

Vernon Castle Killed in Plunge of Airplane

WEATHER—Fair; Much Colder.

"If It Happens In New York
It's In The Evening World"

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CAPTAIN AND NINE MEN VOLUNTEER TO DIE; BOATS FULL, THEY CLING TO SINKING SHIP

10,000 SHIPYARD WORKERS ARE ORDERED TO STRIKE; 40,000 MORE MAY FOLLOW

Ignoring Draft Threat, General Walkout Is Called, Closing 100 Big Mills.

U. S. WORK PARALYZED

Whole Seaboard Ready to Quit Unless Government Meets Wage Demands.

The strike of the 10,000 members of the Marine Woodworkers' Union of the Port of New York has been called by Organizer John Rice, in charge of the local council, and the men will not report for work to-morrow morning.

Shortly after noon to-day Rice sent agents of the union to visit each of the hundred yards and give orders to the union's stewards to inform the men of the formal calling of the strike.

This order will tie up more than 100 shipyards, extending all the way from Newburgh to Perth Amboy, and will completely paralyze the Government's building programme for this district.

It is also expected that now that the strike has been definitely called it will extend down the seaboard.

"It was the decision of the men passed at a mass meeting last Wednesday night," Rice said when he issued the order. "In view of the fact that we have not heard from the Government's representatives at this late hour I would only carry out the men's decision."

Rice has refused to take into consideration in calling the strike the Shipping Board's threat to conscript the marine workers unless they return to their work.

It became known to-day that of the 1,000 men on strike at Staten Island 200 are Austrians, listed in their draft questionnaires as enemy aliens. In five shipyards there are also forty Germans who have been working under water-front permits. These men also are on strike.

George Callahan, Secretary of Expedition Board No. 187, at Fort Richardson, notified the Department of Justice of these conditions. Government operative were sent at once to investigate and arrests are expected.

A mass-meeting of 1,000 strikers from the Staten Island shipyards, held at Standard Hall, Mariners Harbor, to-day, was adjourned after the leaders received a phone call from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, inviting them to two Government representatives were on their way from Washington to attend the meeting. The men will meet again in the afternoon with the Government men.

Officials of the United States Shipping Board do not attempt to conceal their alarm over the disaffection that may result in a general strike, but hope for an adjustment in Washington to-day. Labor officials are quoted as saying the men cannot be held in check if their demands are not granted. The Government is calling on the most prominent labor leaders in the country to avert the crisis.

ARCHIE ROOSEVELT A CAPT.
Advanced From Second Lieutenant in National Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Archibald B. Roosevelt to-day was named a captain of Infantry in the National Army, jumping from a second lieutenant.

U. S. ARMY ABROAD FAR BELOW PLANS, WEEKS CHARGES

Senator Declares Only 54 Per Cent. of Men Baker Expected Are in France.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Declaring that a "false impression" is being given the country about the number of American troops in Europe, Senator Weeks this afternoon declared that only 54 per cent. of the troops Secretary Baker said would be there by Feb. 15 had landed in France. Weeks was speaking in favor of the proposed War Cabinet measure.

"Secretary Baker told me on Oct. 1, last year, how many troops were in Europe and what the department's plans were for sending more," said the Senator. "Only 54 per cent. of the troops are there that would have been there if those plans had been carried out."

"I say this because I believe a false impression has been given the country about what we're doing." A moment later Weeks declared that the failure of the foot marches in Russia to keep that country lined up with the Allies was because the commission's recommendations were not carried out by the State Department.

Senator Weeks said that, while the subject was "extremely delicate," examination of the State Department files will show that Mr. Root was not responsible for lack of results.

President Wilson was charged with deliberately injecting politics into the controversy over war efficiency by Senator Weeks.

In his charge against President Wilson, the Senator said: "Not a question indicating partisanship was raised until the President deliberately injected politics into the situation by an attack upon the Chairman of the committee, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Democrat, and the committee itself and by calling to the White House many Democratic Party leaders, not for consultation purposes, but to insist that a discussion of this question on the floor of the Senate be prevented if possible. Have we come to such a pass that the action of the most important committee in Congress at this time is to be forbidden by the President?"

Referring to Secretary Baker, Senator Weeks said, after praising many army achievements: "I do not wish to unjustly or unreservedly criticize the head of the War Department. He has had to deal with a multitude of questions, the disposal of many of which meet my approval."

"If I were to criticize the Secretary personally, it would be that he has undertaken to do too many things himself, some of which might have been left to subordinates. If I were to make a further criticism it would relate to his temperamental relationship to the war."

"Doubtless he himself would admit that he is a pacifist by nature. For example, even now he is opposed to universal military training, and I cannot divorce myself from the conclusion, based on his own testimony, that he has been inclined to plan for prosecution of the war—and this condition has to some degree permeated the department—on the basis that we are 2,000 miles away from the front, instead of hastening preparation with all the vigor we would exercise if our borders were the battle front."

Referring to Mr. Roosevelt's leap when asked by the committee if other men could not have done things better, he said he did not know all the

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Vernon Castle Killed in Airplane Fall At Texas Aviation Field in Attempt To Escape Collision With U. S. Flyer



Wife in Collapse Following News of Death of Famous Dancer.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Feb. 15.—Capt. Vernon Castle of the British Royal Flying Corps, world-famous dancer, was killed by a short fall from his airplane in a flight at Benbrook Field, fifteen miles west of here, to-day.

Trying to land wide instead of an American cadet, Capt. Castle swerved the machine to avoid collision with another American flyer who was landing at the same time. Castle's pupil was H. Peters. His only injury was a black eye.

The plane was only fifty feet above the ground and was going rapidly. The machine with which the collision was threatened was just rising.

Castle was in the front seat, instead of the rear, where an instructor usually sits. Had he occupied the rear seat he would not have been injured. When he saw the danger of a collision with the approaching plane, Castle understood what aviation is known as an "immelman turn." The plane failed to respond and fell. Castle died in the field hospital twenty minutes later.

The "immelman turn" was named after Lieut. Immelman, the German flyer who downed many Allied airplanes before being shot down himself.

"It is a combination turn and twist while diving," said an aviation officer. "Capt. Castle evidently tried to dive under and around the other machine, but was too close to clear his own."

Capt. Castle came to Fort Worth last October with Lieut. Wellesley's squadron and immediately went into quarters at Benbrook, where he was an instructor. He had seen long and seasonal service on the western front in France.

He had made more than 300 flights over the German lines in France, and had had many thrilling fights with the boches, but had never met injured pilots at the front.

Castle was wounded but stayed in the Allied service, and then had a heart attack. He was sent to Fort Worth as a temporary assignment for his spectacular movements of soldiers and civilians watching day after day. He had a reputation for which was a family legend.

Lieut. Col. Ross, commanding the American Signal Corps, said that he had tried to get the pilot to land the United States flying corps, but that his English birth influenced him and he decided to resign with the Royal Flying Corps.

His friends in Texas declared that



MRS. CASTLE



VERNON CASTLE

VORWAERTS NOW CALLS FOR "DIRECT" PARLEYS

German Socialist Organ Says Speech-Making Creates New Misunderstandings.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.—Commenting on the speech made by Premier Lloyd George to the House of Commons this week, German newspapers argue that Chancellor von Hertling's reference to British cooling stations was not at all a question of German "demands."

Nobody in Germany, the Vorwaerts says, saw anything in the Chancellor's remark but an intemperate outburst of President Wilson's principles, which "it logically carried out into a new, inevitable to America's allies."

It adds that evidently the speech making in the House of Commons is not of a nature to create misunderstandings, but a new one. Therefore, it declares, a direct discussion is preferable.

AMERICAN BATTERIES IN NEW CHAMPAGNE BATTLE

Paris War Office Reports Lively Engagement in the Butte du Mesnil Sector.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—France troops last night penetrated the German lines northeast of Comoy, on the Aisne front and returned with a number of prisoners, the French War Office announced to-day.

A lively artillery duel was maintained in the Champagne, notably in the sector of Butte du Mesnil, where American batteries are stationed.

The night was quiet in other sectors, but in the night sector of the River Meuse and in the Western region in upper Alsace the French captured a German tank in the district north of Reppel.

Three and a half tons of bombs were dropped by French planes on the railway stations at Tilly-sur-Coucy, Chamblay and Metz-en-Creeve. French aircraft, Fieser and explosions followed the bombing in Chamblay and Metz-en-Creeve.

GERMAN WARSHIPS SINK EIGHT BRITISH U BOAT CHASERS

Attack by a Flotilla of Destroyers Officially Announced in London.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Eight British craft which were hunting submarines have been sunk by a flotilla of enemy destroyers in the Straits of Dover, it is announced officially.

After having sunk these vessels the enemy destroyers returned rapidly northward before they could be engaged.

BELGIAN FORCE REPULSES GERMAN RAIDING PARTY

Haig Reports First Activity at King Albert's Troops in Seven Weeks.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The first activity on the Belgian sector of the Western front in several weeks was reported by Field Marshal Haig to-day. He said the Belgians repulsed a German raiding party near of Almondbank yesterday.

"The enemy's military movements and offensive activity in the Western sector were last night," Haig reported. "We met them in the night and repulsed them in the neighborhood of Almondbank."

STEAMER WITH TEN HEROES HOLDING ON TO RAIL VANISHES AFTER 40 HOURS' BATTLE

Thrilling Story of Heroism of Capt. Williams and His Men Brought by Survivors of the Larrinaga—Seas So Rough Warship Couldn't Aid.

A story of strong men came out of the bleak Atlantic to New York to-day—of strong men who gave their lives to the implacable fury of the ocean that weaker men might live. They were Capt. Williams of the British steamer Miguel de Larrinaga, two of his officers, a gunner and six seamen who went down with their ship when there was not room for them in the lifeboats.

The Larrinaga, which had trapped them would not permit rescue boats from a British warship to approach the bulk upon which they had clung for forty terrible hours of pounding. The sea won, but it could not snatch from them the heroes their souls had proved. Survivors of the wrecked steamer, arriving here by rail to-day from a Newfoundland port, told the story.

The Larrinaga loaded with grain for France at Newport News and sailed late in January. When twelve days out storms were encountered and the Larrinaga made heavy zig-zag. The cargo began to shift, despite all the efforts of Capt. Williams to check its movement. Within an hour the steamer began to heel over. Capt. Williams ordered all hands to the boats. Then it was discovered that the boats were too few to accommodate all. Some must stay behind. Those boats available were lowered away and then came the moment of rest on the sloping decks of the ship.

"I shall stay with the ship," said Capt. Williams. "Nine more men must stay with me, for there is not room for all in the boats. Who remains with me?"

Capt. Officer J. S. Marne stepped to the side of the Captain without a word. The Second Officer followed. A member of the gun crew took his place in the line of sacrifice. One by one six seamen joined the little group electing to remain. Then the rest went overboard and the boats pulled away.

The Larrinaga was now tipped so that her decks were steep as a church steeple. Capt. Williams, with a rope about his waist, was lowered away from the starboard rail, where all the men who stayed behind were clinging. He went down the slanting deck to the main companionway and groped his way through the dark to the locker where rockets were stored. With arms full, he gave the signal and was pulled up on the deck once more to the place of refuge along the rail.

Up into the storm rack went the first rocket—a streak of fire to catch the eye of a possible rescuer. In hourly intervals throughout that night a precious rocket soared aloft. The storm increased, the waterlogged vessel dropped lower and lower into the trough of the sea, as one by one her water-tight compartments blew up under the strain.

A British warship, meanwhile, had sought the despairing S. O. S. wireless call sent before the Larrinaga turned on her side and was coming up, but she saw the rockets and was puzzled to the spot where the bulk still floated.

All of the succeeding day the warship maneuvered for a position whence lifeboats could be sent to rescue the ten men still despair-

ing. The hour has not come when I am able to recall my warriors to their homes. How may my people draw strength from their recollection of the heroic deeds of their sons for new prosperity. May God be with us."

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.—Emperor Charles has issued an army order in connection with Russian operations which says: "The hour has not come when I am able to recall my warriors to their homes. How may my people draw strength from their recollection of the heroic deeds of their sons for new prosperity. May God be with us."

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