED

PETROGRAD, Jan. 25.—Maxim Gorky, the widely known novelist, was slightly wounded by a stray shot today.

Gorky's friends did not say exactly how the Russian writer happened to be struck by the bullet.

## BOLSHEVIK AGENT HOLDS UP PASSPORT OF AMERICAN ENVOY

Representative at Stockholm Refuses to Sanction Phelps's Return to Petrograd.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 25.—The Bolshevik Government's "foreign representative" in Stockholm has refused to grant a visa to the passport of Livingston Phelps, Third Secretary of the American Embassy in Petrograd, who desires to return to his post. Mr. Phelps came to Stockholm recently with his wife, and intended to leave her here and return to Petrograd.

Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister, has had no relations with the Bolshevik "Minister" Vorovsky, but inasmuch as there was no other Russian authority here whose view would be recognized he was compelled to request the courtesy of Vorovsky, who declined to comply.

The Bolshevik also is refusing to issue passports for American diplomatic couriers. One courier went through a few days ago with no pass except a card from a prominent local Bolshevik adherent. No regular visa was obtainable from Vorovsky.

The indications here are that the situation in Petrograd is growing more tense than ever. There has been a considerable exodus of Americans during the last few days.

The advance guard of a group of Young Men's Christian Association workers bound for Petrograd reached Stockholm to-day and requested passes in order that they might proceed to their destination. They were told that a message had been received from David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, telling them not to come to Petrograd until further notice.

Travelers arriving from Russia report uneasiness at the American Embassy in Petrograd because of the attitude adopted by the Bolshevik press and leaders, who declare they have no respect for so-called diplomatic immunity. The Embassy in Petrograd is unostentatiously guarded by a number of stalwart Americans.

## BOLSHEVIK STEAM ROLLER SUPREME IN THE SOVIETS

Reputation of All Russian Debts Voted, but Government Has Not Yet Approved It.

PETROGRAD (via London), Jan. 25.—The All-Russian Congress of Soviets, called into being by the Bolsheviks as the law-giving body of Russia, yesterday announced its approval of a resolution of all of Russia's debts. The decision has not yet been officially adopted by the Lenin-Trotsky Government.

The Bolshevik steam-roller is supreme in the Soviet gathering. At yesterday's second session there was never any doubt as to the overwhelming Bolshevik strength. There was a lonely group of about seventy-five opponents, whose main activity was demanding the immediate consideration of the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk in view of the critical results of these conferences, the disintegration of the army and the internal troubles.

One proposition fostered by the minority was the immediate declaration of a holy revolution war against the Central Empire. The Bolsheviks declined to accept such a suggestion.

## JOY FOR BROOKLYNITES! B. R. T. MUST HEAT CARS

Public Service Board Orders Coal, Not Animal Fuel, Used After Tuesday.

The Public Service Commission to-day ordered the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to heat all the cars and trains of its system, beginning next Tuesday. This order is the outcome of an investigation which shows that the B. R. T. uses sufficient coal for both heat and power.

## ASKS POWER TO SEIZE STOCKS OF HOBOKEN PROFITEERS

Dr. J. F. K. Stock, Health Commissioner of Hoboken, to-day wrote to Food Administrator Hoover asking power to seize the stocks of Hoboken profiteers accused of exorbitant prices.

Mr. Hoover is asked to name maximum prices for butter, eggs and other foods. He said that if he fails to get authority from Washington he will take independent action to force them.

The Commissioner declares a two weeks' investigation has shown that food prices in Hoboken are far above reasonable levels. He says most dealers have contracts that bring them eggs at 20 cents a dozen the year round. Eggs now are selling at 80 cents to \$1.10 a dozen. It is charged there is no reason why anyone is so selling for more than 40 cents a pound, yet it is bringing 80 to 90 cents. Condensed milk and other canned goods are being sold at prices which are making the whole sale and the wholesalers are blaming the war. Dr. Stock told Mr. Hoover that unless an end is put to profiteering the war will never in their support.

The war, creating a state of affairs never before known, the nation has had to face since the revolution.

## FEDERAL OFFICERS WILL SEEK AND PROSECUTE HOLIDAY LAW VIOLATORS

(Continued from First Page.)

to the extent necessary to take care of emergency work for the preservation of the health of the community.

8—Canneries can operate to the extent necessary to prevent loss of goods in process. Must not start new work.

9—Manufacturers of farm machinery for spring orders.

10—Newspapers to an extent sufficient to distribute the newspapers issued.

11—Tobacco manufacturers may finish stock in process that would become useless otherwise.

12—Manufacturers of optical glass.

13—Optometrists and eye specialists.

14—Manufacturers of fire brick.

15—Ice harvesting.

16—Sawmills.

17—Blacksmith shops.

18—Ones of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

19—Manufacturers of airplanes and airplane parts.

20—Manufacturers of necessary medical supplies and surgical instruments.

21—Manufacturers of 16 to 20 ounce medals.

22—Spongers and spongers of metal.

## BRITISH UNIFORMS FOR U. S. SOLDIERS, ORDER TO PERSHING

Authorized to Buy 200,000 of Them—Blankets to Be Procured From Spain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—More of the secret testimony before the Senate Military Committee, made public to-day, discloses that on Dec. 13 Gen. Pershing was authorized to buy 200,000 British uniforms for American troops and 200,000 blankets in Spain.

The record also shows that Quartermaster General Sharpe insisted that inasmuch as numbers of American troops were sent to France practically a year ahead of the time planned, some record of the situation should be made to show the condition under which he was placed to furnish supplies.

Secretary Baker wrote an indorsement recognizing the Quartermaster General's difficulties.

On Oct. 9 a memorandum by Gen. Sharpe quoted a cablegram from Gen. Pershing saying the American expedition had practically no supplies on hand.

On Oct. 18 a memorandum from Gen. Sharpe to the Chief of Staff said "If it is not deemed advisable to discontinue the shipment of troops abroad, the necessity of providing adequate clothing for the upkeep of troops already abroad is imperative."

This followed receipt Oct. 1 of a report from Gen. Pershing on the clothing situation.

In a reply on Oct. 23 to Gen. Sharpe from the Adjutant General it was stated that it was:

"The decision of the President to begin sending troops abroad at an earlier date than had been anticipated by him and to call the increments of the National Army at an earlier date than he had recommended, and that in order to do this he had called upon the War Department to put forth very strenuous efforts, which efforts have so far fairly well met the needs, from day to day, and the Secretary is convinced that this same energy will meet all future calls upon the War Department, and . . . That while the supply of clothing is not as critical as it was at the time it was distributed in such a manner that none will suffer."

## U. S. STEAMER KEPT FIRING UNTIL SHE WENT DOWN

Owasco, Struck by Torpedo in the Dark, Blazed Away With Her Guns.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Blazing away with its guns at an unseen enemy, the American steamer Owasco sank, fighting, about midnight, Dec. 19, the victim of a German submarine.

In the darkness which blanketed the ocean the American gunners got no glimpse of the U boat, but stood by their guns, firing where the enemy was thought to be, until the waves enveloped the ship.

## BRITISH TAKE PRISONERS SOUTHWEST OF CAMBRAI

War Office Reports Patrol Encounters and Activity of Hostile Artillery.