

Unions Halt Puget Sound Shipbuilding

Carpenters' President Refuses Aid to Obtain Caulkers

Ship Board May Take Over Yards

Wooden Vessel Programme Menaced by New Labor Trouble

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The construction of wooden ships in the Puget Sound district, vital to the tonnage programme of the Allies, is being held up by the refusal of two unions to cooperate with the government, Shipping Board officials asserted to-day.

In reply to an appeal from General Manager Piez for aid in securing caulkers to meet the demands of Pacific Coast yards William L. Hutcheson, president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, to-day notified the Shipping Board that it could expect no assistance from him in speeding up ship construction until his "closed shop" demands had been granted. At the same time the caulkers' union, of Seattle, is said to have refused to cooperate to the extent of taking in apprentices.

As a result of these developments drastic action by the Shipping Board is being contemplated in order to prevent a serious tie-up of Pacific Coast shipbuilding.

Cancellation Plan Given Up

Officials of the Shipping Board to-day completely forsook the conciliatory attitude maintained toward Mr. Hutcheson and his union in their characterization of his efforts to compel the Shipping Board to meet his demands.

Shipping Board officials declared their belief that the rank and file of Hutcheson's organization would not follow him in his threatened course. In this connection, General Manager Piez is considering an appeal to the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters to volunteer for work in the Pacific Coast yards, where the shortage of caulkers is seriously interfering with progress on the wooden ship programme.

Four hundred caulkers are required at once in the Seattle district alone. The same difficulty is expected in other wooden ship yards.

Not only is the chief of the Carpenters and Joiners' Brotherhood attempting to force the Shipping Board into his views on the closed shop, it is asserted, but he has undertaken negotiations with several private yards in an effort to effect separate agreements recognizing his demands.

This attempt to ignore the government and deal with the shipbuilders has been thus far unsuccessful, it is reported, and there is little prospect of Hutcheson negotiating such agreements.

Yards Under Shipping Board

All shipbuilding yards in the country are operating under the direct supervision of the Shipping Board. Any agreement with the Carpenters' Union not approved by the Shipping Board, it is said, undoubtedly would result in its repudiation by General Manager Piez and might be followed by government operation of the yards.

The caulkers' union of Seattle, which controls the yards in the Puget Sound district, is said to have refused to give permission to work with them in order to learn the trade, although the union has only 185 members, and at least 600 are necessary to put in the water the ships planned for completion this year. An effort to train fifty men for caulking provoked a strike of the experienced men, who have been held out on overtime, said to be causing unrest among other employees.

Means for remedying the situation which the Shipping Board has in mind have not been disclosed. Orders already issued, however, to all shippers that the management are held responsible for completion of the ships on time, and that they must use whatever men and machinery that can be obtained to put them out. One suggestion advanced has been that 500 carpenters, willing to volunteer for patriotic work under conditions, which have the approval of the American Federation of Labor, should be recruited from the East and rushed by special train to Washington. A machine for caulking now is in process of development.

Shortage of Caulkers

Because of the decline of wooden shipbuilding in this district, and the many undersea boats ordered fast construction imperative, relatively few men have followed the caulking trade in the past. Consequently, the present shortage of caulkers is believed entirely too large for the available men to handle.

Approximately 162 ships are scheduled for delivery in the Puget Sound district by January 1, and 199 more as soon as possible thereafter. Pacific Coast builders, in Washington, seeking additional contracts, have been told of the situation arising from the shortage of caulkers. There are 225 ships under construction in the Pacific Coast, it was learned to-day, and orders for 150 more can be placed if the workmen to build them can be found.

If the shortage of caulkers were allowed to continue, it might be necessary to cancel orders for perhaps fifty ships, instead of extending the programme, as officials were emphatic in declaring that such a contingency could not be allowed.

"Gypsy" Smith Coming Here on Unity Mission

LONDON, Feb. 29 (by mail).—"Gypsy" Smith, a well-known English preacher and evangelist, who made a tour of the United States several years ago, has been asked by the British government to go to the United States on a special mission to help draw England and America closer together.

He will go as the representative of the British Young Men's Christian Association.

Wets, Fearing A Dry Victory, Call for Help

Prohibitionists Expect Assembly to Ratify Amendment Tuesday

23 in the Senate For Prohibition

Anti-Saloon Leaders Confident Three Needed Votes Will Be Gained

[Staff Correspondence]

ALBANY, March 8.—Fear that the Legislature will ratify the Federal prohibition amendment caused the lobbyists of the "wet" interests to send out hurried calls for help to-night. Their fear is well grounded. The "drys" claim that in the last few days the Assembly has been won over to their cause and that they have twenty-three pledged votes in the Senate. To-night the "drys" are boasting that the Assembly will ratify the amendment next Tuesday.

The situation is a serious one for the "wets." The "drys" will have to get but three more votes to insure the ratification of the Federal amendment in the upper house. Ordinarily there are fifty-one Senators, but there are two vacancies due to resignations. Despite the fact that there are but forty-nine, the "drys" will have to get twenty-six votes, or a majority of the Senate as legally constituted.

Even with this handicap, the "drys" are hopeful. Leaders of the "drys" to-night declared that if the Federal bone dry amendment is not ratified by this Legislature they will be disappointed. Earlier in the session, in fact as late as three days ago, leaders of the Anti-Saloon League informed The Tribune correspondent that it looked as if the "wets" had the upper hand in the Legislature, but all this is changed now in their opinion.

"Drys" Will Win, Says Hill

Senator William H. Hill, Republican, of Broome County, who introduced the amendment in the upper house, claims that the necessary twenty-six votes will be obtained in the Senate. "The tide is all our way," said Senator Hill. "Two weeks ago it looked as if we were beaten, but there is a growing sentiment in the state for prohibition. The business men and laboring men are beginning to see that prohibition is not only necessary to win the war, but necessary in order to live clean, upright lives. And the women who are going to vote next fall are almost unanimously for prohibition—upstate anyway. The vote in the town of Albany, which has always gone 'wet' went 'dry' this week by 234. It was the woman's vote which turned the tide."

Socialists Stand in Doubt

In the Assembly, which was "wet" by a safe majority a month ago, at which time Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker, said that there were but sixty or so votes pledged for prohibition, there is now a solid line-up of seventy-eight Assemblymen on the "dry" side. This is a majority of three. This is without the ten Socialist votes, and while the Socialists have announced they will not vote for the Hill-McNab resolution until they have heard from the people, there is a bare possibility of the Socialists going bodily over to the "drys."

August Claessens, who is regarded as the brains of the Socialists here, in an interview with The Tribune correspondent shortly after he introduced a resolution submitting to the people at the next election the right to say how the Legislature shall vote on the Federal amendment, said:

"We are not committed either way on the prohibition question. Most of the ten Socialists are personally prohibitionists, but we do not wish to impose our views on the people until we hear from them. Of course, if we had a big state we could call the state committee together at twenty-four hours notice. But we have not. So we are doing the next best thing. We are learning their sentiments by letter. And as the majority of the state committee decide, so shall we act. And if we don't hear from them we may get together again up here and caucus on the question."

The prediction was made by one enthusiastic up-state Assemblyman that more than ninety votes in the Assembly might be secured for the Hill-McNab resolution on Tuesday. The report of the Judiciary Committee, favoring the resolution, received ninety-one votes on a test ballot on Wednesday. But fifty-three votes were lined up with the "wets."

Not All Ninety-one Votes Were "Dry" But the ninety-one votes cast last Wednesday were not all "drys." The Socialists voted solidly with the "drys." So did several known "wets." Had the test vote gone the other way, it would have meant that the Assembly would not have acted on the Hill-McNab resolution, and the Socialists and the known "wets" who voted with the "drys" did so that they might get full discussion of the subject and a counting of noses.

Speaker Sweet expects that the full membership of the Assembly, 150, will be on hand on Tuesday. A close class of the Assembly has been ordered, which means that any Assemblyman not in his chair at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning will be arrested and brought a prisoner to the Assembly.

Germany Pays for Damage To Belgian Relief Ship Cargo

THE HAGUE, March 8.—The Dutch Foreign Office announces that it has received compensation from Germany for damage to the property of the Belgian Relief Commission resulting from a submarine attack on the Dutch steamer Rindijk on April 7, 1915.

The Rindijk was beached after the attack, but her cargo was damaged by water. Germany apologized to Holland for the attack in August, 1916, and last November it was announced at The Hague that she had paid compensation for damaging the Rindijk.

Phone in that HELP WANTED AD. for To-morrow's (Sunday) Tribune—3000 and it is profitable move. Belknap—3011 is the number.—ADV.

The Liberty Gift Is in Order

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Liberty gifts as well as Liberty loans and Liberty taxes now are acceptable to the government.

Generous spirited citizens who overpay their income taxes will find the donations accepted. The Department of Justice holds it is legal for the Treasury to keep these gifts, and an epidemic of patriotic donations appears to be developing similar to that during the Spanish war.

Scores of persons, paying their income taxes early, have sent a few dollars more, explaining they were Liberty gifts. These receipts will be put with the half million dollars of "conscience money."

'Metropolitan' Germans Drive Mail Ban May Be Permanent

Magazine Under Fire for Imaginary Wilson-Kaiser Dialogue

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Post-office Department to-day said that it was seriously considering denying the use of second class mails to "The Metropolitan." The offence charged against this magazine, it is understood, is printing in its March issue William Hard's article, "Is America Hofstad?" This article was an imaginary conversation between Woodrow Wilson, Kaiser Wilhelm, Premier Venizelos of Greece and Evangelista, a Santo Dominican bandit leader.

But "The Metropolitan" probably has been in disfavor with the Administration for a long time because of the severity of its criticisms. It is the regular mouthpiece of Theodore Roosevelt, who not only writes a monthly article in it, but whose point of view pervades all its utterances in politics. If Mr. Burleson strikes at "The Metropolitan" he strikes at three of the most persistent and best hated critics of the Administration, at Colonel Roosevelt, at William Hard and at the writer of the editorials in "The Metropolitan."

And because he strikes at Colonel Roosevelt and because he punishes criticism that is not disloyal but proceeds solely from a desire to see that the most efficient prosecution that it has been, denial of the mail privileges to "The Metropolitan" is sure to raise a storm.

The criticism which "The Metropolitan" has printed has been inspired by the same purpose as the criticism which the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate has voiced. This criticism does not fall within the intent of the espionage act, or the act which enforced as to interfere with free and full criticism of its actions. Words were written into the provision in accordance with the pledge with a view to making the censorship acceptable to Congress, but the censorship failed. Later a certain power over the press was given in the alien enemy act. But it was not the expectation of Congress that this power would be used as it is now proposed to use it.

Hard said to-night that his information was a solid line-up of seventy-eight Assemblymen on the "dry" side. This is a majority of three. This is without the ten Socialist votes, and while the Socialists have announced they will not vote for the Hill-McNab resolution until they have heard from the people, there is a bare possibility of the Socialists going bodily over to the "drys."

No Reason Assigned for Barring 'Metropolitan' From Mails, Says Whigham

Henry J. Whigham, president of the publishing company which issues "The Metropolitan Magazine," said last night that he had received no further information from Washington as to why the March number was denied the mails. He contradicted a report from Washington that there was some question as to whether any action had been taken against the March number.

"I received notification from the Postoffice Department yesterday that the March number of the 'Metropolitan' had been barred from the mails. I do not remember the exact wording, but that was the sense. No reason was assigned except that the action was taken under the espionage act."

"I think that the objectionable article was 'Is America Hofstad?' by Mr. Hard, but I have no authoritative information. They do not have to tell you why they take the action. For all the reasons I have been given, it might have been the editorial, or the William Hard article, or even the cover. I have asked that definite reason be given, but I have not received a reply."

Finland Asks Kaiser To Appoint His Son Oscar as Her King

LONDON, March 8.—The Finnish government has asked the German Emperor to appoint Prince Oscar, the fifth son of the Emperor, King of Finland, the "Afton Tidningen," of Stockholm, says it learns from diplomatic circles there, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch.

Prince Oscar of Hohenzollern will be thirty years old next July 27. On July 31, 1914, Prince Oscar, apparently against the wishes of his father, contracted a morganatic marriage with Countess Ina Bassowitz, who has been lady-in-waiting to the Empress.

Prince Oscar suffered from heart trouble during the early months of the war and was reported to have collapsed after leading a victorious charge at Verdun on October 3, 1914. His recovery was reported to have been complete in Poland in December of that year. There were few reports concerning his activities during 1915, but early in 1916 he was slightly wounded in the head and thigh on the Eastern front.

Officers report that although the Ger-

Kaiser Opens Way to India And Asiatic Empire; England Calls for Japan in Far East

A FREE TICKET—BUT

- OF COURSE YOU NOTICE IT'S A ROUND TRIP TICKET



Bonar Law and Addresses to Asquith Scorn Be Cut From Hertling Peace Casualty Lists

Must Judge Foe by Deeds, Not Words, Both Insist

LONDON, March 8.—Referring to German peace talk in his address to the House of Commons yesterday, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared: "To me this meticulous talk about what von Hertling means is simply ridiculous. We must judge the German intentions not by what is being said, but by what Germany is doing. What is the use in talking about von Hertling accepting President Wilson's principles when at the same moment the Germans have taken Livonia, Esthonia and Courland, and are making conditions of peace by which Rumania is giving up Dobruja and other parts of her country?"

[Staff Correspondence] WASHINGTON, March 8.—The War Department to-day prohibited the publication of the home address of American soldiers killed or wounded in France.

It is called one of the most drastic bits of censoring promulgated by the War Department since American troops landed in France, and is at variance with the practice of Canada, America's nearest ally in the war against Germany.

Canadian soldiers before they set foot on an army transport are photographed and on the back of each photo is indorsed information of the soldier, his company, rank and regiment; home address and that of his next of kin. Upon reports of casualties abroad, a copy of the photograph of each victim is made available for the press.

Notwithstanding the cost of this service to the Canadian government, the Dominion authorities declared that when a son of Canada offers his life to his country, the least that could be done for him is to give publicity to the fact when that life is forfeited in the service.

Committee Not to Issue Lists Washington correspondents were informed of the new ruling late to-day by the Committee on Public Information, which gave out the following "not on the grounds that such information would include only the name of the soldier killed or wounded. Other information, such as the next of kin of the soldier, branch of the service in which he was on duty or the date of the casualty will not be given, the adjutant general said.

Asked for a reason he replied that the adjutant general's office was merely carrying out an order from Acting Secretary of War Crowell. General McCain intimated that the order resulted from a recommendation sent to the department by General Pershing on the grounds that such information was of value to the enemy. He declined to give out the official order referring all inquiries to Chief of Staff March.

General March asked to be excused from further inquiries. Acting Secretary of War Crowell, who issued the order, denied himself to all inquirers.

While it is impossible to avert our eyes from the tragedy unfolding in Russia and the formidable dangers that tragedy has revealed," he said, "these dangers do not give us apprehension. There are two important factors in the situation. First, Russia is an effective military factor has been wiped off the slate; second, the German procedure in the so-called negotiations with Russia and the light they have thrown upon the minds and methods of Germany's present rulers. There rarely has been a more instructive contrast between pretension and intention."

Referring to the speech of Imperial Chancellor von Hertling, he said: "The very moment he was making his address his subordinates were writing terms, not of peace, but of capitulation, as harsh and humiliating as could be found in the annals of history. Districts on the Black Sea and in the Caucasus were to be handed back to share with Armenia the horrors and desolation of Turkish rule. Could any one doubt after that the fate of Belgium if Germany was ever able to deluge the Western powers after the pattern set at Brest-Litovsk?"

"It is not by such roads that a clean peace is attainable. The so-called treaty of Brest-Litovsk was everything but an international compact ought not to be. The only peace worth having must be a peace not of rulers or parliaments, but of peoples.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Thursday, March 7.—Inhabitants of Luxemburg, including two judges and several Swiss tradesmen, have arrived in Zurich. They declare that the refusal of the young Duchess of Luxemburg to accept a Prussian prince as a husband continues to cause the greatest irritation in Berlin royal circles.

Nearly every three months a new prince is sent down to Luxemburg, and the duchess is obliged to receive him.

Russian Collapse Now Leaves Free Route to Afghanistan and Persia

Army of Captives Mass in Siberia

Bolshevik Openly Anti-Entente; Teutons Inciting Mahometan Tribes

THE HAGUE, March 8.—"We have acquired a direct free route via Russia to Persia and Afghanistan," says a dispatch from the Wolf Bureau, the German semi-official agency, received here to-day.

[The probable route of this line is through Lemberg or Kiev, which the Germans have announced they are holding; southward and eastward through Odessa, Rostov, Caucasus and Trans-Caucasia to Northern Persia, from which there are a number of routes to Afghanistan. The Germans now have the privilege of transportation through Odessa and Trans-Caucasia, while Northern Persia, under the compact negotiated by Earl Grey, has been within the Russian sphere of influence. Such a route would carry some 2,500 miles from Berlin and constitutes a grave menace to India. Through the Balkans and Turkey the Germans have at their command another direct route to Persia and Afghanistan, shorter by nearly 750 miles than the Russian line.

Menace to India The announcement of the Wolf Bureau, true, has an important bearing on the situation in Western Asia, and, possibly, even in India. The peace terms forced upon Russia at Brest-Litovsk took away from Russia districts in the Cis-caucasian region, through which it would be possible for the German allies to gain entrance from the Black Sea or Turkey into Persia. Passage through Persia probably would meet with only nominal opposition, while a still further advance into Afghanistan would be possible.

A Peking dispatch, dated February 27, said the Governor of the province of Sin Kiang, had reported that the Turks and Germans were active among the Mohammedans there. Sin Kiang is just to the northeast of Afghanistan and abuts the northern border of India.

Why Japanese Aid In Asia Is Vital

[By The Associated Press.] LONDON, March 8.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, in a statement to-day pointed out the seriousness of the German menace in Siberia, and urged Japanese intervention there.

"We have information to-day," said Lord Robert, "that German prisoners in Siberia are being organized and that a Prussian general has been sent to take charge of them."

In Trans-Caucasia, said Lord Robert, certain elements of the Bolsheviks, acting in collusion with German and Turkish agents, had adopted openly an anti-Entente attitude and barred out the British mission which was going to help the Armenians, and had cut British wire communications through North Persia with Tiflis and South Russia.

Lord Robert said he had received assurances that many Russians would welcome a Japanese expedition to prevent the Germanization of Siberia.

"In fact," he said, "I cannot conceive of any patriotic Russian who would not prefer the assistance of a friendly power, aiming at the restoration of order, to conquest by a ruthless and unprincipled enemy. The Japanese alone can act effectively in the present crisis. If they are intrusted by the Allies with the duty of going to the assistance of Russia against Germany I am sure they will carry out the task with perfect loyalty and great efficiency.

"From the outset of our alliance with Japan she has carried out with great fidelity all her obligations as an ally. We always have found her scrupulously loyal in the performance of her obligations.

"I do not think it is generally realized how tremendously serious the