Ship Board Alters Report On Hog Island

Hurley Insists on Change in Findings Made by Gregory's Aids

Says Speed Forced Increase in Costs

Men Who Asked Inquiry Are Now "Revamping" Verdict of Jury

By Theodore M. Knappen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Hog Island investigation report is being rewritten by the Shipping Board and the Attorney General's office, in an effort to produce a document that will meet with the approval of both offices. That is why it has not been published, though six weeks have elapsed since it was first given to the President.

At the request of Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board the President transmitted to the board the report made by Assistant Attorney General G. Carroll Todd before making it public. The board was of the opinion that it would be a mistake to publish the report, as completed by the investigators after about six months of unremitting effort, because it did not do justice to Hog Island. Thus there results the curious situation that the body which instigated an outside investigation of its own affairs now considers and revises the conclusions. The investigation was precipitated by a communication from Mr. Hurley to President Wilson, in which the former asked for a searching investigation by the Attorney General's office.

Great Waste Alleged

The report, as originally submitted to the President, thoroughly exonerates the American International Company and all of its officials from the remotest approach to malversation or criminal offence of any sort, but it undertakes to make out a case of gross extravagance and waste of public funds by an elaborate argument, in which unit costs at Hog Island are compared with those of two other government fabricating plants—the Harriman yard, at Bristol, Penn., and that of the Submarine Boat Company, at Newark, N. J.

In view of the fact that President Wilson's letter of instruction of February 14 last to Attorney General Gregory merely directed him to make an investigation with "a view to instituting criminal process if the facts should justify it," the point has been made that the report exceeds its proper scope when it enters the domain of costs and financial comparisons, after concluding that there is no basis for instituting criminal process. It has been suggested that this subject might be inquired into by a board of engineers, but that no great illumination is likely to result from a lawyers' discussion of it.

Officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation who have been in close touch with the colossal work at Hog Island took the ground that such a comparison was not fair, as the conditions at the several yards were different.

Comparison Called Unfair

The tremendous scale of the development at Hog Island, combined with the peculiar adverse industrial, economic and weather conditions of last winter, was enough in itself to necessitate a much larger cost per unit, they said. They concede that the Hog Island plant was too large, but its size was a matter of judgment in which the Shipping Board participated, and they hold that no charge should lie against the American International because of excessive costs in consequence of attempting to do too much at one plant in a short time.

These officials consider that the American International Company has done a wonderful work in the face of the most discouraging conditions, and that it is entitled to recognition rather than reprimand. They are not satisfied with the exoneration of the company from criminal charges, but hold that it is entitled to a complete vindication. From their stand resulted Mr. Hurley's request to the President to be allowed to review the report of the investigation.

New Dispute Started

Naturally, the Attorney General's office does not enjoy having the results of six months of unremitting labor dissected and discredited by the body which invoked its services to clean up its internal affairs. The result is that there is a sort of contest on between the two as to what shall be written into the report, so that both may stand by it after it is published.

The Shipping Board is undertaking to show Todd and Mark Hyman, his aid, that they are not expert at figuring costs, and has already succeeded in convincing them that they have erred in their mathematics.

Beyond the question of cost accounting methods, and the accuracy of figures, is the vaguer question of what constitutes extravagance in war time. The cry all last year was, and still is, "Ships in plenty, at any cost necessary in order to get them quickly."

That was the public view and the Shipping Board position. There was no disposition to quibble about costs. In ordinary times, and by ordinary leisurely and careful methods, there is little doubt that Hog Island could have been completed for the estimated $27,000,000, instead of the actual $55,000,000.

The Attorney General's office holds that the discrepancy is so great as to constitute extravagance, no matter what the emergency and the governing conditions.

Emergency Fleet Corporation officials take the position that, overlooking some minor matters that do not appreciably affect the total, there has been no real extravagance, even at a cost of $55,000,000.

Admirers of Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board "point with pride" to the fact that though he started the investigation because he feared there was a criminal misuse of public moneys, the board is now taking a stand in favor of a square deal for the American International, and is not seeking a superficial justification of its initiative at the expense of fair play to Hog Island.

On the other hand, it is conceded that it is highly embarrassing for the Attorney General's office, after making an elaborate report and arriving at definite conclusions on instructions from the President, to be subjected to the necessity of revising its report and conclusions in conference, as might be said, with an accessory, as the American International Company was, and is, merely the agent of the Fleet Corporation, which had complete supervision over all projects and expenditures.

Full Speed on New Vessels Ordered

Haste Necessary in Order to Take Care of War Department's Enlarged Programme

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Navy Department and the War Industries Board are to cooperate with the Shipping Board in getting into commission newly launched vessels, needed to take care of the War Department's enlarged military programmt.

These ships have been held up for lack of boilers and other fittings. Chairman Hurley said to-day the War Industries Board had agreed to divert materials from other uses to the manufacturers of boilers and fitting, and the Navy Department will supply as much of such equipment as possible.

Montenegro Favors Jugo-Slavs' Union

King Nicholas Has Praise for Wilson's Reply to Peace Proffers

PARIS, Oct. 29.—King Nicholas of Montenegro has sent a declaration to the Jugo-Slavs, in which, after expressing his joy over President Wilson's reply to Austria and affirming the independence of the union of Jugo-Slavs, he said:

"I declare solemnly that Montenegro must become a constituent part of Jugo-Slavia."

The King advocated a confederated Jugo-Slavia, in which each state would be equal and would retain its rights, institutions and religion.

Sweden Refuses Entry to Russians

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 29.—The overflow into Scandinavia of Russian refugees seeking an asylum in Finland has created such a problem that Dr. Hellner, the Swedish Foreign Minister, has taken up the question with Great Britain, informing Great Britain that Sweden has had to refuse to receive a new invasion of the Russians.

Thousands of victims of the Bolsheviki régime have fled into Finland and have compelled the Finnish population to divide with them the already meagre supplies of food. The food situation has become so serious in Finland, it is reported, as to endanger public health. Some time ago the Finnish government asked Norway and Sweden to give shelter to some of the Russians.

Pro-Ally Policy Urged on Spain

PARIS, Oct. 29.—An exciting sitting took place in the Spanish Cortes yesterday, according to a dispatch from Madrid to the "Petit Parisien."

Count Romanones, the Minister of Public Instruction, condemned the unrestricted neutral policy of the Spanish government and other orators spoke in a similar vein. Count Romanones asserted that Spain should adopt a pro-Ally policy. He added that if Spain wanted to enjoy a lasting peace she must declare her position without hesitation.

Premier Maura, according to the dispatch, announced his intention of resigning. He declared the political crisis would then become acute, and that the entire nation would be compelled to intervene in order to bring about a solution.

Head Propagandist For Britain Resigns

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Baron Beaverbrook, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and head of the Propaganda Department of the British government, has resigned, according to official announcement made to-day.

In a letter to Premier Lloyd George tendering his resignation Baron Beaverbrook says it is due to ill health and the necessity of undergoing an operation for enlarged glands.

France Protests Laon Abductions

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The French government has protested to Germany concerning the carrying away by force of civilian residents of Laon and has informed Germany that the repatriation of German civilians from France will be stopped unless the Laon civilians are returned immediately to the keeping of the French government.

The DIET During and After INFLUENZA

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The REAL Food-Drink, instantly prepared. Made by the ORIGINAL Horlick process and from carefully selected materials.

Used successfully over ¼ century. Endorsed by physicians everywhere.

Specify Horlick's The Original

Others Are Imitations

Caillaux Put On Trial for High Treason

Former Premier's Case Is Begun by the French Senate

Committee Named To Sift Evidence

Prosecutor Quotes From Documents and Gives History of Minotto

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Sitting as a high court the French Senate to-day began its sittings for the trial of former Premier Caillaux, Deputy Louis Loustalot and Paul Comby for high treason. The accused were not present, as the proceedings are only preliminary.

The indictment against the prisoners was read by the state prosecutor. The court appointed a committee of investigation to study the enormous mass of evidence transmitted by the magistrates who have been investigating the case.

The address of Theodore Lescouve, the prosecutor, to-night takes up eight closely printed columns in the "Temps." The prosecutor concluded his address by charging the accused men with having conspired against the external safety of France by manœuvres and machinations with the enemy and by aiding enemy enterprises.

Quotes Caillaux Document

M. Lescouve during his presentation of the case gave quotations from documents in M. Caillaux's handwriting which were found in the safe of a bank in Florence. He said he did this to show that Caillaux considered the French press more responsible for the war than Germany. The prosecutor said that Caillaux in April, 1915, believed the war was lost and that this defendant always was more occupied concerning the making of peace than the winning of the war. The programme Caillaux had drawn up for France after peace would have meant civil war, the prosecutor added.

M. Lescouve dealt at length with Count Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, a Chicago packer, who is interned in the United States, but who is alleged to have made a confession concerning a plot engaged in by Caillaux, Count von Luxburg, former German Minister to Argentina, and himself to disrupt the Entente alliance and bring about a new war in which the Teutonic allies, with France, Italy and Spain, would be arrayed against Great Britain and Russia.

Gives Minotto's Biography

The prosecutor gave a detailed biography of Minotto and traced his relations with Baron von Seebeck, son of a German officer, and Hugo Schmidt, western United States agent of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, both of whom are interned in the United States.

Conversations of Caillaux while in Italy also were freely gone into by the prosecutor. Caillaux was quoted as having said in Italy that the war could not last until the autumn of 1917, owing to France's lack of raw material for the manufacture of munitions and because of revolutions in Algeria and Senegal.

Says Minotto Was Go-Between for Caillaux and Hun

"Count Minotto was a social climber who acted as a go-between when Caillaux and Luxburg were in Buenos Ayres together. I have no information that these men ever met, and Minotto was unable to enlighten me on this subject."

Thus Deputy State Attorney General Alfred L. Becker answered last night when he was asked whether he had evidence that Caillaux, while Premier of France, had plotted with Count Luxburg, the author of the famous phrase, "Sink without trace."

Minotto, who was brought from the internment camp at Oglethorpe, Ga., about a week ago, in his deposition told in detail of his friendship with Caillaux. Mr. Becker said that Minotto proved by documentary evidence that he went to South America as the representative of the Guaranty Trust Company. After arriving there, according to Mr. Becker, he carried oral messages between Caillaux and Luxburg relating to the alleged conspiracy to restore Caillaux to power in Paris and align France with Germany against England and Russia.

Americans Join Slavs

Two New York Physicians Depart for Vladivostok

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Dr. Clifford S. Wheeler and Dr. Selby Day, both of New York City, left here to-day for Vladivostok to join the Czecho-Slovak army. They were inducted recently into the army as lieutenants, and granted furloughs to enable them to join the Czecho-Slovak forces operating in Siberia.

Dr. Wheeler is a graduate of Yale, and lives at 57 West Fifty-eighth street. Dr. Day is a graduate of Columbia, and lives at 113 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

First Eagle Boat Is Put Into Commission

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Eagle-1, first of the new type submarine patrol vessels, ordered by the navy, was put in commission yesterday at Detroit, it was announced to-day, and will be sent immediately to the Atlantic coast.

Several of the boats probably will be ready in time to get out before winter closes the inland waterways.

$8,000,000,000 and 100 Years Needed to Reconstruct France

Land So Blasted, French Engineer Tells Foreign Relations Council, That Only Thing to Do Is Plant Pine Trees and Wait for Them to Grow

Louis Chevillion, a French engineer, told the Council on Foreign Relations at the Metropolitan Club last night that the reconstruction of devastated France will cost $8,000,000,000. Some of the land has been so ruined by shells, he said, that the only thing the French can do with it is "plant pine trees and wait a hundred years."

M. Chevillion is a member of a French commission that went over the ruined sections of France to prepare data for the work of reconstruction. He was the guest and principal speaker last night at a dinner given by the Council of Foreign Relations, a civil organization made up chiefly of bankers who are interested in the task of helping France and Belgium repair the damage done by Germany.

He said it was a question whether the energy of reconstruction should be expended at first in the devastated areas, because of the displacement of the population.

"There are 2,000,000 dead," he said, "and it is unlikely that more than 40 per cent of those who lived in the ruined sections will go back. All those who were not captured by the Germans have gone to other parts of France, and many will stay there. During the war about half a million persons who were in territory captured by the Germans have gone back to France by way of Switzerland, and they will also settle in new districts. The average Frenchman, who will go back to his old place, is not anxious to live in a temporary abode. He would prefer to go back to his farm, dig a hole in the ground and live in that fashion until he can put up a permanent dwelling.

"The top soil in vast areas has been ruined to a depth of eighteen feet by shells and is utterly useless."

Mr. Chevillion said he hoped neutral countries which had profited by the war would help Belgium and France rebuild.

Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, presided at the dinner.

No Lines of Creed To Restrict Work In War Fund Drive

Great Mass Meeting for All Races and Religions Starts Educational Week

In Madison Square Garden next Sunday afternoon the soul and spirit of America awakened are to be symbolized. Or perhaps made manifest is a better term. For the pageant to be staged then is to be a living thing, made up of American citizens—Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant.

The occasion is to be the opening of the huge united war work campaign. Officially that campaign does not begin till November 11, and before that day no one will be asked to donate a penny to the seven great confederated war charities which have united to make the Western front a decent place for our boys to live while they are making ready to sacrifice all that their children may live.

But though the actual business of giving must wait, the directors of the campaign as their plans gradually took shape came to realize more and more that important as is the matter of raising the necessary money, a sum now estimated at $250,000,000, the reality behind the campaign is even more important.

"War Secretary To Speak"

The speech of the afternoon will be made by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, who will tell of the value and stimulus of the seven great war organizations as he has observed them in operation during his visits to the fighting front. Finally a benediction will be pronounced by Cardinal Gibbons, most distinguished of all Catholic prelates in this country.

Between speeches there will be music. Billy Sunday's Campaign Choir will furnish some of it. Side by side with them will be the choir of the Paulist Fathers' Church. Beyond will be the Marine Band. And there will be individual numbers by Mme. Homer and Caruso, who is going to sing not only the "Marseillaise" but "Over There" as well, just to prove that art likewise knows no barriers or classes in the hour of the great ordeal.

The Madison Square Garden meeting is to be held the beginning of that educational week. By its very simplicity the programme is sufficient to make clear the meaning of it all. At the beginning Bishop David H. Greer, of the Episcopal Church, will pronounce an invocation. The Rev. Hugh Black will offer prayer. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise will read the 24th Psalm. Then Louis Marshall, of the Jewish Welfare Board; Bourke Cockran, of the National Catholic War Council, and Charles E. Hughes, for the various Protestant bodies concerned, will each deliver a ten minute address.

"Who will be on the platform?" Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, head of the committee of public meetings and speakers, was asked last night.

"Oh, almost everybody," she said. "But it would only be misleading to mention their names. You see, that is not the important part. It's the people themselves who are the celebrities at this gathering—all the people all together."

"Many invitations have been sent out?"

"Yes; Catholic, Methodist, Jew, Presbyterian, as they happened to come. And when they arrive at the Garden they'll all go in and take places wherever they can find them. It won't be by organizations and societies—it'll just be as partners and friends. But they'll all be there."

O'Leary Must See Doctor

Accused Sinn Feiner Refuses Medical Examination

Unless Jeremiah A. O'Leary, lawyer and Sinn Fein agitator, who is at Bellevue, consents to a physical examination to-day by Dr. Ewing Hale, under orders from Judge Cushman, of the Federal Court, the authorities contemplate taking drastic action to bring him to immediate trial. O'Leary, as editor of "Bull," was called to trial last week, and after one session was sent to Bellevue. It was believed at the time that he was suffering from Spanish influenza. Prosecutor James W. Osborne asked his brother, John O'Leary, for permission to have Jerry examined on Monday to ascertain his condition, and the request was granted.

When Dr. Hale arrived at the hospital O'Leary refused to submit to the examination and again refused yesterday.

Pressmen Return to Work

Monthly Magazines Expected To Be Several Days Late

Commercial and periodical printing again became an active industry in this city yesterday after an eight-day cessation. The 5,000 striking printing pressmen and assistants, members of Printers' Union No. 51 and Franklin Union No. 23, returned to work in accordance with the request of the War Labor Board, made at the conclusion of a hearing on Monday.

The inquiry into the justice of the demands of the pressmen will begin to-day before Examiner Wells, of the Labor Board.

Secretary Hawkes of the Association of Employing Printers said yesterday that the next issue of practically all of the monthly magazines printed here will be several days late. Franklin Union officials announced that 120 men worked steadily during the strike on advertising matter for the United War Charities campaign, at the old rates. These men have now returned to their former positions.

Public to Get Air Report

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Charles E. Hughes's report on his aircraft investigation will be given to the public as soon as it reaches President Wilson. This statement was authorized to-day at the White House.

Attorney General Gregory has had the report since yesterday and expects to submit it to the President in a day or two.

Liberty Motor Output Totals 1,000 a Week

More American Airplanes Ready for Export Than Can Be Loaded

2,500 Sent Abroad In Past 5 Months

Shipments Include Nearly 150 Heavy Bombers, but No Single Seaters

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (By The Associated Press).—Production of American aircraft now has reached a state where it is being limited practically only by facilities for transporting the airplanes to France. The production of Liberty motors during the month of October reached a stage of 1,000 a week, a goal which had not been hoped for until December.

The latest official compilations show that since June 1 approximately 2,500 fighting airplanes of all descriptions have been shipped to the American forces in France. When it is realized that none of the belligerents at any one time since the beginning of the war has had more than 3,500 airplanes actually in service, the significance of an American production of 2,500 'planes in five months becomes apparent.

Nearly 150 Bombers

These 2,500 'planes included nearly 150 heavy bombers, and the remainder were 'planes of all classes, including observation machines and day bombers.

Reports from all the production centres show the results rapidly growing. The American forces have been moving so rapidly during the last few weeks that it has been found necessary to give up some of the transportation space which was intended for airplanes to other material, but within the next few weeks the full movement of aircraft is expected to be in swing again.

As a matter of fact, to-night's reports showed that there were more American airplanes awaiting shipment at points of embarkation than could be loaded.

Single Seater not Included

In speaking of fighting airplanes, the single seated 'plane in which are fought the spectacular duels of the air is not included. These types are changing so rapidly that officials say it never will be practical to build them elsewhere than almost upon the battlefield.

All the American-built 'planes, however, are fighting 'planes, armed and equipped to take care of themselves on the duty for which they are designed.

Loan Goes "Over Top" By Half Billion Dollars

Now Estimated $6,500,000,000 Was Subscribed, as Against Smaller Amount Asked

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (By the United Press).—Subscriptions to the fourth Liberty Loan are likely to reach $6,500,000,000, according to calculations made here to-day.

To exceed an oversubscription of $500,000,000 there must be an average oversubscription in the twelve Reserve districts of $45,000,000. Chicago, it was believed, would have $100,000,000 over her quota and New York is expected to show $90,000,000 above the allotted amount.

The estimate on oversubscription is based on official figures from most states and on bank reports.

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At the Principal Shops.

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The name is always in the glove.

World's Riveting Record Is Claimed by Michigan

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 29.—What is claimed to be a world's riveting record was announced by the Great Lakes Engineering Works here to-day. Percy Baloom, employed in the Ecorse Shipbuilding yard of the company, made the mark by finishing 1,970 seven-eighths-inch rivets in a seven and one-half-hour working day.

The best previous mark under like conditions, acccording to the company, was 1,838 rivets.

Germans Give Up Army Press Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The press bureau at German general headquarters has been dissolved, according to an official dispatch to-day from Switzerland. The dispatch says some of the Berlin newspapers declared the bureau was responsible for spreading false news regarding the military power of the Central Empires.

Avoid Telephoning During the Epidemic

New cases of SPANISH INFLUENZA among our operating forces make it necessary that we continue our appeal—"Don't make unnecessary telephone calls."

While some operators have recovered and returned to work, others are absent for the first time because of influenza.

There is no material improvement in the situation. It still remains very serious.

In certain sections it is necessary for us to ask calling parties, if their calls are necessary before the connections are made.

THIS PRACTICE MUST BE EXTENDED UNLESS TELEPHONING IS RESTRICTED VOLUNTARILY to indispensable calls, such as

1. Calls occasioned by fire, lawlessness, accident, death or serious illness.
2. Calls to and from hospitals, doctors, druggists, etc.
3. Calls necessitated by the public interest and welfare or by Government business and war work.
4. Commercial calls of vital importance.

DURING THE EPIDEMIC will you please confine your telephoning to calls coming within the above classes?

Make only calls that cannot be avoided

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