

RUMANIA SUBJECTED TO DRASTIC PERSECUTION

Little Kingdom Completely at Mercy of Conquerors—Boundaries Altered at Will, Despite Signing of Terms of Peace—American Minister Makes Report.

Washington, March 13.—At the mercy of her conquerors, Rumania is being subjected to most drastic persecution, American Minister Vo-picka, at Jassy, reported today to the state department. Notwithstanding that the terms of peace have been signed Rumania's boundaries are being altered under the clause providing for rectification

of the frontier.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS.
Washington, March 13.—A cablegram today to the state department from Ambassador Francis at Vologda indicated no new developments there and made no mention of any intention by the American and allied embassies' staffs to leave. The message told of a dinner to be given to embassy staffs by the mayor of Vologda.

THREE ZEPPELINS RAID OPEN ENGLISH COUNTRY

London, March 13.—Three Zeppelins took part in last night's air raid on England. One of them dropped four bombs in Hull.

The other airships flew about aimlessly over country districts, dropping bombs and then proceeded back to sea. One woman died of shock in consequence of the raid.

The Germans have sustained such heavy losses in Zeppelins that they have employed them only at infrequent intervals in the last year for raids on England, substituting airplanes. The last previous Zeppelin raid on England was on Oct. 19, 1917, when thirty-four persons were killed and fifty-six

wounded. On returning the Zeppelin fleet was put to rest by the French, five of the dirigibles being brought down.

Official Announcement.
The following official announcement was given out:
"Latest reports indicate that three enemy airships crossed the Yorkshire coast between 8:30 and 10 p.m. last night. Only one ventured to approach a defended locality, namely Hull, where four bombs were dropped. The house was demolished. One woman died of shock.
"The two remaining airships wandered for some hours over remote country before proceeding out to sea again."

BRITISH PRESS DEFENDS JAPAN

Twelve Years' Record as Ally to Her Credit—Intervention in Siberia a Legal Issue.

London, March 13.—Concerning doubts expressed in some quarters on the subject of Japanese intervention in Siberia, the Daily Telegraph says that Japan is a British ally of twelve years' standing and during all that time she has, apart from the services rendered to the allied cause in the course of the war, shown herself an honorable and trustworthy associate.

The paper continues:
"The overwhelmingly strong interest of Japan in this part of the world is, of course, apparent from a glance at the map. Japan is a highly organized trading nation and is directly interested in the maintenance of general peace and order in the lands where her economic relations are close and which are supremely important to her welfare. That was fully recognized by Great Britain in the treaty of 1905."

"Whatever the Siberian republic may turn out to be when we know anything of it, we may at least be sure that Germany reckons upon dominating it as she reckons upon dominating all other fragments of the shattered Russian empire. Germany is at this moment pursuing a plan of world conquest to which particular and unmistakable character has been given by the developments of the war in Europe."

Situation Without Parallel.
"If the triumph of our enemy's influence is to be guarded against in the region where Japanese and other allied interests are especially strong, the sooner business is undertaken the better. There is no sense or justice in permitting chaos and helplessness in Russia to be turned to the advantage of the enemy if it can be prevented."

If such action as was taken in Manchuria should ultimately be the means of re-establishing a national authority of constitutional character in Russia and if it should supply a rallying point for the forces of sanity and order then a priceless benefit would be conferred on the Russian people."

"The question at present is one of legal and necessary protection of threatened national interests. In a situation without parallel and in which the ordinary formula of international action are meaningless, the principal care of allied statesmanship as a whole will be, while allowing itself to be guided by the logic of events as they arise, to direct whatever is done of any color of aggression or annexationist intentions."

EFFORT ON OVERMAN BILL ENDS IN DEADLOCK

Washington, March 13.—Another attempt to get the senate judiciary committee together on the Overman bill to empower the president to consolidate and co-ordinate executive departments failed today and the members broke up in a deadlock. Chairman Overman announced he would attempt to force a vote Friday.

Senator Chamberlain, sponsor of the bill, probably will not oppose it, and was said today to favor giving the president even greater powers than the bill proposes.

FIVE "DIXIE VOLUNTEERS" OFF TO COLUMBUS



"Captain" Foster Brown Gentry (left) is reading his orders to his company of draft men from city board No. 1 who will accompany him to Columbus barracks, Columbus, O. The boys left at noon Wednesday. The quintette is going into service before they are called, and will be trained for the coast artillery. From left to right they are: "Captain" Gentry, J. L. Enloe, J. C. Sanders, Albert Taber and W. G. Wade.

The "Dixie Volunteers," consisting of nine men, left for Columbus Barracks, Ohio, over the Dixie Flyer at 12:15 today. These men are from division board No. 1, of which Foster V. Brown is chairman.

"It is very gratifying to the members of this board to see you young men so anxious to get into the military service. I like to see a person who wants to be first in whatever he undertakes, whether it be in business,

thought upon the words, and each was visibly moved to be a hero for his country."
Mr. Gentry, saying goodbye, said: "We will stop over in Columbus for a short training course, and go to France immediately. The 'Dixie Volunteers' will eat dinner in Berlin on the Stars and Stripes July 4."
The men that form the company of the "Dixie Volunteers," of which Mr. Gentry was made captain, are: Hubert Stokes, H. G. Parks, J. C. Sanders, W. G. Wade, L. J. Enloe, Albert Taber, and Rogers, Frank W. Northrup.

Teddy's Son Wounded

Young Capt. Archibald B. Roosevelt Falls in France.

New York, March 13.—Archibald B. Roosevelt, a son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, has been wounded in action with the American forces in France. A cablegram was received today at the colonel's office here. Young Roosevelt is a captain.

The message came from Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., a major with the American expeditionary troops. It reads:
"Archie wounded by shrapnel slightly in leg. Arm broken, but not badly. No danger. Ted."

PROUD OF HIS BOYS.
"I am as proud of my four boys as I can be," Col. Roosevelt said, when informed by his secretary, Miss Josephine Stryker, over the telephone at his home in Oyster Bay, where the former president is recuperating from his recent illness. "As long as Archie was not killed, everything is all right."

Earlier in the day the colonel had received unofficial information that a French general had decorated "Archie" with the cross of war for gallantry in action. With details lacking as to how "Archie" received his wounds, the colonel said he associated the receipt of the cross with this exploit.

"ARCHIE" LED RAID.
Before Maj. Roosevelt's cablegram regarding his brother was received it had been assumed that the cross was conferred upon "Archie" in connection with an experience he had earlier in the war. Regarding this earlier experience the colonel took a few newspaper men into his confidence some months ago. The colonel said then that he had received word that "Archie" had led a raiding party out into No Man's Land at night and that he was under fire. At the time the colonel was talking an announcement had been made that "Archie" had been jumped from second lieutenant to captain, and the colonel assumed that it was for that action.

A few weeks ago the former president sent a cablegram to his son informing him that a baby, named Archibald B. Roosevelt, Jr., had been born to the captain's wife, who was Miss Mary S. Lockwood, of Boston.

SHIP CARPENTERS ASK REHEARING

Mobile, Ala., March 13.—Peter Smith, district business agent of the ship carpenters and joiners, and John M. Clark, of the Shipyard Laborers' union, stated today that they had asked for a rehearing of the claims of the shipyard workers of this district, which embraces West Florida, Mobile and the Mississippi gulf coast, in the names of the union. The two representatives of these bodies say that they do not favor any hasty action until the matter is threshed out again with the wage adjusters of the shipping board. They stated that the ship workers are not satisfied with the scale fixed on March 6 for this district and that they want the increased scale reviewed.

REDUCE SIZES OF SHIP TIMBER

Step Authorized by Shipping Board to Expedite Construction of Wooden Craft.

Washington, March 13.—Reduction in ship timber sizes used in wooden construction in the south was authorized today by the shipping board to expedite construction.

John H. Kirby, of Houston, Tex., vice-president of the Southern Pine association, has been named to take a survey of pine forests to determine the amount of material available for wooden ships, as a further step to increase the output.

Dimensions of the large flitches which form the curve of the ship's frame have been reduced from 32x12 inches to 24x12 inches, so that smaller timber obtainable in the south can be used.

Under the old specifications few trees could be found in southern forests sufficiently large to cut the flitches, which sometimes had to be shipped from the Pacific coast.

Will Speed Construction.
Officials are hoping that he changes will speed up construction so that additional contracts may be placed, but it is not their intention to undertake further building until the present delayed program has been put forward. It was said authoritatively that it was considered better to keep busy contractors who had proved competent as builders, rather than to let contracts indiscriminately to men whose qualifications for shipbuilding were doubtful at best.

Mr. Kirby has assured Gen. Piez and other officials that southern lumbermen desire to co-operate in every way with the board in its program.

Estimates of the amount of pine timber suitable for ships have not been borne out by actual experience, it was said, inasmuch as the biggest trees often were found rotten at the heart and unfit for use. In cutting the timber, which has served to delay progress and to handicap mill operations because of the lessened demand

Showers, Says Billy 'Possum

There is something delightfully new for the spring, though it is doubtful, but it is a thing that the ladies don't worry about, but this new tip of fashion I'm giving to you, puts the stockings as banks on the blink; it's a purse in the last—now would you thought of that? So there's no use to rubber and wick.

The weather? Generally cloudy with probable showers, and moderately warm tonight and Thursday.

Steamer Aground

Hundred Passengers on Ship. Tugs Go to Aid.

An Atlantic Port, March 13.—The steamer Kerahaw, of the Merchants and Miners' line, with more than 100 passengers aboard, sent out a call for help today and reported that she was aground off the southern New England coast. Tugs were sent to her assistance.

The coast guards are rigging up a breeches buoy in order to take the passengers off. The vessel went ashore during a heavy fog.

HOUSE VIGOROUSLY OPPOSES DRAFT PLAN

Crowder's Wish to Change the Basis of Apportionment Not Favored.

Washington, March 13.—Vigorous opposition to Provost Marshal-General Crowder's plan to change the basis of apportionment of men for the Presbyterians in the United States, better known as the Presbyterian church north and the Presbyterian church south. The two bodies represent approximately 4,000,000 communicants, of whom 1,000,000 are members of the northern church.

WILSON URGES UNION OF PRESBYTERIAN FORCES

Atlantic City, N. J., March 13.—A letter from President Wilson urging a union of the forces of Presbyterianism in the United States as a "very good thing for all Presbyterians" was to be read here today before the commissions on union of the Presbyterian church in the United States, better known as the Presbyterian church north and the Presbyterian church south. The two bodies represent approximately 4,000,000 communicants, of whom 1,000,000 are members of the northern church.

NINETEEN ENTENTE AIRSHIPS BROUGHT DOWN

Berlin, March 13 (via London).—Nineteen entente airplanes were brought down by the Germans on the Franco-Belgian front yesterday, army headquarters announced today.

AUSTRALIAN VILLAGES DESTROYED BY TORNADO

Vancouver, B. C., March 13.—Several Queensland, Australia, villages were destroyed by a cyclone Monday, according to a cable received from Sydney, N. S. W., today by the Vancouver World. The casualties were reported heavy.

in all private work.
At Working Understanding.
Members of the Southern Pine association were to have appeared before a senate committee yesterday, and according to a prepared statement issued by the association, were ready to lay the blame for delay in wooden shipbuilding on changes in specific actions ordered by the shipping board. At the last minute the hearing was cancelled.

CENTRAL POWERS' TROOPS STAND BEFORE ODESSA

German and Austro-Hungarian Army, German War Office Declares, Has Reached Russian City on the Black Sea Coast.

Berlin, March 13 (via London).
—German and Austro-Hungarian

troops are now before Odessa, the war office announces.

MANY OTHERS TO VISIT EUROPE

Coming of Summer Will Prob- ably See Other Statesmen Making Trip.

BAKER AT HEADQUARTERS

Secretary of War to Spend Greater Part of Time With Gen. Pershing.

(By David Lawrence.)
Copyright, 1918, by the New York Evening Post.
Washington, March 13.—Secretary Baker's trip to France is a logical consequence of his statement before the senate military affairs committee that nobody could visualize the war in Europe without actually seeing it.

The secretary long ago determined to go to France and obtained President Wilson's consent more than six weeks ago. The senate military affairs committee's investigation changed the plans somewhat, as he felt he ought to be at the disposal of whatever body in congress sought to interrogate him.

Shortly after the secretary made his impressive statement of conditions as he viewed them he informed some of the members of the senate committee of his intention to go to Europe, and it was informally agreed that Mr. Baker would be in a much better position to tell the committee about the progress of the war machine after he had visited Europe than he was at the present time.

The secretary of war, however, isn't going merely on an inspection trip. From such conversation as some of us had with him before he left, the impression is that he will work out among other things delicate questions of personnel who should have command of the various divisions on the battle front when large numbers of American troops are put into the fighting line.

Spend All Time With Pershing.
Mr. Baker will spend practically all of his time with Gen. Pershing at the American headquarters, though he expected to visit the front itself and see how American troops in the trenches were being cared for.

There will be no ceremonials or formalities if Mr. Baker can avoid that. When he gets through his conference with Gen. Pershing, he probably will spend a day in Paris and a day in London, but the chief object of his journey is to find out from Gen. Pershing how supplies have been coming, what can be done in the United States to speed up, how soon he wants more troops and a general survey of the military situation, which could hardly be given in cable or mail communications and which can be best explained on the spot.

Of course, the president, who has implicit faith in Mr. Baker, will be guided largely by the latter's reports, so it may be expected that important decisions of military policy will follow the secretary of war's visit. Incidentally, it is a mark of confidence in the reorganized war department that the president permits the secretary of war to be away for several weeks at a time. But with Gen. George W. Goethals and his splendid organization in the quartermaster department, with the new system introduced by Gen. Wheeler in the ordnance bureau, and with Gen. Peyton Marsh, who has just come back from France, now discharging the important duties of chief of staff, the war department can run also pretty well with occasional directions and instructions by cable from the secretary while in France.

The cables are working so well these days that Mr. Baker can keep in as close touch as he would if he were visiting a continent in Texas.
Mr. Baker's journey establishes incidentally a valuable precedent. For a long time it has been urged that other members of our cabinet should familiarize themselves at first hand with conditions abroad. They have hesitated to let go of their departments, but the value to be derived from personal conference and first hand inspection is a compensation that has been too little appreciated.

More to Visit Europe.
Before the war is over, however, it would not be surprising to find that Secretary Daniels and Secret-

BECOMING MOST ACTIVE ON FRONT

American Sector Developing Rapidly From Standpoint of Artillery Fighting.

DESTROY GAS PROJECTORS

Enemy Preparations for Attack Obliterated by Shells Fired by Uncle Sam's Boys.

With the American Army in France, Tuesday, March 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—There was greater artillery activity by the Americans on the Toul sector today than at any time since they took possession there. American shells have obliterated at least five groups of gas projectors, which had been set up by the enemy in preparation for an attack. Fires back of the German lines also were caused and a number of explosions were heard.

The American troops on the Toul sector again raided the German positions, penetrating to the second line. No prisoners were captured, but a number of the enemy were killed by shell and rifle fire.
Along the Chemin-des-Dames, the crew of a Germ raiding, which fell at Clamecy Monday night, was made prisoner by American soldiers. The Germans later were turned over to the French.

MOST ACTIVE ON FRONT.

With the American Army in France, Monday, March 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—The sector occupied by American troops, east of Lunville, which was design'ed formerly merely as being in Lorraine, has developed suddenly into one of the most active on the front, from the standpoint of artillery fighting.

American artillerymen are hurling thousands of shells daily against the German positions, making it virtually impossible for the enemy to occupy them. Investigation shows that they have been virtually abandoned. This is especially true in the neighborhood of certain places, northwest and northeast of Badonville where, it is now permissible to say, the two raids mentioned as having been carried out simultaneously took place. Certain information obtained in the American sector northwest of Toul leads to the conclusion that the American raid there this morning came at such a time as to cause the Germans to abandon plans of their own for a raid. Normal artillery fighting continues in this sector, shells falling on towns on both sides of the line. At one place the Germans used mustard shells. A small number of Americans walked through the gas later. Last night an American patrol brought in an enemy sniper in camouflage suit, made of woven larch colored grass, the same shade as the landscape.

Target of Hundred of Shells.

There was the usual work by patrols in No Man's Land during the night, but no encounters have been reported.
Conditions were excellent for flying, and many hostile and friendly planes were in the air. In virtually every allied plane there was an American observer. Once or twice the Americans went close enough to the Germans to try their machine guns, but without results. One plane in which there was an American went far back for hundreds of enemy shells, which seemed to burst all around it. On returning the American admitted that they seemed pretty thick, but he was unharmed.

Secretary Lansing had found it to their advantage to get in personal touch with British and French officials as well as American officers abroad who cannot very well be brought back to this country for conference.

As the weather improves and the sailing time of trans-Atlantic vessels is cut down, so that more time can be spent in Europe and less on the sea, the idea of visits to Europe will undoubtedly appear more and more to members of our cabinet.

Great Britain and France have both found it possible to spare important cabinet ministers for voyages to the United States and with the increasing efficiency obtained through reorganization and particularly through the creation of special assistant secretaries, the heads of the departments here would find it more profitable to go to Europe during the summer months than to try to get rest and vacation as they have been accustomed in former years.