

# GERMAN U-BOAT CRUISERS DESIGNED TO RUIE ALL OCEANS

### Latest Engines of Death and Destruction, Built in Last Seven Months, Relied Upon to Cripple Fleets.

By JOHN L. BALDERSTON.

Paris, March 25.—Certain details have come into my possession concerning the instruments possessed by Germany which will make effective her new submarine campaign, and their publication some time after the commencement of the new "nightfulness" is possible.

There is no reason to suppose that British and French naval ingenuity will not be able to deal with the new menace, but speculation concerning allied counter measures is not permissible at present.

Germany possessed at the end of last year twenty-four and not more than thirty submarines of a new type. All have been constructed since September 1, and almost all are of the same type, which will be proudly proclaimed after the war by the Germanic yard of Krupp, the Vulkan works at Stettin, the Howaldt yards, and the Schichau plant at Elbing, where the work has been done.

It is these submarines which rumor has dignified with the appellation "submarine cruiser." They displace about 2,000 tons, and are capable of making a round trip of the world in a year, and are equipped with four guns, quick firers and high power.

Speed and range are the two great advantages possessed by the new class of submarines. They are now almost all at the bottom of the sea. It is said that the submarines now at work can travel between 6,000 and 8,000 miles in a year, and are capable of making the journey in a moderate speed, and while this alleged ability to navigate from Hamburg to New York is not yet proved, it is not doubted until proof is forthcoming, it is certain that the range of the new class is far greater than was thought possible a few months ago.

Can Do Twenty-Five Knots. More definite information is at hand that these submarines can do twenty-five knots on the surface and eighteen knots submerged. If this be true, one of them can catch any merchant ship now on the ocean in an hour, and run down while submerged any freighter and most passenger liners.

Scarcely less important than these offensive advantages is a novel defense possessed by the new models against the deadly nets by which the British and French have been capturing U-boats in the Irish Sea, and the Mediterranean. They have trapped literally scores of U-boats. Projecting from the prow of the super-submarine is a device operated by an electric motor inside the ship, which can cut a way through netting in which the U-boat finds itself entangled. A pair of gigantic shears is used for heaving up the net, and a rotary wheel inside the netting is thought sufficient to tear to pieces a thin mesh.

In addition to the super-submarine upon which the Germans rely, they have constructed short-range, mine-laying submarines, which do not carry torpedoes or guns and are intended, it is believed, for use in the English Channel and in shallow waters mines are discharged with chains of the required length and anchors attached. When the anchor trips the bottom, the mine, which has been carried down by the anchor, ascends again, and if the chain is of the right length remains securely fastened just below the surface of the water. In water too deep for this method, mines are released to drift on the surface.

Need More Trained Men. British and French naval experts would expect far more of the German super-submarine if trained crews were available to run them. They point out that a submarine, far more than any other engine of war, requires skillful handling, and in peace times two or three years were employed in training a competent naval officer for the work before he was placed in command of a British submarine. The same thing was true of a German navy. It is an undisputed fact that a large percentage of the German marine officers and crews perished within the last year. The German naval authorities have admitted the loss of thirty-three submarines up to two months ago, while the British privately claim the destruction of fifty-seven. Admittedly a destroyer cannot be certain in all cases whether her shots have taken effect, but even accepting the German statement as complete, Von Tirpitz must be short of trained men. It is conjectured that all the old-type submarines which survive have turned over to the United States, and that the remaining men of experience have been placed in charge of the new ones.

Large numbers of super-submarines are already at sea, and the result of the duel of brains between the allied and German naval staffs may already be evident when this article appears. The British and French will probably probably not announce their bag of submarines, while the sinking of merchant ships will be made public. I am trespassing on forbidden ground, and can only express the opinion that if by the end of March a great number of allied ships have not been sunk, if the world's campaign goes on as before, the German campaign will be a failure.

To War on Commerce. What is the object of the German campaign? Not to drown helpless passengers on liners, or to flog the United States, as might be supposed from pronouncements by persons of high position. The new attack on the world's commerce in Atlantic waters is undertaken because, short of a decisive defeat of the armies or fleets of the coalition, nothing can so influence the course of the war in Germany's favor as a radical reduction in the number of merchant ships available for the enemy's commerce. "The moral effect of a successful campaign would be even more important than its influence upon military transport," said a British naval officer to me in London. "It would result in drastic restrictions placed upon the import of munitions, and upon our civilian population, and so tend to spread panic and demoralization. But I think you'll find that the navy will deal with this new devilry as it did with the old."

The essentials of the situation were summed up by Arthur Pollen, well-known lay naval expert, as follows: "Our losses in merchant shipping have been heavy, between 500 and 600 out of 8,000 in nineteen months of war. But our shortage of tonnage today does not arise primarily from the toll which the enemy has taken. The requirements of the fleet, the still greater requirements of our military expeditions overseas, have taxed the merchant navy four or five times more heavily than the enemy. Nor is this all. The merchant tonnage of the world, British as well as neutral, is less not only by British ships sunk and withdrawn for military purposes, but is less by the whole German merchant marine that has escaped capture, and the demands of the belligerents both for war supplies and for food, clothes and other necessities from over-

### Have Displacement of 2,000 Tons, Can Travel 6,000 to 8,000 Miles and Will Carry 6 Torpedo Tubes.

To Cut Sea Communications.

"To cut off the sea communications of an enemy, to keep them open for ourselves and our friends, are the equal and opposite objects of commerce raiding and submarine warfare. How valuable the achievement of this object in the case of France has been may be gathered from the single fact that \$400,000,000 worth of goods left New York for the North and Irish seas last normal years \$100,000,000 represents the total exports of America to that country. French imports from other countries are no doubt as strikingly increased. The imports of all belligerent countries, and especially those that Russia is getting from Japan, must be fabulous. While the German U-boats do not do anything showing every day a growing strength from their sea supplies. It is to sap this form of strength that the new sea campaign is directed.

"From Mr. Pollen's analysis it will be seen that Germany is now recommending the campaign that she was forced to abandon in the North and Irish seas last autumn because she lost most of her submarines, or because of President Wilson's diplomacy, or both. It will be evident also that the submarine campaign is not a simple matter, but a complex one, and that if the Kaiser has reason to believe that instead of 600 ships in nineteen months his new U-boats can account for three or four in a year, he will not afford to risk even a break with the United States in pursuing a course that might, conceivably, give Germany the draw for which she is now struggling. "The German U-boats are now being built, and the loss of a considerable percentage of the ships remaining would be very serious. The constant search for the above-mentioned U-boats in a ton of coal costing \$30 in Italy instead of \$5, shows how the wind is blowing.

One Insoluble Problem.

The tremendous uproar in Berlin, Washington and London about the armistice in the North Sea, and the quiet naval atmosphere of Paris, a very simple matter, but the problem, though simple, is probably insoluble. It is perfectly easy to produce formulae which will satisfy both sides, and President Wilson did so in his proposal to the allies that merchant ships give up the right of arming for defense if they are to be allowed to pass through the Channel. The mine is discharged in a most ingenious fashion. By their instruments, the crew can tell the exact depth at which the mine, submerged and in shallow waters mines are discharged with chains of the required length and anchors attached. When the anchor trips the bottom, the mine, which has been carried down by the anchor, ascends again, and if the chain is of the right length remains securely fastened just below the surface of the water. In water too deep for this method, mines are released to drift on the surface.

It would be useless to conceal the fact that the great mass of Frenchmen and Englishmen regard America as a cowardly nation, who has lost its honor because it threatened to hold Germany to "strict accountability" and thereafter permitted its citizens to be slain unavenged. Such people rankle, even as the President and the United States and express their belief that America, under no circumstances, will do anything, in a fashion that has made more than one American desire to resign his citizenship for the moment. I know one American, a Republican at that, who loosened two teeth in the mouth of a British officer who had insulted Wilson in the Strand because he didn't think his tip was big enough. The American was arrested, fined next morning and the case kept out of the newspapers.

Many Differences.

There is a sharp line of demarcation in this war between the opinion of the man in the street and that of persons who know something about the American, or at least the administration, point of view. The latter appreciate the difficulties in the President's way, although most of them do not approve of his course. Three or four pacifist members of Parliament, a French Socialist and the editor of a great liberal journal in London are the allied citizens who have told me they considered the President ought to keep out of the war. I found in a diplomatist of a neutral European country here an impartial point of view about the German-American situation which may be of interest. "It is obvious," said this man, "that England will not disarm her merchant ships. She will not do so because the real or suspected presence of guns on board leads the submarine to fire while submerged, to fire from a greater distance than would otherwise be the case, and so to afford the threatened ship a greater chance of escape. The nature of the restrictions issued by the admiralty to gunners shows it is true, that the use of the guns in one sense is to be defensive, but the order to fire on a submarine if it 'approaches to a short range' is rather unambiguous, and we all know, though the King is likely to give him in talking at Buckingham Palace and condemn him to wear a medal for the rest of his life, England will not disarm her ships in any case, because guns on board are, to some extent, a protection, and in war governments would not surrender the number of ships and lose hundreds of lives on other ships than lose more ships, but no lives. That's war. But England's position diplomatically is a strong one because of the undoubted right under the international law of privateering days to arm for defense and because Germany has sunk many unarmed ships without warning.

Cannot Risk U-Boats.

"Germany, on the other hand, cannot afford now that more and more ships are being armed, to risk her own ships and if she feels that another campaign is a necessity the sinking without warning is a necessary part of the work."

Turquoises derive their name from the fact that the first specimens were in-

# UNCLE SAM'S EXPERTS RECOMMEND SOUPS, COCOA AND COOKED FRUITS FOR PUPILS. PLAN IS NOW IN FORCE

Representative Young, of North Dakota, went to speak in a small town in his State a year or so ago, and something was wrong with the lights in the little meeting house. A man living in the neighborhood provided a big lantern, with a reflector back of it, and that was the only illumination in the entire building. When Young was about half way through his speech, the proprietor of the lantern suddenly took down his light off its hook and stalked out with it, leaving the meeting in darkness, and putting an abrupt end to what would have been a thoroughly illuminating talk.

The reason was simply this: Young had said something with which the lantern owner was not in thorough accord.

Shortly before Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austrian comedian, was sent back home, a bunch of New York newspapermen called to see him and found him in a peevish mood. "Go on away," said he. "Go away!" "But listen, old man," suggested one reporter. "Aren't you the one who is to go away?"

On the day that the McLemore resolution to keep Americans off armed ships was up for consideration in the House, Congressman Jimmy Gallivan made a speech in which he said some rough things about the so-called author of the resolution, declaring in substance that McLemore was a man in his luck. "I need a dime, mister, to buy myself—"

When Congressman Bill Gordon, of Ohio, was prosecuting attorney in his native county, there was an old judge famous for the severity of his sentences. "One day Gordon had convicted a man on a charge of manslaughter. The judge gave him twenty years in the penitentiary. Whereupon the prisoner leaped to his feet and shouted: 'I'll fix you when I get out!'"

"I thought of that in passing sentence," quietly remarked the judge, "and that's why I made your term so liberal. The chances are that I'll be dead long before you get out."

Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, the British ambassador—whom Montague Glass refers to as "Sir String Beans"—has an astounding memory. If you had told him something ten years ago, he could repeat it today almost word for word. He might not be able to recall who you were, but you would not forget to recall everything you talked about, if he reads a poem he has committed to memory without reading it through again. One day Gordon had convicted a man on a charge of manslaughter. The judge gave him twenty years in the penitentiary. Whereupon the prisoner leaped to his feet and shouted: "I'll fix you when I get out!"

Here is a letter received the other day by Congressman Carter, of Massachusetts, from a constituent, who, one gathers, was interested somewhat in matters relating to the subject of hunger. "Dear Sir, I want to make here, growing boys, only my best business on it, but I don't know very well about this all, therefore I beg of you to send me about her information book and let me know the price before or after send the book which I pay you the reward, news is mostly what I want to know about."

Patrick D. Norton, member of Congress from North Dakota, is a big, smiling, two-fisted chap who has taught to rope steers almost as soon as he learned to walk. He looks as if he could walk up to a draft horse or Ollie

# STATESMEN—REAL AND NEAR. CLOSE-UP VIEWS OF FOLK WORTH KNOWING

Representative Young, of North Dakota, went to speak in a small town in his State a year or so ago, and something was wrong with the lights in the little meeting house. A man living in the neighborhood provided a big lantern, with a reflector back of it, and that was the only illumination in the entire building. When Young was about half way through his speech, the proprietor of the lantern suddenly took down his light off its hook and stalked out with it, leaving the meeting in darkness, and putting an abrupt end to what would have been a thoroughly illuminating talk.

The reason was simply this: Young had said something with which the lantern owner was not in thorough accord.

Shortly before Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austrian comedian, was sent back home, a bunch of New York newspapermen called to see him and found him in a peevish mood. "Go on away," said he. "Go away!" "But listen, old man," suggested one reporter. "Aren't you the one who is to go away?"

On the day that the McLemore resolution to keep Americans off armed ships was up for consideration in the House, Congressman Jimmy Gallivan made a speech in which he said some rough things about the so-called author of the resolution, declaring in substance that McLemore was a man in his luck. "I need a dime, mister, to buy myself—"

When Congressman Bill Gordon, of Ohio, was prosecuting attorney in his native county, there was an old judge famous for the severity of his sentences. "One day Gordon had convicted a man on a charge of manslaughter. The judge gave him twenty years in the penitentiary. Whereupon the prisoner leaped to his feet and shouted: 'I'll fix you when I get out!'"

"I thought of that in passing sentence," quietly remarked the judge, "and that's why I made your term so liberal. The chances are that I'll be dead long before you get out."

Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, the British ambassador—whom Montague Glass refers to as "Sir String Beans"—has an astounding memory. If you had told him something ten years ago, he could repeat it today almost word for word. He might not be able to recall who you were, but you would not forget to recall everything you talked about, if he reads a poem he has committed to memory without reading it through again. One day Gordon had convicted a man on a charge of manslaughter. The judge gave him twenty years in the penitentiary. Whereupon the prisoner leaped to his feet and shouted: "I'll fix you when I get out!"

Here is a letter received the other day by Congressman Carter, of Massachusetts, from a constituent, who, one gathers, was interested somewhat in matters relating to the subject of hunger. "Dear Sir, I want to make here, growing boys, only my best business on it, but I don't know very well about this all, therefore I beg of you to send me about her information book and let me know the price before or after send the book which I pay you the reward, news is mostly what I want to know about."

Patrick D. Norton, member of Congress from North Dakota, is a big, smiling, two-fisted chap who has taught to rope steers almost as soon as he learned to walk. He looks as if he could walk up to a draft horse or Ollie

# JAMES AND KNOCK HIM DOWN WITH ONE BLOW. WHILE HE IS A GOOD NATURED AND PEACE-ABIDING, NORTON CAN FIGHT IF EMERGENCY ARISES.

James and knock him down with one blow. While he is a good natured and peace-abiding, Norton can fight if emergency arises. There was one occasion, though, and only one—when Norton ran away from a fight. When he was a small lad, another boy several years older than he; picked a quarrel with him. Norton called the boy all the mean names he could think of, which led the boy to start after him in a highly threatening manner. Noticing how much bigger the older boy was, it occurred to Norton that while fighting would be more heroic and more spectacular, yet the really discreet thing for him to do would be to hasten away from there with all possible despatch. He did so.

Norton did not see the other boy for many years after that, but the fact that he had run away preyed on his mind. He went away to school and college and a great many years rolled around, but still Norton felt ashamed of the thing he recalled that he had once been guilty of running from a fight. The thing really spoiled his whole peace of mind. He could not be happy so long as that recollection remained to gum up his self-respect.

One summer Norton was driving a farm team along the road when he saw ahead of him a man on a wagon. It was the same chap who had made him run that day, many years previous, from a one-sided fight. Norton recalled the incident with a deep sense of humiliation. He stepped up to his team and overtook the man who greeted him with a friendly: "Morning, Pat."

"How are you, Sam?" replied Norton, pleasantly. Then he cleared his throat and continued: "By the way, do you happen to remember one day years ago when you and I were out together, and you chased me up the road?"

"Now that you speak of it, I do," admitted the man, "but that's all right, Pat. I probably was to blame. Forget it. Oh, I don't hold it against you at all," laughed Norton. "Still, I hate to have it in my memory that I ran away from you if you don't mind. I would like to sort of get square with myself."

"I'm afraid I don't quite get you, Pat," "Simply this: I'll never feel right about it 'till I've given you a good licking the only way to fix it up."

"But Pat, you can't lick me," remonstrated the man. "I'm bigger than you are."

"I know, but I feel as if I'd like to take off his coat," said Pat, amiably, and he began to tuck up his trousers. For about twenty minutes they fought, and when they got through Norton had whipped the eternal daylight out of his man.

Norton felt better than he had felt for years. Meyer London, the Socialist Congressman, says he throws about half of his mail in the waste basket unopened. "It's too trivial," he says, "for a Congressman to bother with."

# VOTES CAUSE TO BE PUSHED HARD

Congress Will Be Asked to Enfranchise Women at This Session.

WESTERN TRIP PLANNED

That the importance of the national problems now before Congress only strengthens the reason for the Federal enfranchisement of women and makes it necessary that women have a voice in the solution of such vital issues, is given by Miss Alice Paul, national chairman of the Congressional Union, as one of the reasons for the proposed big swing through the West to form a women voters' party.

Suffragists say that the most opportune time to press for the passage of the national suffrage resolution is now—while the Sixty-fourth Congress is in session—and before the national conventions meet. According to the program of the Union, every political committee, informal conference, and convention in the suffrage States is being appealed to, with a plea that the party leaders to Congress demanding immediate action.

In response to this request Democratic Representatives have been flooded with letters from the suffrage States and likewise the Republican and Progressive Congressmen have received similar messages. The Union is at the same time trying to develop further the organization among voting women, which has already been well started. There are at present eight national organizers concentrating on the Western States for the purpose of solidifying the vote of the enfranchised women. They will also make arrangements for the meeting to be held in the principal cities included in the itinerary of the "Suffrage Special."

At the advisory council conference to be held at Cameron House, national headquarters of the organization in this city, April 8 and 9, advisory council members and State officers of the Union will consider a plan by which an effective women's party of women voters can be formed for the promotion of suffrage. This meeting is expected to be the most important in the history of the suffrage movement, marking, as it will, the inauguration of a woman's party movement, unique in the political annals of America.

American's Peccage. An Englishman traveling on a steamer was very insistent upon impressing the Americans on board with the greatness of his country. One day, approaching a group of them, he pulled a sovereign from his pocket, and showing one of the Americans the picture of King George, he said: "Do you see that? He made an earl out of my great-grandfather."

"Pulling a cent from his own pocket, the Yankee pointed to the Indian's head and retorted: "Do you see that? He made an angel out of my great-grandfather."—Boston Post.

## HOROSCOPE.

"The stars incline, but do not compel."

Sunday, March 26, 1916.

Astrology shows this to be an unfortunate day for Uranus, Venus, the Sun and Saturn are all unfriendly. There is a particularly unlucky day for lovers and those who are in a much-worried state of mind. His committee had just been dealing with a grave international problem, but that was not what worried our hero. He was troubled because he had suddenly realized that he was being shadowed. No matter how fast he walked, a stranger followed about two rods behind him. He turned up a

Dozer Bank Near England. The mine sweeper Aramis was sunk by German destroyers on the Dogger bank, and there are certain reasons why this body of water is not always occupied by warships which the British do not desire to lose. The bank is a rough, ankle whose sides are seventy-five miles long, and the depth of this large expanse of sea is nowhere more than sixty feet, and in some places it is only forty.

Assuming that the bases of the German and British grand fleets are equidistant from the Dogger bank, the bank is nevertheless near the British coast and is undeniably British rather than German water. The theory is that the Germans will manage to prepare mine fields on the Dogger bank, a simple matter in such shallow water, and supplement the mines by concentrating their whole force of super-submarines at certain spots. Then, with blowing of trumpets and to the wonder of the world, the whole German navy will come out and sail across the North Sea, bombarding the English coast and causing more "loveliness" than the "German Ocean" ever knew before.

The bombardment carried out for its moral effect, would be intruded to fast battle cruisers, which would scurry back to the Dogger bank where the main fleet awaited it, and the whole idea would be to force Jellicoe into action, in British waters it is true, but under conditions where mine fields and submarines would give Germany a fighting chance for the empire of the sea. It would be empire of the sea, and not freedom of the sea, if Germany won.

It might seem to the neutral that Britain ought to take up the gauntlet, if it were thrown down, and perhaps she will. But the balance of informed opinion is that she will not. Arthur Pollen, discussing this plan, which he thinks probable, wrote: "It is precisely this form of battle which the British commander-in-chief will most certainly decline. So long as the German fleet is, as a fleet, powerless to question our use of the high seas, its destruction at any risk is unnecessary. And bearing in mind again that Germany's objective, in all this sea activity, is at least as clearly the destruction of her enemy's moral stability as the destruction of his military power, the public must be prepared to hear a German boast that the North Sea has been entered, the British fleet challenged and, the challenge declined."

Animal Dentistry Latest. In order that the teeth of domestic pets may be given proper attention, a dental department has of late been established in the Angell Memorial Hospital, a Boston institution for the medical and surgical treatment of dumb animals. "Dogs, cats, and other animals should be cared for by experienced practitioners who work upon them with almost as much care as if they were human. Even to many admirers of dogs, their sharp teeth are a source of annoyance, and an animal's teeth may possibly seem odd. Yet the importance of doing so is very apparent to anyone who realizes the close connection between good teeth and good health. So far the dental work has been confined chiefly to cleaning teeth, treating infected gums, and extracting now and then, a decayed tooth. The department, however, is well equipped with instruments, and it is understood that other work will also be undertaken."

Turquoises derive their name from the fact that the first specimens were in-



## HURSH'S SHOE STORES

1026-28 7th St. N.W. & R.

Our big stock of thousands of pairs of Shoes of all the new shapes and shades gives you an almost unlimited choice of the

### Spring Styles At Popular Prices



A popular high-cut moccasin in all-white kid-Lodee. Sole, with white heel and sole. Price only

**\$3.45**



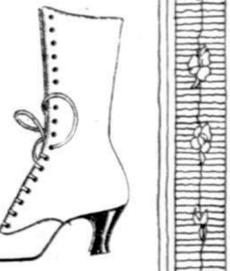
A smart Women's Patent Colt High-cut Boot, with white tops and two-inch Louis leather heels. Price only

**\$3.45**



This is the new Gray Kid High-cut Boot, with two-inch Louis leather heel. Price only

**\$3.45**



Here's the much-wanted Charming Kid High-cut Boot, with two-inch Louis leather heel. Price only

**\$3.45**

These are but a few of the many models on which you save many dollars at our big stores. Do you wonder that with such Shoes at such prices we are Washington's Fastest Growing Shoe House?

## HUNDREDS OF OTHER ATTRACTIVE MODELS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES