

# BOATSWAIN IS CITED FOR GREAT HEROISM

HOW JOHN MACKENZIE SAVED THE REMLIK WHEN A DEPTH CHARGE BROKE LOOSE.

## HE CAPTURED THE BIG BOMB

Delivery of Locomotives Ordered by Government Starts in July—Germany Limits Spending Money of American Prisoners and Interned Civilians.

(From Committee on Public Information.) Washington.—Many members of the United States army and navy are being commended for bravery in action or in emergencies. A typical case is that of John Mackenzie, chief boatswain's mate, of the naval reserve force, described in a navy department statement.

The case is unique in that it has to do with one of the latest engines of war. As is well known, United States destroyers and other submarine fighters carry depth charges containing a large amount of high explosives which are dropped in the path of enemy submarines and explode under water. These have proved effective weapons in the destruction of U-boats, and they are safe enough when the safety pins are affixed; but when they get beyond control and the safety pins come out they are a source of serious danger to the vessels carrying them. It will be recalled that the men on the U. S. S. Mahley who lost their lives in the collision of that destroyer with a British vessel were killed by the explosion of one of these bombs.

In a heavy gale on the morning of December 17, 1917, a depth charge on the Remlik broke loose from its position on the stern. The box went overboard, but the charge was hurled in the opposite direction and went bouncing about the deck. As it weighs hundreds of pounds it was impossible for anyone to lift the bomb and carry it to safety. It was even dangerous for anyone to go to that part of the ship, as the seas were washing over the stern. As the officers and crew watched the bomb some one shouted: "The pin's come out!" Realizing the danger, Mackenzie, exclaiming, "Watch me; I'll get it," dashed down the deck and flung himself upon the charging cylinder. Three times he almost had his arms about the bomb, but each time it tore from him, once almost crushing him. The fourth time he got a firm grip on it and heaved it upright on one flat end. Then he sat on it and held it down. The charge might have broken loose again and exploded at any moment, blowing Mackenzie to bits, but he held on firmly until lines could be run to him and man and depth bomb safely lashed. Soon afterward the ship was headed up into the sea and the charge carried to a place of safety.

The commanding officer of the Remlik, in his report recommending that the medal of honor be conferred on Mackenzie, says:

"Mackenzie, in acting as he did, exposed his life and prevented a serious accident to the ship and probable loss of the ship and entire crew. Had this depth charge exploded on the quarterdeck with the sea and wind that existed at the time there is no doubt that the ship would have been lost."

Money intended for interned civilians and prisoners of war in Germany should be remitted through the bureau of prisoners' relief, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Remittances so made will probably not be delivered to addressees by the German government in cash, but in the form of credit on prison exchanges.

According to the Spanish ambassador at Berlin, the war department states that there are no restrictions in regard to the remittance of money for civilian and military prisoners. Such money is placed to prisoners' credit, and may be spent under the following regulations:

"Military prisoners. Sixty marks weekly may be spent by officers and others of similar rank; 50 marks weekly by non-commissioned officers and men.

"Civilian prisoners. Sixty marks weekly for men of better social position; 50 marks weekly for others."

A study is being made of the formulae and manufacturing processes of medicines requiring glycerin, and plans for the curtailment of the quantity now used in case it becomes necessary will be submitted to the general medical board of the Council of National Defense.

It is announced in the Bohemian press that experiments made with "paper cloth" have proved so successful that Hungarian state railways are to furnish their employees with summer clothing of this fabric.

In its regulations governing the price of wool the war industries board allows dealers to make a charge of three per cent of the selling price if the wool is not graded, and 3 1/2 per cent if graded. This commission is to cover all storage, cartage and insurance.

An additional credit of \$3,250,000 has been extended to Belgium by the United States, making a total of \$107,850,000 loaned to that country, and credits to all the allies \$5,288,850,000.

Delivery of the first of the 1,025 locomotives ordered by the railroad administration will start in July, and deliveries will continue monthly during the rest of the year. The locomotives are of six standard types, with one heavy and one light style in each type. They vary in weight from 230,000 pounds to 540,000 pounds, and the entire order will cost about \$80,000,000.

The six standard types are expected to eventually supersede the many kinds now in service, which embrace engines built according to 500 or more specifications. According to the railroad administration, this is the first real step ever taken toward the wide standardization of locomotives.

An order has also been placed for 100,000 freight cars of standard type to cost between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000. Negotiations for the construction of many thousand additional steel freight cars are still pending. The five types of cars ordered represent the standard forms of freight cars adopted by the railroad administration.

The adoption of these standard types, it is believed, will eventually substitute a few scientifically worked-out designs for the numerous miscellaneous varieties of cars, representing probably more than a thousand different old styles and specifications now in use, the accumulations of the past.

Before an airplane can be put into military service it must be equipped with at least nine delicate aeronautic instruments, some of which are absolutely essential to exact flying, and all contribute to the successful operation of a plane. One gives the pilot his location as to height and direction; others tell his speed through the air, the speed of his propeller, the amount of gasoline carried, water temperature, operation of the oiling system, and guide his "banking" on turns. Another necessary article is the oxygen-supplying apparatus, without which an aviator could not climb to any great height.

For operation of actual combat planes, such as observing, photographing, bombing, and fighting planes, other complicated and expensive instruments and sets of apparatus are necessary. Among them are machine guns, gun mounts, bomb racks, bomb-dropping devices, bomb sights, radio and photographic apparatus, electrically heated clothing, lights and fuses. These bring the total cost of equipment for an airplane to several thousand dollars each, depending upon the type of plane.

Nearly 2,000 types and sizes of farm implements which have been gradually developed by manufacturers during peace-time competition have been recommended for elimination during the war by committees of the National Implements and Vehicle association. The object, according to a statement by the Council of National Defense, is to conserve materials, labor, capital, and manufacturing facilities for war use.

In the report of the committee board of the commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense it was stated that no machinery recommended for discard was believed to be necessary to modern economical agriculture. The lines considered by the committee consisted of steel and chilled plows, grain drills, seeders, and other tillage implements and farm cultivators.

Such of the recommendations as the board deems suitable, with others from different sources, are being brought to the attention of all important manufacturers and jobbers, and as many retail dealers as may be reached, through questionnaires.

A number of high-grade news photographers are urgently needed by the signal corps. These men must have expert experience in the handling of speed cameras, such as Graflex, Graphic, and also understand speeds of lenses and various makes of cameras and operation of same. Only those men who can furnish references as to their actual experience as news photographers will receive consideration.

The men selected for this branch of the service will be sent to a school for military training. Upon completion of the training they will be promoted to grades of sergeant, first class, and will be ordered overseas in a short time. Applicants must be citizens of the United States, between the ages of 21 and 31. All communications should be addressed to Air Division, Training Section, Photographic Branch, Washington, D. C.

Advice from Shanghai states that the subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan there amount to over \$800,000, and a report from the American embassy in Mexico City states the subscriptions there are more than \$350,000.

Regulations for bread-making in Sweden permit only nine kinds, the weight and price being prescribed by law. Only rye, wheat, barley, or oat flour may be used, and for ordinary bread the use of butter, lard or other fat, milk or cream is prohibited.

Recent contracts by the war department authorize the manufacture of 3,500,000 pairs of metallic-fastened field shoes for overseas use. The average price was about \$7.75 a pair.

Contracts have also been awarded for the manufacture of 2,000,000 pairs of field wet shoes for United States and overseas service, the average price being \$6.50.

**The Difference.**  
Boost, don't boast. One gets something, the other doesn't.—*Strophis Commercial Appeal.*

# 2,000,000 MEN TO GO OVER IN 1918

1,500,000 of These Will Be Equipped Fighters.

## DAILY REPORT EXPECTED

Others To Be Used In Organization—General Pershing Issues First Of What Is Expected Will Be Daily Bulletins.

Paris.—The United States has promised to have 1,500,000 fighting men in France by the end of 1918, says L'Homme Libre, Premier Clemenceau's newspaper. These troops, it adds, must have their own organization and services, which will mean at least 2,000,000, including specialists, workers, men in the quartermaster's department and others.

### Washington Hopeful.

Washington.—With more than 500,000 men now in France, army officials are more than ever hopeful that a powerful American force will be cooperating with the Allies there by the end of the year. Unhappy experience with over-optimistic estimates of what can be accomplished makes them slow to put their hopes into definite predictions, however, and it was not possible to obtain specific confirmation of the report from Paris that 1,500,000 fighting troops before January 1 had been promised.

The statement in Premier Clemenceau's newspaper that such a promise had been made was not believed by army officers generally to mean that the American Government should definitely pledge itself to deliver a specific number of men within a time limit. Many factors are involved in making such a calculation months in advance.

Secretary Baker would make no comment on the statement. Many weeks ago he told the Senate Military Committee, however, that the Government then had hopes of getting 1,500,000 to the front during the year. Since then his estimate that 500,000 men would reach France early in the year has been fulfilled and since then, also the German drive has changed the whole course of events and brought about a speeding up of American participation, which has already shown results.

The French article indicates that under the program a total of 2,600,000 American troops would reach France during the year, 1,500,000 of which would be fighting units. Whether that result can be obtained depends on the shipping situation. The men and the essential equipment for them can be ready.

Under the authority sought by President Wilson to organize as large an army as it is found possible to train, equip and transport, it is known that officials expect at least 3,000,000 men to be under arms during the next 12 months. Many believe that even a larger force can be handled, as it now appears quite probable that a total of 4,000,000 during the year will be nearer the mark.

Publication of the first American "official communiqué" prepared at expeditionary headquarters in France, inaugurated what is expected to be a daily report to the American people on what their soldiers abroad are doing.

### GRIM WAR TO THE END.

Peace League's Convention Sounds A Clarion Note.

Philadelphia.—"War to the death," demanded former President Taft in his keynote speech at the opening session of the win-the-war convention of the League to Enforce Peace.

After a stirring plea for a fighting army of 5,000,000 men Mr. Taft said: "We should set our faces stern and unbending toward one end—war. Let us have peace, but let us have war that we may have peace. To sound the trumpet, stern, implacable war to the end, this convention was called."

### WATTERSON RECOVERING.

Reports That The Editor Suffered Relapse Denied.

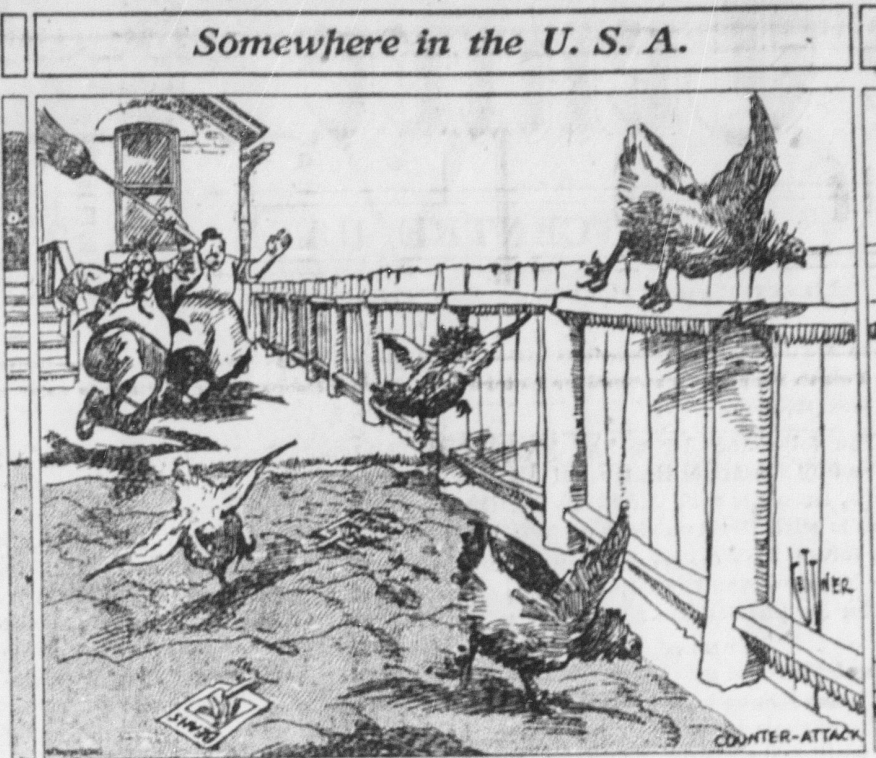
Louisville.—Reports that Colonel Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, who recently submitted to an abdominal operation, had suffered a relapse and was in a critical condition, were denied at the office of that newspaper here. On the contrary, it was said, Mr. Watterson's progress toward recovery had not diminished and that it was expected he would be able to leave the hospital within 10 days.

### HOOVER AGAINST RATIONING.

Will Continue To Work For Voluntary Conservation.

Washington.—Food Administrator Hoover told State Merchant representatives of the Food Administration, holding a two-day conference here, that he was opposed to a rationing system for the civil population. He said such a system was un-American and undemocratic.

Mr. Hoover said the Food Administration would continue its direct appeal to the people for voluntary food conservation.



# GEN. PERSHING MAY LEAD AN ARMY

Likely to Command British and French Troops.

## NEW POLICY OF ALLIES

Any Division In Which American Troops Predominate Will Be Turned Over To "Black Jack."

Washington.—General Pershing probably soon will be commanding French and British troops as the process of brigading American units with their allies on the western front goes forward.

As if exemplifying the unity of command and action into which the United States and its co-belligerents have entered, it became known here that whenever American troops predominate in the brigaded divisions, the process goes on, these divisions, under present plans, will be turned over to General Pershing's command.

This plan would accomplish several things which the military authorities consulting upon it regard as very desirable. It would rapidly increase the size of the American fighting command on the battle line; it would contribute tremendously to the spirit of unity and concerted effort, and at the same time, instead of holding large numbers of American troops behind the lines while training, would surround them with seasoned veterans and under actual battle conditions school them to be rebrigaded later with fresh American troops coming to France. In this way the efficiency of the British and French forces is expected to be increased and the work of building up a great, fully trained and completely equipped fighting force in France is expected to be hastened.

In addition to this, as illustrative of the unity of command under which Foch directs all the allied armies, it was stated officially here that Foch commands the Italian troops in Italy as fully as he does the American, British and French troops in France and Belgium. There has been no question that Foch commanded the Italian troops in France and it had been supposed that, considering the Italian front as part of the western battle under a decision reached at the Versailles conference, the generalissimo's authority extended there. For the first time, however, it was stated unreservedly that General Foch's supreme command extended to Italy.

It was stated also that Italy, besides now sending troops to France in numbers equal to those being sent from the United States, now has on her fighting line a larger army, more perfectly equipped than she had before the great Austrian drive. This may be explanatory of the apparent equanimity with which the Allied leaders face recurrent reports of a new drive on the Italian front.

The information that the brigaded Allied divisions in the west probably will be placed under the command of General Pershing when the numbers of American troops contained in them predominate, was taken to mean that the same principle would operate when the predominating numbers were French or British.

### TOLD HINDENBURG IS DEAD.

Excuse Given German Soldiers For Failure Of Offensive.

London.—All German prisoners captured in France say that Field Marshal von Hindenburg is dead, letters from British officers on the western front report, according to the Daily Express. At the same time the name of General von Mackensen is brought into prominence as that of a great man who is to bring the Germans victory.

The Express assumes that the Hindenburg story is circulated to explain the failure of the great offensive.

# HUN U-BOATS ARE WHIPPED

Records Show Submarines Are Sunk Faster Than Built.

## NEW EFFORTS WILL BE MET

Loss Of Shipping Below Construction—Germany Planning To Try Heavily Armed And Armored Submersibles.

Washington.—Realizing that America and the Allies have gained the mastery over the present type of submarine, Germany now is said to be planning a new series of big U-boat cruisers with which she hopes to assume again the advantage in her unrestricted underwater warfare.

Announcement of the new German scheme is made by Georges Leygues, the French Minister of Marine, in an interview received here in an official dispatch from France. No details regarding the new U-boats were given by M. Leygues, but from information from other sources it appears that the cruiser submarines will be heavily armed and armored and will be designed especially to meet the menace of the torpedo boat destroyers which have proved so effective in hunting down the smaller submarines now in operation.

"We shall not stop," he said, "until we have cleaned up the sea as one cleans up a trench."

Just how effective has been the war against the U-boats is shown by figures on destruction of Allied shipping given to the Naval Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies by Minister Leygues. They reveal that sinkings of merchantmen have fallen off to the point where new construction is exceeding the destruction even now before American yards are in full swing on the great building program mapped out by the Shipping Board.

The monthly average of destructions this year, as given by M. Leygues, is 315,000 tons, compared with more than 500,000 tons monthly in 1917. In April of last year, the first month of Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare, the tonnage sunk was 871,000. In April of this year, it had dwindled to about 268,000 tons.

On the other hand, the destruction of submarines is exceeding their construction by the enemy and the margin is expected to increase as additional American destroyers which now are being turned out rapidly take their place with the war craft operating in the war zone.

The total of Allied shipping destroyed in the first four months of 1918 was placed by Minister Leygues at 1,262,345 tons, and even if the submarines are able to maintain this rate, which officials doubt, the year's total would be something like 3,700,000 tons, or less than the estimated amount of tonnage which the Shipping Board believes America will produce during the year.

Adding to American production the output in Great Britain, France and Japan, the Allies would gain for the year something like 2,000,000 tons, not counting the 1,000,000 or so tons of chartered Japanese and Norwegian ships and requisitioned Dutch vessels.

While encouraging, officials emphasize the fact that these figures do not furnish the margin of safety that is necessary, and there will be no relaxing of building efforts in any of the Allied countries or in America. England's output thus far this year has not come up to expectations and the American yards have not turned out the tonnage anticipated, because of freight congestion and other causes, and renewed efforts are being made to make up these deficiencies.

### BUT 268,704 TONS SUNK.

France Denies German Claim Of 600,000 Tons Destroyed.

Paris.—During February, March and April 4,511 ships passed safely through the danger zone. It was officially announced. The Germans claim to have sunk 600,000 tons of shipping during April. This statement is false.

# AMERICANS LINED UP WITH ALLIES

Sammy Patrol in Picardy Rout German Patrol.

## FAIL TO FIND WEAK SPOT

Great Force Prepared To Meet Germans in Battle Whenever Latter Strike Again—American Front Line Swept.

American Army in France.—An American patrol in Picardy met and routed a German patrol of twenty men.

In this part of the front the Germans are using searchlights on the trench mortars occasionally, although the artillery fire is under normal. The American front lines are swept by enemy machine guns, but there have been no casualties.

There is considerable activity back of the German lines.

The Toul sector, where American troops are stationed, is exceedingly quiet. The artillery fire has been at a minimum and there is little aerial activity until late in the day.

French Army in France.—The Germans are preparing most methodically for resumption of their offensive. Signs seem to show that they will attack between La Bassée and the front south of Amiens, but it is also probable they will execute secondary operations simultaneously in Flanders, between Montdidier and Noyon, and possibly on other parts of the front, in the hope of attracting the Allied reserves away from the center.

It is regarded as possible that these lesser assaults will be delivered before the principal attack. Whenever the Germans decide to engage in battle, however, they will find facing them French, British and American troops ready to meet the shock, in whatever strength it may be delivered.

The enemy's searchings for weakness in various parts of the Allied lines has brought him only defeats, such as that southwest of Mailly-Raineval on Saturday morning. The special shock battalion which the Germans threw in there left behind 95 prisoners, including an officer and 14 noncommissioned officers, when it retired, beaten. The ground facing the position was covered with dead, almost the entire attacking party being destroyed.

In preparing for resumption of the fighting the Germans are reconstituting their used-up divisions and bringing up others which have not participated previously in the great battle. They are also reinforcing their artillery powerfully and forming large supply depots behind the lines.

For the present the German military authorities declare through the press that the delay in carrying out their plans is due to bad weather and the consequent condition of the ground, which has hindered their preparations. Undoubtedly they are waiting until everything is in the greatest state of readiness before making the attempt on whose outcome so much depends for them, in view of their promises of a decisive victory to the German public.

### Retaken By Australians.

London.—In an attack along a mile front near Morlaucourt, the Germans penetrated the British positions at one place. Field Marshal Haig reports that at all other points on this line the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses, and that the Australians later recaptured the lost position.

The statement says: "After heavy artillery preparation, the enemy attacked on a front of nearly a mile southwest of Morlaucourt and succeeded at one point in entering our positions. At all other points the attack was repulsed with heavy loss to him and in this one locality an immediate counter-attack by Australian troops drove out the enemy and completely re-established our line."

"We captured over 50 prisoners and our casualties were light."

### Struggle Again For Hill 44.

British Army in France.—Hill 44, a small but important elevation near the Wyverbeek River, north of Kemmel, about which such sanguinary conflicts have been waged since May 8, appears to be in the hands of the Germans again. The enemy began an assault and gained a hold on his position, and at latest reports was still clinging tenaciously to the rugged slopes, although the hard-bitten French had been pressing the invaders vigorously.

Hill 44 has been one of the most hotly contested points on the northern battlefield.

### A Crack American Flyer.

Paris.—Sergeant Frank L. Bayles, of the Stork Escadrille, has brought down another German machine, the eighth to his credit since February 19. The Sergeant's home is in New Bedford, Mass., and he formerly served in the American Field Ambulance.