

Ship Believed U-Boat Victim Off Nantucket

Airman Reports Steamer in Distress; Heavy Firing Heard

Coast Guard Crew Is Sent to Rescue

Aviator Asks That Navy Department Be Notified and Ascends Again

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 22.—An aeroplane which landed at the village of Wauwinnet to-night brought word that a steamer was in distress near the eastern end of the island. The vessel was described as in need of immediate assistance, but the nature of her injuries was not disclosed.

After requesting that the Navy Department be notified and that word be sent also to the nearest coast guard station, the aviator again ascended and was lost to view.

The crew of the Cuskata Coast Guard station has gone to the assistance of the vessel. The sea is calm.

The village of Wauwinnet is at the extreme eastern end of the island.

Great Round Shoal lies just south of Pollock Rip and is only fifteen nautical miles distant from the point off which the Cape Cod coast where a German submarine sank empty coal barges yesterday. Mariners here, in the absence of any definite information as to the cause of the accident to the steamer reported in distress, think it likely that she was the victim of a submarine attack. Whether she was a merchant steamer or a naval vessel was not disclosed.

Reports of heavy firing were heard this afternoon in the general direction of the shoals, but thick haze prevented observation from shore. The fog which had been blowing from Pollock Rip was sounded regularly to-night, indicating that all was well aboard the vessel.

Daniels Asks Report

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary Daniels to-day asked the commandant of the battleship USS Massachusetts as to the reasons for the failure of bombs to explode after they were dropped by naval aviators who yesterday attacked a German submarine off the Massachusetts coast.

The aviators twice circled over the submarine when it was shelling a tug and barges, but apparently none of the bombs did let her explode.

Couldn't Find Ship

The Cuskata crew had hardly launched their boat when they were recalled and notified that the Monomoy crew had been sent out. Late to-night word came from the Monomoy men that they had been unsuccessful in locating the vessel. According to their information, the vessel reported in distress was not a steamer but a sailing vessel, probably a square rigger. It was understood that a tug also had been sent out to help find the ship, but that she too had been unsuccessful.

U. S. to Take Over Cape Cod Canal to Protect Coal Boats

WASHINGTON, July 22.—To protect the coal supply going into New England from Southern ports from the menace of submarine operations off the New England coast, control and operation of the Cape Cod Canal is to be taken over by the government and President Wilson is expected to issue the formal proclamation to-morrow.

The canal will be operated by the railroad administration as a part of the administration's canal system. Government operation of this waterway has been under consideration by the War, Navy and Commerce departments and the railroad administration for some time.

The canal, owned by the Boston, Cape Cod and New Bedford Canal Company, is seven miles long and connects Cape Cod and Buzzard's bays. It has a depth of twenty-five feet, permitting movement of large coal vessels and not only protects the canal from attack, but also shortens their journey and saves them from the risks of storms in rounding Nantucket Shoals and beating up the Massachusetts coast.

U. S. Holds 17 In Raincoat Graft Inquiry

Continued from page 1
way, Morris Lesser, of Lesser & Steig, of 37 West Twenty-third Street; Felix Gould, of 1 Madison Avenue, who lives at 780 West End Avenue, and whose summer home is at 312 Dickerson Avenue, Elgin, N. Y.; Joseph Prince, of the Prince Rubber Company, of 148 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn; H. Yellin, of the Eureka Rubber Manufacturing Company, of College Point, L. I.; and M. Cohen, of the Yorkshire Manufacturing Company, of 88 University Place.

Federal officials declared that bribery was but one of the several methods by which the acceptance of defective goods was obtained. Where that was impracticable threats of dismissal through "influence" were made, it was said. Another resort was the alleged secret shifting of rejected goods to other points for acceptance by "friendly" inspectors.

Inquiry On Since April

The investigation which resulted in the arrests has been going on since April, when several responsible manufacturers reported to the authorities that they were unable to obtain war work they were mysteriously approached by commission agents through anonymous telephone calls, always to the effect that in order to get work from the government it was necessary to get in touch with certain intermediaries.

In most of the cases it developed that these go-betweens expected to operate because of their alleged ability to corrupt persons in responsible positions. They always demanded that the funds be placed in their hands in the form of "commissions."

their ability to use such commissions illegally became more believable. The department compared various reports and found them pointing to the same parties although coming from different sources.

Several weeks ago in a nation-wide raid the papers and files of hundreds of corporations were seized. It was learned last night that among these a secret raid had been made by Federal agents on a number of corporations and individuals and important papers found which started the Department of Justice on a trail which led first to Philadelphia, thence to Boston and back to New York.

On the plan of the contingent fee men who so skillfully preyed that the investigators were driven to their utmost to discover the real brains behind the frauds which amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars. In all the government papers the present time has let contracts for \$40,000,000 worth of raincoats and a good portion of these contracts is held by firms in the metropolitan area.

The investigation showed that there were several manufacturers who had put in bids for raincoats to be furnished to the army some months before, and on the day the bids were opened it was found that these contractors were either the low bidders or far below other bidders.

The contracts were not awarded until ten days later, and when awarded several contractors in question found that they had not received any orders from the government, but, instead, contracts were given to higher bidders.

Investigation proved that statements had been made that the reason these contracts had not gotten business was that they were not given to the responsible or that they did not have the proper facilities, or that they had attempted to tamper with the help of other contractors. Investigation proved all these charges false.

According to their statements they went to Philadelphia and Washington several times and failed to get any satisfaction from interviews with officials. They were in this situation when they received the mysterious telephone calls.

These calls were followed up and in several instances are said to have resulted in interviews with Felix Gould, who is declared to have said he had an advertisement in certain papers in Washington, which he frequently met in New York, and that he could get contracts for any number of raincoats.

Mr. Gould has insisted, however, that a corporation be formed and that he be made a silent party to it to avoid violation of the law, which prohibits the transfer of a contract with the government to another party.

He also is said to have insisted that before any profits should be taken out a certain percentage should be set aside for the government.

Following up reports received from General Pershing that many raincoats received by the troops were worthless, the government discovered there was an advertisement in the existence of the "contingent fee man" inspectors were being bribed to pass raincoats that fell short of the specifications in amount of cloth and also in the quality, it was declared.

Strike of 20,000 British War Plant Workers Held Up

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

LONDON, July 22.—The 20,000 Coventry munition workers who are threatening to strike unless the government withdraws the so-called skilled labor embargo decided to-day to call a national labor conference to consider the men's grievances with a view to a national strike if the conference indorses the munitioners' point of view.

Pending the endeavors to call a national conference the men's executive has decided temporarily to withdraw the strike notices, which expired to-night. The decision means that no strike is likely to occur at least for another fortnight.

It is not yet certain that the Coventry men will succeed in mobilizing a national conference, but reports that about 65,000 Birmingham munitioners also threaten to lay down their tools on Wednesday indicates that the feeling underlying the movement is not merely local.

The government is taking a firm attitude, declaring it cannot even discuss a change in the embargo system under which the government claims the right to dictate to employers the maximum number of skilled men they may employ, based upon the firm's needs.

Among the 300 munitions firms in the country there is a shortage of skilled laborers, and the government is rationing these among the employers. The men affirm that this interferes with their "mobility," compelling a certain number to work for unpopular employers, while other desirable firms are willing to hire them if permitted to by the government.

Skilled workers also resent the government's permitting the Coventry firms to employ any number of unskilled workers, women or discharged soldiers, while they are rationed. The Coventry men are demanding that the government's purchasing munitions, said in Parliament this afternoon that every effort was being made by responsible trade unions to remove the misunderstandings among the munitioners, declaring that there was no question of the reduction of the district rate of wages.

It is stated by munition officials that during the last week representatives of the government have been constantly with the men, explaining that the necessity of producing munitions calls for the present drastic action and that the government has no intention of demoralizing skilled labor while favoring the unskilled workers and women.

Order Will Close Saloons In Eight New Jersey Towns

NEWARK, N. J., July 22.—Well-known vacation resorts will be affected by the five-mile "dry zone" to be immediately established around the arsenal in Morris County. Only saloons in incorporated towns will be affected.

All saloons on Lake Hopatcong will have to close except those at Mount Arlington and Hopatcong City. The saloons to be closed are Woodport, Green Pond, Hibernia, Mount Hope, Denville, Kenil, Denmark and Split Rock Pond, Rockaway, Wharton and Dover will not be affected.

Germany Diplomatically Ignores Murder of Czar

COPENHAGEN, July 22.—"The Politikon's" Berlin correspondent says Germany does not intend to change her friendly relations with Russia on account of the killing of the Czar.

The correspondent adds that no party in Germany entertained any sympathy with Nicholas and his death must be regarded as purely affecting the Russian people.

Honduras Declares War on Germany, Following Break

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Honduras, which broke diplomatic relations with Germany on May 18, followed that action last Friday by declaring war. The State Department was notified to-day of the action.

New W. S. S. Record Made

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Treasury receipts from sales of war savings and thrift stamps last week reached the new record of \$63,630,000. Total sales of the first seven banking days in July were \$187,669,000.

Concrete Vessel Is a Big Success On First Voyage

The Faith Displays Sea-going Qualities of the Highest Order

Acts Well in Storm

Lloyd's Agent Reports on Trip From San Francisco to Seattle

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The report of A. P. W. McNab, of Lloyd's Register, on the first commercial trip of the Faith, the world's largest concrete ship, has been made public and has caused much jubilation among the advocates of concrete vessels.

The report is on the whole emphatically favorable and is of special value because during the trip the ship experienced two full days of mountainous seas, during part of which time the wind raged at a velocity of sixty miles an hour.

The voyage was from San Francisco to Seattle with a cargo of salt and copper. Although the seas rolled over the ship fore and aft and she was subjected to terrific strains not a bit of water penetrated the holds, the single barrel of water found in one of the bilges when the vessel was unloaded being attributed to seepage from the cargo.

Few Evidences of Rough Voyage

Mr. McNab says that the ship responded well to the head seas, "much in the manner of a steel ship." The only evidences of the rough voyage were a slight movement of the deck slab, which was observed in the paint on the outside of the vessel, running parallel to the outer layer of reinforcing rods, which latter were probably caused by a slight movement of the slab with the force of the seas. Hairline cracks, probably from shrinkage, were observed in the walls between the upper and second deck and faint cracks were observed in the lower holds at certain places in the shell plating. These cracks showed a slight widening.

Mr. McNab recommends that a concrete hoop be substituted for the wooden deckhouse that cover the engine and boiler openings, as he does not consider that the wooden houses, merely bolted to the deck slab, offer sufficient protection for transoceanic service.

"Apart from these minor failures," said the report, "the ship, in my opinion, is a success. The fault of the deck slab is due to lack of sufficient reinforcement and owing to the winches being bolted through the concrete slab without any seatings."

Deflection Less Than on Steel Ships

A number of strainograph instruments were placed around the midship of the vessel to measure the strains they registered on the underside of the deck, including hogging and sagging, was only 8,000 pounds and on the hulls about 10,000 pounds. The greatest deflection of the ship at the height of the storm, between extreme hogging and sagging, was seven-eighths of an inch in a distance of 150 feet, which is about one-third deflection a steel ship would show under similar conditions.

Mr. Conboy, director of the draft office, announced yesterday that a committee has been appointed to secure every ambitious registrant an opportunity of obtaining military instruction before induction into the service. The committee includes Augustus Nash, J. W. Perkins and W. H. Kinnebrew. Civilian inventors are requested to cooperate with them.

Mr. Conboy requested that boards, in examining men under the "work or merit" order, make special care that clerks in mercantile establishments who have been sent out as travelling salesmen only long enough to absorb the title and the consequent immunity are not on the productive list.

Draft Men Qualified in Special Lines May Enlist

Male stenographers, chauffeurs and auto mechanics within the draft age can enlist in the Quartermaster's Corps of the army for immediate service, the War Department rules.

The corps is in immediate need of stenographers, typists, ex-drummers, chauffeurs, auto mechanics, horse-shoers, butchers, laundrymen and refrigerator plant men.

Men having experience in these lines should apply to Captain M. E. Rovin, Room 615, Hall F Records, New York City.

Men in Classes 2, 3, 4, 5 and in Class 1A limited to special and in special service are acceptable.

Missing U. S. Balloon Lands in Nova Scotia

Dirigible and 3 Aboard Safe After Three-Day Flight From Chatham, Mass.

CHATHAM, Mass., July 22.—A dirigible balloon, which has been missing from the naval aviation station here since Friday, landed at Summerside, N. S., according to word received here to-night.

Its three occupants were reported safe. When the balloon left the station last Friday it was for a ten-mile run to sea and return, and the trip was not expected to consume more than six hours. It is supposed an accident had occurred, putting the balloon at the mercy of the wind and the occupants were unable to make a landing until to-day.

The Weather Report

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Pressure is high in the East and South and low elsewhere, with a cold center of depression over the northern plateau and the Great Lakes. The weather is generally unsettled throughout the continent, with light to moderate showers, mostly light, in the upper lake and western part of the Ohio Valley. Fair to clear in the South Atlantic and eastern Gulf states, the Missouri Valley, the main Rocky Mountain region and the north Pacific states, while elsewhere fair to clear.

Temperatures have again risen in the extreme West, except in the Pacific states, and they continue high to the eastward.

Forecast for Special Localities: Western Pennsylvania—Local thunders showers to-day, not quite so heavy as yesterday. Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers to-day, except fair in southeast portion, but quite so warm near the lakes. Western Michigan—Thunder showers, mostly light, in the upper lake and western part of the Ohio Valley. Texas—Fair to clear in the South Atlantic and eastern Gulf states, the Missouri Valley, the main Rocky Mountain region and the north Pacific states, while elsewhere fair to clear.

Northern New England—Fair to-day; Wednesday, partly cloudy; probably showers in New Hampshire and Vermont, declining in temperature. New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy to-day; showers at night or Wednesday.

Local Official Record.—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows temperature during the last twenty-four hours, with comparison with the corresponding date of last year.

Time	7 a. m.	9 a. m.	11 a. m.	1 p. m.	3 p. m.	5 p. m.	7 p. m.	9 p. m.	10 p. m.
Temp.	72	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Humidity	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Barometer	30.13	30.13	30.13	30.13	30.13	30.13	30.13	30.13	30.13

Wounded Soldiers To Get Yacht Trips

Mayor's Committee Arranging Schedule for Cruises Aboard the Surf

50,000 Disloyal Diatribes on Our War Motives Distributed

U. S. Mails Are Used

Emma Goldman's Prediction Defying Government Fulfilled by Followers

A schedule of daily sea trips for wounded soldiers in New York base hospitals will be perfected to-day at a meeting of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

The steam yacht Surf has been donated to the use of the committee for the length of the war by Dr. John A. Harris, the owner. The Surf is one of the largest and most luxuriously fitted vessels of its type in New York waters.

It is planned to send the yacht on short cruises up and down the coast to break the monotony of confinement for convalescents and to give them the benefits of sea air. One hundred or more men can be carried on each trip. Red cross nurses will be in attendance and prominent New York women will act as hostesses.

Moving pictures will be shown on the evenings and additional entertainment for mailing and for provided by vaudeville and "legitimate" artists who volunteer their services. Cots and additional deck chairs have been supplied. Motor transportation from the hospitals to the pier will be furnished by the Mayor's Committee.

1,368 Draftees Sent Into Training from N Y. and Brooklyn

Manhattan Contingent of 889 Going South, Brooklynites to Upton

Eight hundred and eighty-nine young National Army recruits from New York left yesterday over the Liberty Street ferry and the Central Railroad of New Jersey for a Southern camp. In Brooklyn, 479 men were boarded of that borough entrained at the Carlton Avenue yards for Camp Upton.

The accustomed musical and other enthusiastic demonstrations were absent in New York, in quotas varying from 200 men from Board 117 to seven from Board 102, were brought to the ferry in automobiles.

The contingent of 70 men from Board 158 sang "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," contributing the liveliest note of the departure.

The leaves-taking in Brooklyn offered a remarkable contrast. Six bands played a farewell, and speeches and banquets were included in the send-off ceremonies. County Judge Norman S. Dike and the Rev. Father John H. Flynn made addresses. The men came from Boards 25 to 39, inclusive. Another contingent leaves from Manhattan to-day.

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Civilian inventors are requested to cooperate with them. Mr. Conboy requested that boards, in examining men under the "work or merit" order, make special care that clerks in mercantile establishments who have been sent out as travelling salesmen only long enough to absorb the title and the consequent immunity are not on the productive list.

Gen. Gouraud Praises His Men's Heroism

PARIS, July 22.—General Gouraud, the commander on the front east of Rheims, where the Germans in their offensive last week were stopped by a stonewall defence, issued the following statement to his army the day after the German offensive was checked:

"To the soldiers of the Fourth Army: On July 14 you crushed the effort of fifteen German divisions supported by ten more. Their orders were to reach the Marne that evening. You stopped them just where we decided to engage them and win the battle.

"You have the right to be proud, you heroic infantry machine gunners of advanced positions, who gave the signal that the attack had begun and broke it up; you aviators who flew overhead; you battalions and batteries who crushed it; you of the staffs who so carefully prepared the battlefield.

"It is a hard blow for the enemy and it is a splendid day for France! Count upon you for the same result whenever the enemy dares attack you, and with all my heart, as a soldier, I thank you."

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Underground Press Used by Anarchists To Attack America

50,000 Disloyal Diatribes on Our War Motives Distributed

U. S. Mails Are Used

Emma Goldman's Prediction Defying Government Fulfilled by Followers

Emma Goldman's prediction, made just before she and Alexander Berkman were imprisoned, that if the government suppressed Anarchist propaganda in this country the propaganda would be kept up through "underground channels," is being fulfilled. Copies of an anarchist circular denouncing the war, urging men to refuse to join America's fighting forces and calling for a "social revolution" are being sent broadcast through the mails. It is believed that more than 50,000 copies have been circulated already.

The circular is being investigated by officials of the Department of Justice. United States District Attorney Earl Barnes said yesterday that it is clearly a violation of the espionage law.

Where the circular is printed, where prepared for mailing and who pays for it are details carefully concealed. It is believed that batches of the anarchist mail are dropped in boxes in widely scattered sections of the city.

A copy obtained by The Tribune yesterday was inclosed in a plain envelope postmarked "Station D." It had no return address other than a printer's mark, indicating that 50,000 copies had been printed.

"Underground Press"

The circular is designated as "Form No. 510, underground press," is headed "Proletarians have no country" and is signed "Anarchists." It reads:

"What is a country? The anybody who is not satisfied with words, or anybody who wants to forget for a moment the fantastic definitions of the country which have been taught him at school, a country is a group of men living under the same laws; because they themselves or their ancestors have been brought willingly or by force, more often by force, to obey the same sovereign, the same government.

"There is nothing more natural, more logical, than that in every country the rich should be patriots! Nobody would wonder at their fighting for their country, killed occasionally for their country.

"That's what a country is—a monstrous social inequality, the shameful exploitation of a nation by a privileged class.

"Proletarians have no country. The differences which exist between the present countries are all superficial differences.

"The capitalist regime is the same in all countries, and as it cannot work without a minimum of political liberties, all countries which live under a capitalist system enjoy elementary liberties which cannot anywhere be denied any longer to the proletariat.

"The proletarians who give their lives for the present countries are dupes, stupid dupes.

"The only war which is not a deception is that at the end of which, if they are victors, proletarians may hope for the Mayor's committee.

"There is only one war which is worthy of intelligent men, that is the social revolution!"

Is Strong Swimmer

Carroll has not confined his feats of strength to land. He swam the Liverpool-Manchester Ship Canal, being the first to accomplish this feat. The Carroll family is represented in the fighting forces at present by James, another brother, who is in Egypt.

At Carroll turned to depart, Major Brooman-White suddenly decided that he was too patriotic a product to lose completely. He told Carroll he could serve as a civilian aid at the mission to help recruiting. The offer was accepted, thankful and Carroll began his duties at once.

Gen. Murguia Tries Back-to-Land Stunt

CHIHUAHUA City, Mexico, July 22.—General Francisco Murguia, commander of the northeastern military zone, has started an agricultural colony or the great estates north of this city which were confiscated from General Luis Terrazas by General Villa in 1913.

General Terrazas was the wealthiest land owner in Mexico, owing fifteen ranches, about two-thirds of the state of Chihuahua, estimated at 5,000,000 acres.

When Villa was at the zenith of his power General Terrazas fled to the United States and Villa decreed the seizure and confiscation of his property, at the same time holding General Terrazas's son, Luis, Jr., prisoner, and demanding a ransom of \$250,000. While in the jail in Chihuahua City the son was subjected to torture to compel him to reveal the place in which Villa believed General Terrazas family had concealed \$500,000. Luis Terrazas, Jr., escaped to the United States and soon afterward died in Los Angeles.

General Murguia has established himself at Molinar station, on the Mexican Central Railway, and has brought from the south a train load of former revolutionists and other undesirable elements from Zacatecas and Torreon and put them to work on the land. They are plowing a tract of 100,000 acres and a big crop is expected if they do not join Villa the next time his hand passes near the colony.

Briton, Too Strong For Armies, Bites Way Into War Work

Alfred Ajax Carroll peevishly and professionally ripped two packs of playing cards asunder with a slight twist of his fingers and tossed the pieces to the floor of the British Canadian recruiting mission at 220 West Forty-second Street. Every one connected with the mission, from Major C. Brooman-White down, was interested.

For the sixth time Carroll had brought his 200 pounds of toughened muscle from his home, at 96 Swann Place, West Orange, N. J., to the mission. There had been a painful similarity to the visits. The doctors had marvelled at his splendid physique, and in the same breath in which they pronounced it the finest ever had rejected him because of a too powerful and rampant blood pressure.

"It's disheartening," he complained to Major Brooman-White. "The Allies seem determined to win this war without my help."

His eyes swept the room. In a corner rested a box containing about 500 pounds of scrap iron. Carroll walked toward it, stopped, gripped his teeth in a side of the box and raised it to the floor.

"I'm a British subject," he continued, "and I'm thirty-four, young enough to be fighting for my home and adopted country."

Government Checks Attempts to Send Ship Plans Abroad

Valuable Specifications Seized on Vessels Bound for Scandinavia

Restrictions Issued

Several Builders Asked to Explain Moves to Give Data to Foreigners

WASHINGTON, July 22.—An order issued to-day by Secretary McAdoo, restricting customs collectors to refuse permits to all except government officials for taking ship and shipyard plans out of the country, revealed that agents of the Shipping Board recently seized in New York a large amount of valuable specifications on ships clearing for Scandinavian ports.

The specifications dealt minutely with America's shipbuilding programme and also with vessels under construction in this country for the French navy. Some of them were the property of American builders, who explained that they had been asked for plans as a basis for post-war orders. Investigation is being made of the purpose for which the other shipments were intended.

Military interests of the United States were considered to be jeopardized by the marine documents, which were taken from passengers and members of the steamers' crews. The documents are said to have included detailed drawings of American shipyards, photographs of ways, plans and ships, blueprints of American steamships, sailing vessels and mine sweepers, and specifications of ships being built for France.

Explanation of the attempted sending of the documents abroad has been asked of several builders, in view of the Shipping Board's announced policy in opposition to the solicitation of orders from foreign countries at a time when American building programme must have the undivided attention of all ship workers if the war is to be won.

2 in Auto Hurt Saving 6

To avoid striking an automobile containing three women, two children and a chauffeur, John Horn, driver of a motor police patrol on Staten Island, yesterday ran his car into a fence, injuring himself and Policeman Joseph Bessil