

BALTIMORE NEWS FOR BERLIN FROM THE AMERICAN SHIPYARDS

WOUNDED BRITON AIDS IN SHIPBUILDING HERE

Pusey & Jones Worker Tells of Fierce Battles Where He Was Hurt

Of the first British army of 75,000 men sent to France only about 600 survived contact with the enemy.

One of these survivors is Corporal Tom Haines, of the template storage shop at the Pusey & Jones Gloucester shipyards.

Haines was invalided out of the service after receiving severe wounds and has been doing his bit in the shipyards for several months. His reminiscences have entertained thousands of the ship workers. Here they are, in part, as he wrote them:

"It was in the district of Mons that I got my baptism into real battle. It was the first time that I had ever had a big shell in the air, and I shall never forget it. You cannot see the shell, nor any smoke, but you can hear a shriek which comes from the sky and you yell a woman would let out if she was being strangled—only twenty times worse.

"The district around Mons was nothing more than a field with a few farms. The system of trench warfare had not yet been invented and we took whatever cover we could find. We stayed in the hole of an Indian fashion. We were there until finally orders came that the odds against us were too great and that we should start a retreat. Our division then held back the brunt of the German attack during the retreat, which took us back almost to the starting point.

"We had only two machine guns at that time and our whole regiment, and we had no heavy artillery whatever. The Germans had already brought their big guns into action and we were at a great disadvantage.

French Finds Way Out "At one place the whole Fifth Division was virtually surrounded by the Germans with only a small opening between their lines at one point where there was a possibility of escape. General French took charge and led the men out of this pocket without the loss of a single man. He had us file out in a single line during the middle of the night. By this movement we made it possible to hit the men and received much commendation.

"Those who could not keep up the pace dropped out and many were sent as prisoners of war to endure the abuse and miseries of the German prison camps.

"The Germans outnumbered us at this time five to one. Out of the 75,000 men who comprised our first army in France only 600 men are left.

"When we started to retreat the Germans kept pressing us hard and we were forced back through St. Quentin to the very point where the retreat started. At this point General Foch, now the commander of the Allied armies on the western front, started the famous tactical mobilization of the French army. At this time a two day battle was fought, British and Belgians defeated the Germans and compelled them to retreat from the Marne on September 8, 1914.

"At the line of the Aisne the Germans dug in behind prepared defenses. This was something absolutely new in the line of warfare and was the start of the trench warfare which was soon used extensively on both sides.

Noche Bullet Got Him "I lost most of my accoutrements; packs and overcoats were thrown aside in the heat of the battles; and we came away with little more than rifles and ammunition. In a little village on the way I had a German cavalryman laying dead on the steps of a house. A my shoes were so worn that they had nothing and my feet were sore and bleeding from the constant marching I determined to have a new pair of boots. I pulled them off the German and arrived in camp with a pair of practically new German cavalry boots on, much to the amusement of some of my comrades.

"My first real accident was at Missey. The German artillery had opened fire and one of their shells hit a church steeple near where we were fighting. One of the falling bricks hit me and laid me out. It made a long cut right where I part my hair. If we had had steel helmets at this time I would not have been laid out as all, but as it was my peaked khaki hat probably saved my life.

"It was at La Basse in my last charge 'over the top' that I got in the way of a bullet which finally took me out of the firing line. During the middle of the bayonet charge we had fallen to the ground, as was our custom, and taken a shot at the coming Germans. I was just in the act of rising when a bullet struck me in the right eye, passed out below my ear, tore a piece out of my shoulder and dropped me like a log.

"Eventually I recovered consciousness sufficiently to crawl forward and drop into a trench, which fortunately had been captured by the British. The battle was still going on. I lay there in the mud at the bottom of the trench until early in the morning. A comrade seeing my foot move pulled me out from beneath a couple of dead men and gave me a little aid. I crawled out right into a trench which was being shell heavily. I realized that I would soon die unless I got out of that position, so I determined to take a chance in the open.

"On June 18, 1915, I got my discharge from the army. I then returned to England and worked until the spring of 1916 until coming to the United States, in October, 1915."

WAR CROSS FOR DEAD MARINE

Lieutenant Miles, of Germantown, Honored by Pershing

Lieutenant Thomas H. Miles, son of Thomas H. Miles, 610 West Upstal street, Germantown, who was killed in action June 6 while fighting in the United States marines before Chateau-Thierry, has been awarded the distinguished service cross posthumously by General Pershing.

Word of the honoring of the local youth, who last winter married Miss Nancy Smyth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin M. Smyth, 224 West Walnut lane, Germantown, was received here in an official communique from General Pershing.

The lieutenant's wife, in a letter received from him last week, learned that her husband was killed by a shell while leading his men in attack against the Germans.

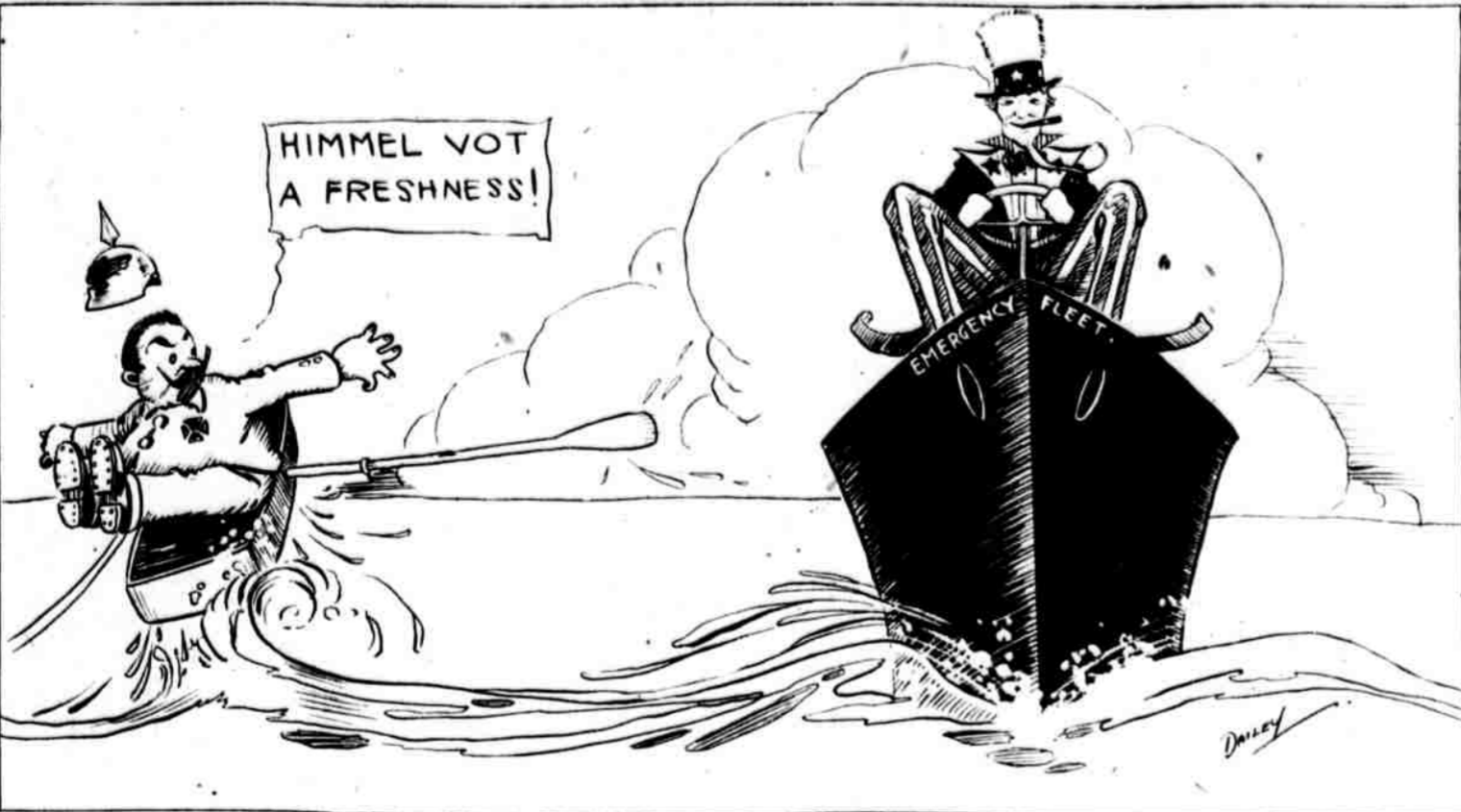
BIG BOILER SHOP AT SUN YARD

Largest of Kind on Atlantic Coast Planned at Chester

Plans are out for a big boiler-making shop to be erected by the Sun Shipbuilding Company at Chester. With an annual capacity of 100,000 horsepower, this will be the largest boiler-making shop on the Atlantic coast.

The largest at present is that now operated by the Pusey & Jones Company at Gloucester, which has an output of about 200 boilers annually. The Sun Company's present shop turns out only about seventy-five boilers a year. Two are required for each ship. The Sun Company keeps its own boiler-makers. The shop to be made at the new shop will be available to any other shipyard that may need them. Some shipyards lack entirely boiler-making facilities.

UNCLE SAM INDULGES IN THE OLD GAME OF "ROCKING THE BOAT"



SEA SERVICE BUREAU OPENS OFFICES TODAY

Work of "Rounding Up" Men for Ships Recently Launched Is Begun

The new headquarters of the sea service bureau—the merchant marine recruiting organization affiliated with the United States shipping board—were opened today in the three upper floors of the building at 27-29-31 South Fourth street, which has been leased by the Government, and the bureau has commenced the task of "rounding up" every available man for duty on board the ships recently launched and those to leave the ways in the future.

A force of inspectors and clerks were on hand this morning to look after applicants for enrollment, and they were kept busy handling the rush that followed the shipping board's announcement that men must be had at once for this branch of the service. The most pressing need has been for firemen, and the scarcity of this type of worker is still serious, as few are applying. Next in importance are coal passers.

For the purpose of facilitating recruiting, the country has been divided into twelve districts. The Philadelphia district, comprising the area between New York on the north and Baltimore on the south, will be an important factor in the campaign. So far this city has supplied the greater part of the officers and men for the new cargo ships, and the Government looks to it to continue the pace. William G. Rice, head of the local branch of the sea service bureau, a recruiting organization affiliated with the shipping board, has been appointed district chief for this section, with headquarters in the Bourse.

The campaign calls for the services of every known type of ship employe, from captain down to cabin boy, and includes deck and engine room officers, seamen, firemen, coal passers, cooks, stewards, oilers and water tenders. Those having the necessary experience will be placed immediately aboard outboard ships, while the inexperienced will be sent to nautical or marine engineers' schools for officers or to training ships for the rank and file, as the case may be. The latter, after a brief intensive instruction period, will be eligible to qualify for berths as licensed officers.

WOODEN SHIP EMBARGO OFF

Government Allows Building Up to 100 Tons Deadweight

The Emergency Fleet Corporation has lifted the embargo on the building of wooden sailing vessels or motor-drive vessels to travel forward and drop private ownership, reserving, however, the right first to approve such building.

In a general order given out by Howard Conoley, vice president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, a resolution to this effect adopted at a meeting of the shipping board June 4 and signed by Lester Sliser, secretary of the board, was embodied. The resolution reads: "Resolved, That the United States shipping board will encourage the building of wooden sailing vessels or motor-drive vessels, either for American private account or foreign account up to 100 tons deadweight, provided such building receives the approval of the Fleet Corporation as a manufacturing proposition; upon completion the vessels to be permitted to take the flag of their owners; it being understood that the vessels will be free of requisition during construction; should the military necessity arise, however, the board reserves its right to commandeer all such vessels; the action taken herein being subject to the concurrence of the trustees of the Emergency Fleet Corporation."

Advertisement for Master Trucks. Text: 'No truck is better than the service back of it. We promise service and give it.' Includes address: Larson Oldsmobile Co., 231-33 North Broad Street.

MORE SPEED AT SHIPYARDS

Plants to Be Working at Maximum Capacity Within 90 Days

Within ninety days all shipyards and the plants supplying them with materials will be operating at maximum capacity. This is the forecast of Howard Conoley, vice president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. At present, Mr. Conoley said, this afternoon, ship production in all its phases is about 80 per cent of the maximum.

"In some sections shipments of boilers and engines and fabricated steel parts are below the needs. This, Mr. Conoley said, is due in great measure to the large number of untrained men who had to be made into first-class mechanics and shipbuilders. Another factor that somewhat retarded construction was the inability of the workmen to grasp the magnitude and importance of their task. The proper spirit in the shipyards and the other war plants, particularly in sections that feel the effect of the war, has taken amazing form in the last sixty days, however, and production figures are leaping."

ITALIANS TO GIVE FLAGS

The hundreds of Italians working in the Sun shipyard at Chester, who to compliment their American comrades-in-arms, and have decided to present an Italian and American flag to the shipyard.

The two emblems will be raised with patriotic ceremonies Thursday evening, when the new Sun band will make its debut. There are twenty-six pieces in the band.

More Houses at Cornwells

Ground was broken today at Cornwells for fifty more frame houses for workmen at the Traylor shipyard. These houses will have from four to seven rooms and will cost about \$1500 each. They are to be erected north of the shipyard near the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The first two houses will probably be ready for occupancy within two months, and thereafter a dozen will be completed each week if the schedule does not break down. In addition to these and other houses erected by the Traylor Company, 130 large tents have been put up, and the old barracks have been converted into a dormitory accommodating 400 men.

YARD ATHLETES MUST WORK

Emergency Fleet Will Not Let Men Draw Big Pay for Playing

Should there be any professional baseball players holding down unimportant jobs in shipyards and drawing big salaries for playing on the shipyard teams, they will be weeded out by the Emergency Fleet corporation.

Howard Conoley, vice president of the corporation, made that announcement this afternoon in answer to the complaint made by State Senator Calvin H. Page, of New Hampshire, that such a condition existed in the yard at Portsmouth.

"We will countenance no such action in any of the shipyards," Mr. Conoley said. "We believe that it is a good thing to stimulate interest in the supremacy of any yard over another in sports, but the men should be primarily workmen."

SHIPYARD PIANO OVERWORKED

Old Music Box at Chester Plant to Have New Home

The piano which has been everybody's friend at the Chester Shipyard is about to go on strike. It has been worked too hard during the noon hour. Its place has always been in the store-room, and every day at noon the shipworkers and the office force rush it much too hard, it is thought.

Performers are plentiful, and vocal talent has not been wanting. In fact, the demand upon the piano has been so great that the Chester Shipyard Choral Club has fallen 'way behind in practice. The double quartet and the Welsh vocalists from around Scranton also want a little more rehearsing. So with its removal probably to the old restaurant building the music box will get a rest, but will play for the Choral Club and other organizations of the kind. The boys and girls who have depended upon it in the past will have to make some other arrangement.

PLAN HOUSE PARTIES FOR HOG ISLAND GIRLS

Series of Saturday Evening Entertainments at Y.M.C.A. Holiday House, Roxborough

A series of Saturday evening house parties has been arranged for the girls of the Hog Island office force. The affairs will take place at the Y. M. C. A. Holiday House, at Roxborough, July 12, 19 and 27.

The girls are looking forward to the entertainments with keen interest. The first two Saturdays will afford accommodations for only twenty-five girls, but the last will take care of fifty.

The girls will go to the country Saturday immediately after work, at noon and remain there until Sunday evening. The time will be spent in many forms of outdoor sport, including swimming and boating. Chamberlones will be provided. S. D. Ferris, physical director in the industrial relations building at Hog Island, is taking applications for the parties.

PLAN "FAMILY NIGHTS"

First of Series for Sun Shipyard Workers This Evening

The first of a series of "family nights" arranged by the Sun Ship Company for its workmen and their families will be held this evening in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, Seventh street and Edgemoor avenue, Chester.

The Welsh choir of Marcus Hook, under the leadership of Timothy Davis, will give a concert. Prof. H. P. Gaunt will be the pianist. The company but will admit to the affair.

POOR KIDDIES LEAVE STREETS OF CITY FOR COUNTRY OUTING

Gleeful Children From Colonies of Foreigners Taken by Red Cross on Ten-Day Vacation—Many Have Relatives in U. S. Service

"A good time? Oh, yes!" That was the way "Tony" Palma, sophisticated elder brother to two more young Palmas, answered the question in quite a different way. "I am going to have a good time" at the Reading Terminal Station today as twenty-five boys of foreign birth or ancestry awaited a train for Green Lane, where their ten-day outing sponsored by the Red Cross in giving country week vacations to soldiers' children, will be spent.

All clean and smooth, with fresh blouses and hair very wet after an extra brushing, the party met at the station many of them a half hour before they were due. Total strangers of ten or twelve years became great friends before Mrs. T. A. Hartung, of the Home Service department's committee on outings, and Miss Louise Dixon, representative of the Junior Service Corps, National League for Women's Service, and several social service workers had rounded up the crowd and counted noses. "Tony" spoke with authority, born of experience when he assured the wide-eyed younger boys of the good time coming.

"It was three summers ago," he explained. "You swim and play baseball and everything. They're certainly good to you out there." And Tony's younger brother, Daniel and Joseph, whose delight was wordless, looked at each other and nodded fervently.

Russians, Poles and Italians composed the little group. Mothers hovering over some of the younger chaps, brushed back an occasional untidy curl.

Mrs. Robinsky, mother of Edward and Herman Robinsky, who has two sons with the colors, said proudly: "No, these boys are not Russians. They're Americans. I've been in this country twenty-seven years. In the old American myself I got a daughter, eighteen. Some one told her she had picked out a sweetheart for her, and that he didn't have to go to war."

"My daughter said: 'But what do I want with a fellow that don't go to war?' I'd be ashamed to go on the street with him if he didn't have a uniform."

"Me, I got two sons in the American army; one been there three years and the other two years."

William and Joseph Gigliotto, with native Italian grace kept caps tightly clutched in their hands while waiting for the train, for there were numerous "kind ladies" circulating among them.

"My father is in the army," said William, "and so is my uncle, Frank Gallo. Father's name is Josef Gigliotto. He enlisted long time ago." And here William's soft-eyed mother contributed:

"We had a letter three weeks ago. He's all right. Been shot in his leg though, three times. I got four children, even also remarked 'one a little girl, little swan.'"

Bernard Shubin, thirteen years old, is going to his first American party and in broken Russian he said he was glad to be with a lot of other boys.

"I have been but nine months in this country," he explained, "and I have been one else but my brother. He has been six months in training camp. My father and mother are dead. I was brought to America on a ship by a lady who took me to Chicago and there my brother was. He hopes soon to go abroad and fight."

There was Sam Sherman, who has a brother with the colors, and Ottaviano Rezzulli, and Antonio Matteo, Thomas Di Lauro, Lawrence Stella, James Minni, Paul Grieco, Angelo Branno, Dante Lelli, Alberto di Torino, Antonio Casello, Michele Spizzaro, Luigi Giordano, Luigi Thomas Amadio, Ciriaco and a dozen or so others, all of whom were accompanied by a doctor's certificate to show they might safely be entrusted with other youngsters without spreading measles, whooping cough or like numerous ills.

When the train was announced and the youngsters were led aboard some needed to be shooed away from an alluring machine that offers to look work and read the future of the weighed.

"Well, how'm I gonna know how fat I get if I don't weigh?" asked Dante when frantic threats of his missing the whole show were hurled across the crowd by a comrade. And the fortune on his slip had the ominous word "fat" in it.

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BUYS FACTORY HERE TO MAKE LEWIS GUNS

Savage Arms Co. Gets Big Kensington Plant to Fill U. S. Contract

One of these plants in this country for the manufacture of Lewis machine guns for the United States army is to be in operation in this city within sixty days.

The Savage Arms Company, which already has plants at Sharon, Lawrence County, Pa.; at Utica, N. Y. and in Connecticut, has purchased the plant of the Isaac A. Sheppard Company, stove manufacturers, at Erie avenue and Seneca street, here, and will start shortly to install machinery for the manufacture of the Lewis gun.

The Savage Company exclusively has the contracts for manufacture of the Lewis guns for use by the United States Army. Its operations since the outbreak of the war have been almost exclusively in the present war by the British. The gun was offered to the United States by its inventor, but was turned down after numerous tests in favor of the Browning machine gun and machine rifle. Failure to obtain an ample number of Browning guns quickly, however, resulted in contracts being given the Savage people for Lewis guns.

The deal for the local factory was consummated quietly. The property involved is 524 feet by 186 feet by 750 feet, and is assessed at \$150,000. It includes several two- and three-story buildings.

It is expected that within two months the Savage people will have completely changed the appearance of the plant, and that Lewis guns will be turned out in large quantities. The number of men to be employed has not been stated.

The Sheppard plant was not for sale, it was stated by an official of the company, but when a representative of the Savage people, in search of a suitable site for a new factory, informed the owners of the stove plant that it was needed for the manufacture of guns, they agreed to dispose of it at once. The stove manufacturing machinery will be moved to the company's plant at Baltimore.

Large advertisement for American Stores Co. featuring 'The Problem of Keeping Your Table is Easily Solved By Our Producer to Consumer Plan'. Includes prices for coffee (22c/lb), laundry soap, teas, condensed milk, and Heinz baked beans. Also lists various grocery items and their prices.

Emphatically Your Time To Buy Good Clothing!

William H. Wanamaker's July Sale offers thousands of dollars' worth of standard all-wool clothing at real savings!

The clothing is of such good cloths and is so carefully tailored that we are certain any merchant tailor would ask you double the price for the same fabrics made-to-measure—and he would not ask too much!

- \$45.00 Suits during July will sell for \$35.00
\$40.00 Suits during July will sell for \$30.00
\$35.00 Suits during July will sell for \$27.50
\$30.00 Suits during July will sell for \$25.00
\$25.00 Suits during July will sell for \$20.00

Every man who intends to participate in the savings of this sale (which comes but once a year) may be sure we are not offering any laggards—"slow-selling" styles or picked-over "job-lot" clothing—the whole collection is new and good and fine and all of it is taken from the regular season through stocks of the new store:

\$45, \$40 & \$35 Merchant Tailoring \$33.50
Clothes built to individual measure

This figure entitles our customers to the regular standard of tailoring, trimming and exactness of fit which our expert cutters assure you, just the same as if you were paying the regular full (and fair) prices.

William H. Wanamaker
1217-19 Chestnut Street