## FRENCH CANNON READY FOR **ARMY OF HALF MILLION**

FRANCE WILL HELP

# **J. S. PROGRESS SURPRISES**

High Commissioner Andre Tardieu Explains How His Sepublic Can Help America Gain Time in the Has Accomplished Wonders.

Announcement that France will be able before July 1 to manufacture enough artillery to supply twenty American divisions, or approximately 500,000 troops, if the United States meanwhile adheres to an terials from America, was made by the paper's policy, which was formmissioner to this country.

American army at the time the prietorship, says this is camouflage. United States entered the war. At that time, he said, the American army contained about 212,000 officers and men.

The French official spoke at a dinner which was part of New York celebration of the Jour De L'Alliance Francaise, which was observed throughout the United States and Canada, the anniversary of the treaty between France and the American colonies in 1778. Jules J. Jusserand, the French ambassador, also was a guest of honor.

be a thing of the past, because our as pendulum-like, Mr. Daniels said, democracies want to know in order with the return swing becoming to win," Mr. Tardieu said that "just shorter and shorter, as the allies as appreciation of the results achieved" by America in its war preparanobody has the right to refuse to the tion's accomplishments and outlined have been wonderfully improved. what France had done in manufac turing ordnance both for the United States and for France's other allies.

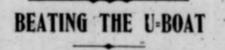
Official Wolff Bureau The Krupps have acquired control of the Wolff Bureau, the semiofficial German news agency, an Exchange dispatch from Zurich says. They are also reported to have organized a subsidiary advertising LOST agency with the purpose of obtaining control of all large advertising contracts, which will be alloted, the dispatch says, "in accordance with

**KRUPPS CONTROL NEWS NOW** 

Said to Have Acquired the Semi

German interests." Another development in the move by the big iron and steel and munition interests of Germany to obtain control of the leading newspapers of War-Says American Government the Empire which has been occasionally referred to in recent cablegrams is the aquisition of the Weser Zeitung, the principal paper of

A story of disaster at sea, affect-Bremen, and the leading journal of Dusseldorf, according to reports reicans, although they have been cently received in London. When it was announced last July that the schooled to expect it ever since the Weser Zeitung was for sale, the own- first contingent of their fighting ers said they would never sell to the men left an Atlantic port, fortun-Krupp and Pan German interests. would receive the necessary raw ma-The new owners announce that One hundred and one lives were lost Andre Tardieu, French high com- erly semi-Liberal and whole-hearttroop ship Tuscania off the Irish edly devoted to advancing the over-Mr. Tardieu declared also that seas interests of Bremen, will be un- Coast at dusk Tuesday evening, acthere are in France more Ameri- changed. But the Frankfurter Zei- cording to latest reports. She carcan troops than comprised the tung, lamenting the change of pro- ried 2,397 souls, including 2,179



that the death list due to the steam-Secretary of Navy Declares Allies

#### Are Winning the Fight

Secretary Daniels said Wedneshowever, gave 267 as the number day the United States and the Alof men missing. Thursday mornlies were winning the fight against "We are ing the figure was reduced to 210 Germany's submarines. having our ups and downs," he shid, and this in turn lowered to 101 prove much smaller were built upon circumstances. Mr. Daniels declined at London saying at 11 o'clock, "but the fight is being won."

The results of the anti-subma-Asserting that "secrecy ought to rine campaign might be described respondent of the Associated Press in Ireland confirmed by the American embassy. gradually perfected their operations.

MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND SOLDIERS WERE SAVED

and German Army.

merchant ships, is also being used in transport service with other British ships. There is no indication in the loss OF LIFE IS SLIGHT of submarines against American troop ships lines has been made.

Officials Agreeably Surprised at Small Number of Men Lost in Disaster-Army and Navy Men Anxious to Strike Back at U-Boats

say nothing as to the destination of

small loss of life. Army officers It was shown at the trial that ing the hearts and hopes of Amer- troops aboard were not seasoned the Nashville broke out a signal rying 2,179 American soldiers, has land' is accepted as evidence, however, that there was no panic. Some in the torpedoing of the British jumped overboard, but nearly all Navy Department. bravely stood fast to await their fate.

These soldiers were woodsmen of the forestry battalion, men of the supply train, of the engineer train. States army foresters, engineers, The most disciplined unit aboard undoubtedly would be the military supply train men, military police and police. aero units, and the first meagre

Latest official advices to the war details Wednesday night indicated soldiers who were on board the Brit- ishment would be meted out. In- feared that probably 1,100 men, iner's sinking might be approximately 1,000. A later estimate that night, ish liner Tuscania when a submarine. stances of the kind were not unussent her down Tuesday night off ual in modern warfare, the attache had gone down. the Irish coast.

101 men, most of them members of court. the crew were missing among the entire force of soldiers, sailors and passengers.

The Tuscania, a liner of 14.348 No attempt was made to prepare gross tons, was one of a strongly a list of the lost or missing. Only The Secretary expressed optimism guarded convoy and proceeding off a few names, of survivors had been tion "is a stimulant for effort, and regarding the condition at the ports the northeast of Ireland when dis- received and the indications were, of debarkation in France. The con- aster overtook her. The shore line that it would be impossible to an-American people this stimulant." gestion there at first had been "aw- was visible from the starboard side nounce them all before Friday at Jassy Saturday, say that the greater injured by the explosion might have The commissioner reviewed the na- ful," he said, but the conditions through the dusk of oncoming night the earliest. The rescued were land- part of the Roumanian army now is been saved. and it was from this direction that ed at widely separate Irish and

DANIELS DENIES CLEMENCY the Tuscania. It was admitted that the Americas had been sent forward by British trans-Atlantic liners Nashville's Commander Reduced for on several occasions. There are re-Firing on Italian Submarine

ports that the great White Star Liner Olympiat one of the largest of the Lieut, Commander Ernest Freidrick, who when in command of the gunboat Nashville fired by mistake late last summer on an Italian submarine in the Mediterranean, was of the Tuscania that a concentration ordered reduced 30 numbers by the Naval Court which tried him, it was learned today, and the sentence was On the contrary the efforts of the approved by Secretary Daniels, de-German high command still appear spite the fact that the Italian Govto be directed primarily against the ernment officilly interceded in be cargo craft bound for British ports. half of the officer and the Naval

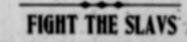
As the roll of missing from the Court made a unanimous recom-Tuscania dwindled, expressions of mendation for clemency. One memamazement were heard frequently ber of the sub crew was killed. The that a crowded transport could be Government immediately expressed torpedoed with such comparatively its regrets to Italy.

say it must be remembered that the when the Italian submarine emerged veterans, not even line soldiers, men which should have brought instant into whom every effort has been recognition from a friendly warship. made to instill discipline which No reply being made the Nashville would have stood them in good stead opened fir, killing 1 man. The subin such an emergency. The fact that marine commander then signaled his most of them were brought safely to identity. Commander Frederick explained at the trial that he acted

records an unusual request for clemency on the grounds that the offense. ers and, moreover, that Commander under convoy of British warships. Friedrick's action indicated uncommon zeal and initiative.

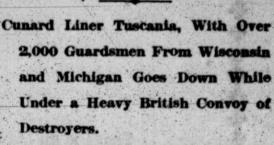
The Italian Government took the same stand. An attache of the embassy in Washington called on Secsaid, and, in fact, both British and

This figure was not final and high French war vessels had fired on veshopes that the loss of life would sels of their allies under similar through information obtained by cor- cabled press dispatches saying just to interfere with the sentence of the



**Rumanians Engage Greater Part** 

Army Against Russia



TRANPORT IS SUNK

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS ARE

LOST IN ATTACK AT SEA

TORPEDOED NEAR IRELAND

The Cunard liner Tuscania, carbeen torpedoed and sunk off' the Irish coast, but offical reports late Wednésday night said 1,912 of the officers and men have been saved and indicated that the list of resunder explicit instructions from the cued might prove even larger. The troops, composed chiefly of detach-The Naval Court spread on the ments of Michigan and Wisconsin National Guardsmen, were traveling was largely due to the fault of oth- on the Tuscania, a British vessel,

A brief dispatch to the War De-

partment from London early Wednesday evening announced the disaster and reported the landing of department have accounted for all retary Daniels and expressed the made public shortly after 10 o'clock, except 113 of the 2,156 American hope of his Government that no pun- and for more than two hours it was cluding members of the liner's crew,

> When a message came to the State Department from the embassy 1,912 of the Americans had been accounted for the joy of the officials almost swept away the distress occasioned by the earlier news. The first 1,100 survivors were landed at Larne and Buncrans, two widely separated Irish ports, and this, coupled with the evident facts that rescue ships were at hand quickly, gave rise to hopes that nearly everybody on board the Tuscania except those The President, Secretary Baker, and in fact all official Washington were up late awaiting for additional news. Only the briefest dispatches were received, and none gave details of the attack on the liner. Even the time was missing, but it was assumed that it occurred early this morning, as the first message was filed at London at 3 o'clock this afternoon, probably within an hour after the relief ships reached the Irish coast. The President was at the theater when the news was received and he was not told of it until he

"We have in the line," he said, "about 15,000 guns of every caliber and every day more than 300,000 shells are turned out by our factories.

"Without speaking of what we manufacture for you, and that is several hundred guns a month, we have during the past three years given to our allies in Europe 1,250,-000 rifles, 15,000 automatic rifles, 1,000 machine guns, \$00,000,000 cartridges, 2,500 guns and 4,750 airplanes. + + +

"The adoption without any modification of our various types of guns would certainly have saved more time to the benefit of American a good chance of recovery. The moproduction and some delays may be torman saved himself by throwing the consequence of the improvements you are looking for, always, and rightly at that, aiming at better results.

"But as we have agreed, it is that you should supply and transport to France the necessary raw materials, we will, under such conditions, be able, in France, to deliver to you before July 1 enough guns thoroughly to equip twenty of your divisions. The situation, therefore is completely "safe in that respect."

Mr. Tardicu described America's military effort as "wonderful and splendid." and asserted "it had been a surprise to the enemy."

"I have cooperated for nearly ten months, hour by hour, with every part of your war organization," he said, "What you have done is mag- saying: nificent, worthy of your allies, worthy of yourselves."

"that no event of wider import has each other in every factory and sterof the war." He continued:

"Thus your government will clear and courageous view, have given you the strength of numbers, the first condition of military power. In April, 1917, you had 9,524 officers and 202,510 men. You now your army nine in outbs ago.

France, he said, has taken every necessary measure so that America can complete in France, the training begun here. Regarding aviation, American development has been "beyond all expectation," he declared. He outlined how America had helped the Entente also finan-

cially and with shipping food and mense and conclusive. "Wherever, on special points," he added, alluding to his association with officials insufficient arrival of cereals in the at Washington, "I believ, that mis. American ports. I am convinced

**KILLED ON TROLLEY** 

Negro Loses Life in Peculiar Acci-

#### dent Near Greenville

George Suber, negro, was instantly killed at Greenville Monday morning when he laid his hand on the controller of a trolley car charged with 2,300 volts, the trolley having jumped the wire and come into contact with a heavy voltage wire carrying current to operate the cotton mills in the suburbs. The negro was sitting in the car when the trolley jumped, but, going to the rear platform, touched the controller. Richard Hill, a white man was severely shored in the same manner. He has his controller in neutral

as here," he said, "have been wondering why you should n r, in that respect have done everything by yourselves. This critices a shows that those people ignore. firstly, what time means in war, and secondly, how infinitely complicated is the industrial organiration.

"I have drawn roughly the results of the military effort of the United States for a period less than ten months. I do not believe that an impartial man would say that this effort is now completed, but I declare that any impartial man must admit its wonderful extension and splendid accomplishments."

Money was the first aid needed by the Allies, Mr. Tardieu went on,

"But it was not sufficient. Indeed. for lack of a general organization

Alluding to the raising of the na- of production the United States and tional army, Mr. Tardien declared the Allies would have competed with ficers believe that a way can be anarchy. But in this respect I may the sea free except for occasional state that the centralized organiza- raiders which might slip through. tion realized for the Allies by the war industrial board and the war end have been given great study purchasing commission is excellent both here and abroad. in every way.

"Last January 17, when arriving however, sees the near approach of tion of the country. in New York, I found thirty-seven the day when all the plans and efships unable to sail for France on forts of the navy will bear full force lowing statement: account of lack of coal; on January and wide extension of the campaign 18 the restriction orders for coal will be possible. were issued by the fuel administration, and when I left New York on the 22d, all our ships had coal.

"More recently I have found myfuel-aid which he described as im- self obliged together with my allied ratus now installed on American colleagues, to draw the attention of Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Hoover to the craft are being similarly equipped. that the measures which were im

the lurking submarine discharged a torpedo that found its mark in the structions to representatives of the Bessarabia while Bolsheviki troops boiler room of the steamer.

Apparently retribution at\_ once befell the enemy under water boat. According to the testimony of American officers, a British destroyer

dashed toward the evident location are responses. of the attacker and dropped depth bombs that resulted, in the expressive phrase of the submarine hunter.'in the enemy being "done in." patch gave this recapitulation: Many patrol boats assisted the destroyers in the work of rescue and the survivors were landed at various Irish and Scotch ports, where

prompt medical attention was given the injured and the others . were made comfortable.

Much satisfaction is found by officials in the unofficial accounts of the destruction of the liritish liner Tuscania by a German submarine which showed that a destroyer, presumably British, gave chase to the

depth bomb. No details of the attack had come awaited eagerly. Sorrow, over the dominant emotion among army and of 141:

navy men now is the desire to strike back

Navy officials see no reason to change their opinion that the subma-Tuscania incident is regarded as an isolated case, which may, however, serve to develop additional methods for repelling the undersea craft. No detail of the action will be passed over when full reports from the British admiralty are available.

Around the navy department there was renewed hope of "bottling up" the submarines. Many offound to hold the u-boats within There is no doubt that plans to this

The weight of American anti-"During the month of December submarine efforts is yet to be

Many devices entered into the batcraft is so successful that British

There have been indications that

war, State and navy departments sent at the earliest possible moment

> Friday night had brought only mea-According to the war department's official report the total missing from the 2,397 persons aboard the liner was 210. The latest dis-

'Survivors United States troops 2:043, crew and passengers 141, total 2,184.

On board, United States troops 2.156; crew and passengers 241, total 2,397.

Missing, United States troops 113; crew and passengers 87; total 220.

Officials assumed that an error in transmission accounted for the disraider and possibly sunk her with a crepancy in this dispatch's figures on crew and passengers. The total num-

ber of missing among all persons from official sources. They are on board 210, according to a state ment of the British admiralty issued first loss of a transport laden with early in the day so the number of American troops is tempered by the passengers and crew survivors probgrowing total of survivors, and the ably should have been 144 instead

Virtually no story of the sinking of the Tuscania has reached the gov-

ernment through official channels. Dispatches from the embassy at rine menace is being overcome. The have been confined to terse statements and announcements of the number saved.

Press accounts consequently have been read with more than ordinary interest by every one. Army officers are proud of the way the troops behaved. The Tuscania was a part of

a large convoy and immediate relief was at hand.. There has been no mention in official messages of reports that a convoying destroyer sighted and pursued the submarine ever taken place since the beginning ility would have resulted from this narrow limits and keep the rest of that made the attack. The destroyer probably was British and British admiralty reports on the incident will be awaited with keenest interest.

On board the liner were engineers, military police and replacement de-

tachments composed of former Michigan and Wisconsin National Guardshave 110,000 officers and 1,500 '00 last the high commission declared brought to bear. What has been men and three aero squadrons, one men, and the number of your men in the attention of the shipping board accomplished already by American of which was recruited almost en-France at the present moment is to a crisis affecting virtually se- naval forces has been through make- tirely in and around New York City. notably in exciss of the (surgar, if riously our supply in gasoline and shift devices and concerted craft in Members of the other two squadoil for the first two months of 1918. a great measure. Every week now, rons came from nearly every sec-

Secretary Baker issued the fol-

"The sinking of the Tuscania brings us face to face with the losses tle against the u-boats, some of It is a fresh challenge to the civil- to congressional agitation for a war which have been evolved by Ameri- ized world by an adversary who has cabinet nd munitions director was can inventors. The detection appa- refined but made more deadly the

the u-boats have learned to fear this families of those who have suffered partments, bureaus, agencies, offi-

Scotch ports. And while urgent in- who are overrunning Moldavia and are concentrating in Bukowina. After that full details of the disaster and 24 hours fighting the Roumanians a complete record of the saved be disarmed the Ninth Russian division. which attacked Galataz, taking more than 50 guns and surrounded and disrmed the Eighth Russian division which attacked the center of the Moldavian front. This division was sent under convoy to Russia.

In response to an appeal from the Bessarabian republic it is officially declared Roumania sent troops there to prevent the devastation of the country by bands of Russians, and also occupied Kishinev, the Ungheni-Jassy Rallway and depots from which Roumania draws supplies.

Fighting is in progress between the Roumanins and the Bolsheviki over all Bessarabia, as far as the **D**niester River.

### **CALLS FOR BOATS**

Pershing and Troops Ask for

"Bridge of Ships"

"Make a bridge of ships France,, was the message from General Pershing and every man of his one casual officers. command., delivered to the Ameritional Press Club. "Build ships and Texas. let every woman and child in the land think ships," said he. "We

ought to play with toy ships. "Would you have the men fight- and Sixth Wisconsin infantry, forgotten them-you in your commost to them?

"Toward our ship yards for the the fate of the members of the Tuspower they fear during and after cania's crew. Undoubtedly many of the war the German staff strains its them were saved, and when all revision. Build, build and continue ports are in officials hope that the to build ships. Make a bridge of

to His Notion

Almost coincident with Secretary Baker's reapearance before the senate military committee for cross examination upon his recent state-

ment of what America is doing in of war in its most relentless form. the war, the administration answer given by introduction in the senate stealth of the savage in warfare. of a bill transmitted by President We must win this war, and we will Wilson, which would give the preswin this war. Losses like this unite ident blanket authority to reorganthe country in sympathy with the ize and coordinate all federal de-

returned to the White House, Because of the nature of the milltary organizations carried by the ship the War Department announced it would be impossible to say definitely what troops were aboard until the list of survivors was received. Later, however, the adjutant general made the list public. It follows:

Headquarters detachment and Companies D. E and F. of the Twentieth Engineers, 107th Engineer Train, 107th Military Police, 107th Supply Train, 100th Aero Squadron. and 213th Aero Squadron; replaceto ment detachments Nos. 1 and 2 of the Thirty-second Division; fifty-

The Thirty-second Division is can people by Maj. Frederick Palm- composed of National Guard troops er, chief censor of General Persh- from Michigan and Wisconsin. The ing's staff, in an address at the Na- division trained at Camp McArthur,

The 107th Engineers was composed of the first battalions of Michought to be wearing little metal igan Engineers; the 107th Militaships in our buttonholes. Children ry Police was made up from the 107th Supply Train from the Fourth

ing in France think that you had Thus all the soldiers are former Wisconsin and Michigan guardsmen fort at home? Would you have except those in the Aero squadron, the lives of such men sacrificed if who probably were recruited from because you have not concentrated all parts of the country. Neither the your efforts on the thing that meant dispatch to the War Department or

to the State Department referred to loss of life will be remarkably small. The liner, which is not a regular transport, was under convoy and the warships apparently were quickly alongside for rescue when the torpedo struck .

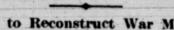
The State Department's dispatch gave the number of soldiers on board as 2,173, six less than the War Department's report. It told of plans promptly made for caring for the survivors. The State Department issued this statement:

"The latest advices received by the State Department from the embassy at London regarding the Tuscania is that at 11 p. m., February 6, the latest information was that 1,912 officers and men on the Tuscania were accounted for out of 2,173.

"The ambassador has sent an assistant military attache and another

WILSON ASKS POWER

Wants to Reconstruct War Machine



ships to Pershing."

