

U. S. CANCELS 24 SHIP CONTRACTS

Government Takes Action Against Firms—No More Hog Island Programs.

HURLEY TO SEIZE LUMBER

No More Private Yards Will Be Developed With Government Money—Lumber Commandeered in South.

Washington, March 2.—Summary action against mismanaged shipyards was announced on Thursday by the United States shipping board.

Twenty-four steel ship contracts were canceled. Further cancellations are under advisement.

Inspection is being made of inefficient yards with a view to commandeering them.

The first to feel the board's heavy hand are the Southern Shipbuilding company, Charleston, S. C., which has just lost the contracts for 16 steel ships, and the Hampton Shipbuilding company of Norfolk, whose contracts for eight ships have been canceled.

Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the shipping board, said short shrift will be given to patrolling. The board has lost patience with the South's receding promise to furnish timber for the wooden shipyards.

It is now commandeering lumber on the property of the members of the Southern Pine association, which holds the bulk of the contracts and has not filled them.

The board it was said, bluntly, will finance no more patriotic get-rich-quick schemes. There will be no more Hog Island shipping programs.

No more private yards will be developed with government money. It will start no new shipyards, or subsidize incipient ones with cost-plus contracts.

The Southern wooden ship program has not met expectations, according to the shipping board.

Following fruitless conferences with the lumber interests, in repeated attempts to speed up production of timber, the shipping board has sent its own staff of loggers into the timber country, with authority to commandeer all suitable trees.

The shipping board rejected several offers from men with little or nothing with which to build ships.

HOUSE PASSES RAIL MEASURE

Amendment Retaining Rate-Making Power in Commerce Body Defeated by Chairman Sims.

Washington, March 2.—The house, by a vote of 377 to 6 on Thursday passed the administration railroad bill fixing two years as the period after the war for which the roads may be held by the government and leaving the supreme rate-making power with the president.

An amendment by Representative Sweet of Iowa, retaining rate-making power in the Interstate commerce commission, was once adopted. Rallying all his forces, Chairman Sims, in charge of the bill, reversed this action and gained presidential rate-making authority by a vote of 211 to 16.

164 DIE ON HOSPITAL SHIP

Survivors From the Glenart Castle Landed by an American Torpedo-Boat Destroyer.

London, March 1.—One hundred and sixty-four persons are missing as a result of the sinking of the British hospital ship Glenart Castle in the Bristol channel.

The official report follows: "The British hospital ship Glenart Castle was sunk in the Bristol channel at 4 a. m. Tuesday. She was outward bound and had all her lights burning. There were no patients on board.

"Survivors have been landed by an American torpedo-boat destroyer. Eight boats are still adrift."

U. S. TROOPERS TO BE SHOT

Four American Soldiers Found Asleep While on Duty in Front Trenches.

Washington, March 2.—Four American soldiers of the expeditionary forces have been sentenced to be shot for being found asleep while on duty in the front line trenches. The men were tried by a general court-martial, the findings of which, and the sentence have been approved by General Pershing.

The papers in the case were forwarded here and will be reviewed by President Wilson before the men are executed.

Director of Coffee Named.

Washington, March 2.—George W. Lawrence, president of the New York coffee and sugar exchange, has been appointed by the food administration to have charge of the distribution of all coffee to dealers of the country.

U. S. Soldiers Wound Mexicans.

El Paso, Tex., March 1.—A Mexican federal sergeant and a private soldier were wounded by United States cavalry patrols in an exchange of shots across the Rio Grande, east of Ysleta, 12 miles from this city.

MAJ. R. W. SHUFELDT



Maj. R. W. Shufeldt, who served as a junior officer in the Civil war and through the Indian wars on the western frontier, has been placed on the active list of the medical corps of the army at his own request. His work will be to assist in compiling a medical and surgical history of the present war. He has an international reputation already in various lines of scientific research and general literature. Subjects on which he has written include comparative anatomy, photography, biology, art, paleontology and various other branches.

THIRTY U. S. MEN LOST

NAVY TUG CHEROKEE SENT TO BOTTOM IN STORM.

Wireless Calls Sent Relief Ships to the Rescue, but Vessel Had Disappeared.

Washington, March 1.—Thirty officers and enlisted men of the naval tug Cherokee are believed to have been lost when the vessel foundered in a fierce gale off Fenwick island lightship, 22 miles from the Delaware capes.

Ten survivors who got away on the first life raft were safely landed.

The Cherokee formerly was a tug of the Luckenbach Steamship line and not long ago was requisitioned by the government.

The navy department made this announcement:

"The navy department is advised that the U. S. S. Cherokee, a navy tug, foundered off the Atlantic coast. Of the crew of 45 officers and 35 enlisted men—ten had been landed at last accounts, these having been taken to Philadelphia by a British steamer. Four men were picked up by steamships."

Following are the names of the ten known survivors:

Boatswain E. M. Sennott, Boston, Mass.; P. P. Ackerman, seaman; H. P. Poynter, fireman; E. J. Hall, seaman; C. E. Barker, chief machinist's mate; E. A. Kezek, fireman; P. H. Marnack, fireman; A. A. Wattim, oiler; G. L. Cudget, fireman; B. F. Brumfield, radio electrician.

BRYAN BESTS CANADA MOB

Toronto Hall Scene of Noisy Demonstration When Former Secretary Tries to Speak at Dry Meet.

Toronto, March 2.—William Jennings Bryan, formerly secretary of state for the United States, received a rough reception on Thursday night from one of the biggest audiences that ever turned out to hear a temperance orator.

For more than half an hour he attempted to address a meeting of the Dominion alliance amid a hurricane of catcalls, hisses, shouting and ringing of bells.

From the first to the last Mr. Bryan remained calm and, although he could not be heard beyond the front row, he delivered his speech to the last word.

The disturbance had its center in a party of about sixty men in the front of the balcony. All wore the badges of returned soldiers and it was obvious from the first that they were determined to humiliate the visitor.

LOST U-BOAT CHASER SAFE

Little Craft Missing Since January 15, Reaches European Port After Battle With Gale.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Safe arrival at a European port of a 110-foot submarine chaser, with a French crew aboard, which had not been heard from since January 15, was announced by the navy department. The little craft was separated from its escort during a terrific gale while bound for Europe. With the engines disabled by the storm, the crew rigged up sails from bed covers and sailed 39 days.

Stefansson Is in Delirium.

Dawson, Y. T., March 4.—Word reached here of the illness of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, who is wintering at Herschel Island. Last reports said he had suffered a relapse and was delirious.

Chicago Murderer to Hang.

Chicago, March 4.—Earl Darr was found guilty of the murder of Rudolph Wolfe, chauffeur of Dr. Philip Schuyler Doane, by a jury in Judge Kersten's court. His penalty was fixed as death.

AMERICANS KILL MANY GERMANS

Pershing's Troops Inflict Severe Losses on Foe North of Toul.

YANKEE CAPTAIN LOSES LIFE

Ground in Front of Position Held by U. S. Men Strewn With Teuton Dead—Many American Casualties Reported.

With the American Army in France, March 4.—American troops repulsed a strong German attack in the salient north of Toul on Friday morning. There were many American casualties, one of the killed being a captain who was graduated from West Point in 1917.

The raid was a complete failure, three German prisoners remaining in American hands.

The ground in front of the American trenches was strewn with German dead.

A driving wet snow was falling when the Germans opened fire on the American salient with every weapon at their command. Seventy-sevens, heavy shells and gas shells fell in a perfect whirlwind on the American trenches for half an hour.

At the same time other enemy shells in great numbers were dropping on the American battery positions.

The Germans evidently thinking that the Americans in this section, having had one taste of gas a few days ago, would fear it now, let loose great quantities of poisonous gas, but the men put on their masks and only a few were affected by it. So intense was the fire that the woods back of the salient were shot to pieces.

At six o'clock the barrage fire lifted on the trenches to the right of the salient and Germans numbering 240 came sweeping forward.

They came forward apparently intending to make a big haul and jumped into what was left of the trenches, but there, instead of the easy time anticipated, found the Americans all ready for battle. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting began.

One American captain rallied men with rifles and machine guns and went through the American wire entanglements into No Man's Land and there waited for the enemy, whom he expected to be driven out by his comrades in the trenches.

He was right, for soon groups of the enemy started back through the wire entanglements. The Americans poured in a deadly fire, but unfortunately the captain was killed during the fight. He is the first member of the 1917 class at West Point to be killed.

While the Americans were in front of the wire entanglements and in shell holes, still fighting desperately, the American barrage fire began sweeping No Man's Land, catching many running Prussians, who had enough of American methods. The barrage swept back and forth, making sure of doing all possible damage to the foe.

When the enemy had been driven back out of the positions the bodies of ten German soldiers were found in the American trenches. Two German officers were entangled in the wire and many bodies were in sight. Eight were visible through the snowstorm at one point.

If the Germans captured any prisoners, which is doubtful, there were not more than two or three, possibly from a listening post.

Two German prisoners were wounded and the other taken was unhurt. One prisoner said:

"I did not have a chance to do anything before an American jumped onto me and grabbed me by the throat."

The Americans displayed the greatest personal courage, bravery and energy throughout the engagement and outflung the surprised enemy from the instant contact was established.

Berlin, March 4.—Ten Americans have been captured by the Germans near Chavignon, on the French front, army headquarters announced. A few French prisoners also were taken from the hostile trenches by the German storming troops that made the raid.

FAILS TO BLOW UP PLANT

Plotter Conceals Bomb in Ship Factory—Guard Hurls Missile Out of Danger.

Newburgh, N. Y., Feb. 28.—An attempt to blow up machinery in the plant of the Newburgh Shipyards company here was frustrated, but only after a guard had picked up a bomb and hurled it out of danger. It exploded and did some damage, but not enough to delay work at the plant.

GERMANS LAUNCH BIG VESSEL

Cargo Ship Rheinland, of 16,000 Tons Register, Takes the Water at Vegesack.

Amsterdam, Feb. 28.—The largest German cargo steamer afloat, the Rheinland, has been launched at the Vulcan shipyards at Vegesack, on the Weser, ten miles northwest of Bremen. The Rheinland registers 16,000 tons.

Chicago Train is Wrecked.

Lafayette, Ind., March 4.—One Pullman of Monon passenger train No. 3 Chicago to Louisville, overturned, and three other cars were derailed at Brookston, 20 miles north of here. No one was seriously hurt.

Federal Oil Director Named.

Washington, March 4.—D. M. Folsom of San Francisco was made federal oil director on Friday for the Pacific coast. He will serve under Mark L. Requa, chief of the oil division of the fuel administration.

CHARLES F. DE WOODY



Charles F. De Woody has been appointed division superintendent of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice in New York city to succeed Capt. William M. Odley, who has been transferred to Washington. Mr. De Woody is now superintendent of the Cleveland district and will assume his duties in New York on March 1.

AMERICA SEES TRICK

BELIEVED THAT HERTLING TRYING TO FOOL PEOPLE.

German Chancellor's Speech Planned to Strengthen the War Party in Prussia.

Washington, Feb. 28.—German Imperial Chancellor von Hertling's speech in the reichstag continuing the discussion of the war aims of the belligerent powers has not changed the situation, in the opinion of high officials here.

Instead of marking an advance toward peace, it is regarded rather as deliberately calculated to strengthen the hands of the German militaristic party by endeavoring to convince the German proletariat of the impracticable nature of President Wilson's aims as disclosed in his most recent address to congress on February 11.

While stating his readiness to accept the president's four fundamental principles for a basis of peace, Count von Hertling dismissed them as idealistic and unworkable by insisting that they must depend for their application upon the realization of conditions which cannot be met.

In the official view his treatment of the subject was ironical and designed for very different ends than the advancement of peace.

There will be no immediate formal comment upon this latest contribution to the debate on war aims and peace aspirations. Experience has taught officials that important qualifications are to be found usually in the full text of the speeches of the spokesmen of the central powers.

BRITISH WIN IN TWO RAIDS

Prisoners Captured by English and Scotch Troops—Airmen Drop Bombs on Germans.

London, March 2.—"English troops carried out a successful raid against the enemy's trenches on Greenland hill, north of the Scarpe river," says the war office report. "Twelve prisoners and a machine gun were captured by us. English and Scottish troops also raided German positions in the southern portion of Houtholst forest and brought back twelve prisoners and three machine guns."

Paris, March 2.—"French patrols operating in the region of Beaumont (Verdun front) and in Lorraine brought back prisoners," says the war office statement.

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What Well Dressed Women Will Wear



There Is a Vogue for Aprons.

There is, or at least there appears to be, a vogue for aprons of the sorts that cover the dress or are substituted for it. Styles in aprons are shown in almost as much profusion as styles in frocks and some persons insist—especially some masculine persons—that women look their best in these workaday garments. At any rate they have a chance to look very well in them since there are so many designs in them made up in attractive colors and with easy, semifitted lines.

The fortunes of war have brought it about that many women must do a great part of their own housework and they are making a virtue of necessity. The good-looking apron, or "service dress," or house frock helps some. It is the insignia of a service to be proud of and adds a cheery element to hum-



For an Early Easter.

There is an early Easter this year and the annual, welcome guest of new spring millinery is on. Nothing stales its perennial interest—we discover the new styles with as much joy as if they were a gold mine each season. This zest is merited by the new hats; they are in reality as fine from every standpoint as any within the memory of the oldest milliner. There is variety without end in them—the shapes emphasize becomingness. There are many kinds of trimming and beautiful workmanship is the rule. Which all leads to the conclusion that the American woman has earned a reputation for being well dressed because she is discriminating.

The paramount hat, or the paramount fabric of which hats are made, is crepe georgette. It is used with braids and with other fabrics, or without them, for covering shapes. All colors look their best in its rich and dainty texture. At the center of the picture a hat is shown covered with it and having a ruche of it about the crown. Large, glazed cherries in red, jade and blue find the beige color of the crepe the best of backgrounds.

At the left of the picture there is a very pretty hat with a crown of corded silk and a brim faced with silk. Three small and very green apples, in some sort of composition, make its very simple and durable trimming. It is a very graceful model and the same adjective is deserved by all three hats.

Julie Bottomley