

# PREDICT U-BOATS TO APPEAR SOON OFF EAST COAST

### Sudden Cessation of Sinking of Merchantmen Past Fortnight Lead Naval Men to Believe That Germany Is Planning Quick and Sensational Blow at America As Prelude to War

BY BASIL M. MANLY.  
WASHINGTON, March 15.—The U-boats are coming!

Within six days, at least in the opinion of naval authorities in Washington, German submarines will appear off the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of Mexico, ready to pounce upon the shipping that attempts to leave American ports.

This is the explanation given for the sudden cessation of the sinking of merchant vessels during the last two weeks. It is pointed out that the last reported activities of the submarines occurred on February 26, the day on which President Wilson made his armed neutrality declaration. According to this view, as soon as the president announced his intention of using armed force, the submarines were notified by wireless to proceed to their stations in American waters, which had been assigned before they were sent to sea.

### Sudden Blow Likely.

Germany always in the past made it a rule to strike the quickest, and most sensational blow possible as soon as war with any power became inevitable. This was her course in Belgium and in Rumania and there is every reason to believe that she will repeat it in the case of the United States.

The submarine is the most effective weapon which she can employ against us at the beginning of hostilities. Moreover, her U-boats operating in American waters will be able to do infinitely more damage to the commerce upon which England depends than if they restrict their activities to the blockade zone. There they have to contend with thousands of British patrol boats, while in American waters there are less than fifty United States destroyers, supplemented by the small number of British cruisers, which came to light during the U-53's exploits.

### Can Bombard Towns.

And in the event of a declaration of war either by the United States or Germany, the damage that the U-boats can do will not be limited to the destruction of vessels. Germany throughout the war has shown her utter contempt for the rules of international war which forbids the shelling of unfortified towns.

Armed with six-inch guns, the submarines will be able to lie safely at sea and pour explosive shells into the scores of unfortified towns and villages along the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of Mexico.

The only other explanation offered for the sudden cessation of U-boat activities is a dispatch from Berlin that they have all returned to Helgoland for fuel and new supplies. But it is pointed out that this evidently inspired statement is absurd and obviously a bluff. Germany would never attempt to bring her entire fleet of submarines through the British mine fields and past the British North sea patrol by one time. They sneak in one by one, traveling submerged for the greater part of the distance and taking every precaution to avoid detection.

According to calculations the first of the U-boats should reach American waters within 12 days after they leave the blockade zone. The Deutschland took 15 days for the trip, but she started from Hamburg and had to run a large part of the distance around the British Isles submerged and at low speed. If they got their orders on the 20th, this should bring them off the Atlantic coast about the 10th of March.

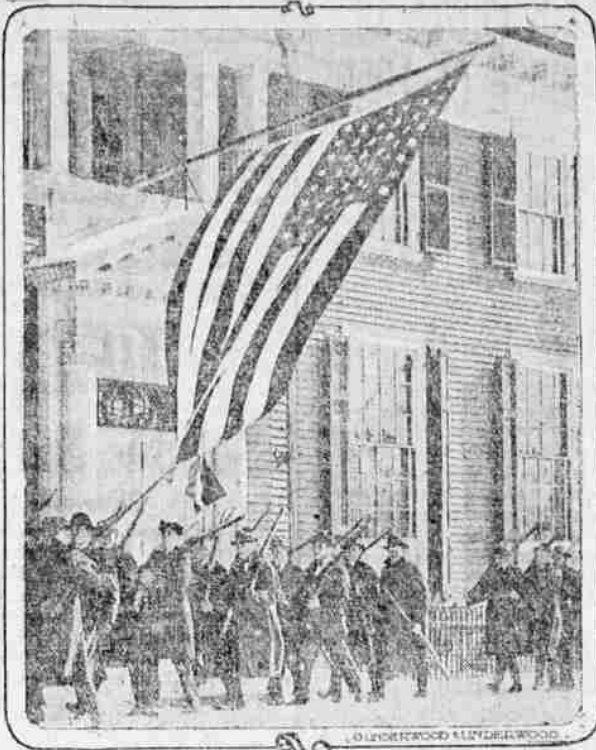
It is generally believed that bases at which they can replenish their supplies have been established in the West Indies, Mexico and at desolate points along the Atlantic coast.

The signal for them to begin action will be the declaration by Germany of a blockade zone in American waters similar to that established around the British Isles. This declaration, it is believed, will come as soon as the president issues orders to provide guns and gunners for American vessels.

### GOVERNMENT TROOPS ENTER SANTIAGO

HAVANA, March 15.—Government troops under Colonel Esquivel, according to a message received here this morning, are disembarking at Santiago to take possession of the city.

# HARVARD STUDENTS IN TRAINING



Harvard university students are here shown in military training, using rifles for the first time. The men are drilling at Massachusetts hall, which was used in revolutionary days as a barracks by the Continental troops.

# NAVAL PROGRAM FORCES BUILDING BY NAVY YARDS

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The naval program has so overtaken the private shipbuilding industry that a considerable part of the work probably will have to be done in government yards.

Secretary Daniels today resumed his conferences with shipbuilders expecting to award contracts before the end of the week for four of the five battle cruisers. The fifth ship, he indicated, will be assigned to a navy yard and it is probable that one or two of the new 42,000-ton dreadnaughts will be built by the government itself. Battle cruisers, under present plans will be built at a ten per cent profit to the builders with the government paying costs.

Indications are that at least two additional navy yards must be fitted for capital shipbuilding. The Philadelphia yard, already has been designated as a "big ship" yard and a battle cruiser and a dreadnaught may be laid down there. The Norfolk yard also has been considered but no final decision has been made.

Plans represented at today's conference were the Fore River, Newport News, New York Shipbuilding and Cramps. It is probable that each company will be asked to build one battle cruiser. Two or three probably will be asked to build about crammers and the Union Iron Works at San Francisco and the Seattle Construction company also may get scout contracts.

### BRITISH CLAIM CAMPAIGN OF SUBMARINES FAULT

LONDON, Mar. 15.—The Associated Press has been placed in possession of a review of the first six weeks of the German unrestricted submarine campaign. The figures given are from the board of trade reports and the conclusions are those of a highly competent authority.

"The German submarine campaign reported to have assumed enhanced vigor on February 1 was singularly disappointing to the Germans themselves," says the review. "At the beginning of January 1917, Great Britain possessed approximately 3,271 vessels of 1699 tons and over. Many others of lesser tonnage are not taken into consideration, owing to the importance of restricting the question of overseas traffic and cargo judging the results carefully and looking to possible future developments.

"From February 1, until March (14) the losses of British ships of over 1699 tons were approximately seventy-eight, which number deducted from the total leaves the British mercantile marine with 2653 ships of over 1699 tons after six weeks of German submarine warfare."

It should be remembered that a very large proportion of tonnage is on the stocks building for the British mercantile marine and a further percentage of the total is being turned out monthly. In the total above mentioned, no account is taken of ships completed or bought in neutral countries.

Old papers for sale at this office 25c per 100.

# RUSSIA MAKES ALL HER OWN WAR SUPPLIES

### Industrial Revolution Takes Place Since Conflict Began—Prohibition Effective and Beneficial—Germans Could Have Taken Moscow if They Had Continued Drive in 1915.

BY GILSON GARDNER.  
WASHINGTON, March 15.—An industrial revolution has taken place in Russia as a result of the war. One sentence tells the story. Here it is: By July first Russia will be manufacturing all her own war supplies.

I have just had a long talk with Andrew Kalpaschnikoff—commander of the Siberian Red Cross (military) Flying Squadron whom three severe wounds furloughed and sent to America. Incidentally, he is one of three officers surviving the command of four thousand men who went to the front when war broke out. There are two hundred of the men surviving.

### Making New Army.

"We are making a new army," said the colonel, "and what is more important, we are making everything the new army needs. In the beginning we were in a bad way. We had to depend on foreign nations, principally Japan and the United States, for practically everything. Now all that is changed. By July we will be through buying manufactured war necessities from other countries."

The colonel illustrated Russia's unpreparedness as follows: "When the war began we were making three small field guns a week. Germany was at that time turning out a battery a day."

"Is it true the army ran short of ammunition?" I asked. "Short? For six days while we were attempting to retreat we had exactly two shells per day apiece for each of our field guns."

### Shortage of Munitions.

"There were two rifles for every three men and after a while there were no cartridges for the rifles. It was hard to cover a retreat with forces like that. That was when we lost eight hundred out of a thousand."

"Who was responsible for the failure?" "The colonel smiled. "Mistakes will happen even in the best of regulated nations."

According to my informant Germany overlooked a big bet at that time.

"It may be told now," said the colonel. "Of course it was a terrible dark secret for a long while, but I know of no reason why it may not now be revealed, that if the Germans had pressed on after our retreat, they could have gone as far into Russia as they wished. We expected they would, and even planned to give up Moscow, not without making some resistance, of course, but we did not have the ammunition and there was nothing to do but to retreat. But nations, like individuals, are lucky sometimes."

### Not According to Formula.

"The Germans in their military activities are a queer lot. They have very little individual initiative. They play the game according to formula and when something new happens they are not there. Here was a case where there was something very new—an opposing army without any guns or ammunition. That was too much of a surprise for the Germans, so instead of coming on and helping themselves they dug trenches and prepared to winter."

A large measure of Russia's industrial revival is attributed to the abolition of vodka and other liquors. The men are sober now and are available for work in the factories.

"Is the abolition really effective?" I asked.

### Prohibition Effective.

"Absolutely," he replied. "I had occasion to return to the town where I lived a year after the decree against drinking went into effect. I had known the town well, I had lived there during my boyhood and knew the very great amount of drunkenness which prevailed. On my return visit I did not see a single person under the influence of liquor. There is no drunkenness, there is liquor consumed. Statements to the contrary are not true. And what is more, the people like the new order. The wives like it because they have more money for their homes, and the men, now that they are used to it, like it too. It was hard at first, there was a struggle until they became accustomed to doing without the stimulant. Now they will never go back to it. There is talk that after the war wines

will be permitted, but I do not believe it."  
"Do you think," I asked, "that the United States ought to break into the war?"  
"I think your country," he replied, "could help some by helping to patrol and convoy the ships carrying provisions to England. That is about all you people need to do, but that would help a lot."

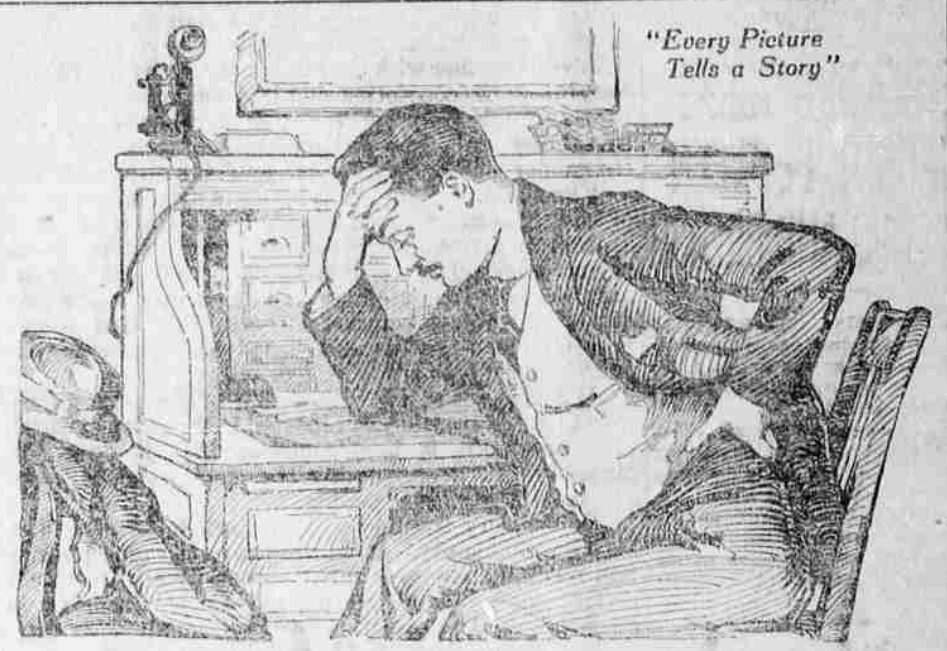
### HEAVY RAINS MAKE BRITISH ADVANCE HARD

LONDON, Mar. 15.—Newspaper correspondents at British headquarters in France, describe the operations of Wednesday as having been

carried out with a heavy rain beating in the faces of the British troops, who sometimes were unable to see more than a few yards, though during occasional brief lulls in the storm the men ploughed doggedly forward through the clinging mud and their advance was hardly affected.

The Germans are now holding a line of about the same strength as that they had deserted, and there, according to the correspondents, are taking breath while the British push up and register their guns on the new targets. The British outposts are now before the immediate defenses of Bapaume and at some points are only a few hundred yards from them. The correspondents describe at

length the positions abandoned by the Germans and state emphatically that the evacuation was not voluntary, but that the Germans were pounded out of Loupart ridge, which was held by the Prussian foot guards. It is said that the defenders ran away leaving intact the dugouts which the British artillery had spared. Explosive charges and detonators which had been prepared for wrecking the positions were found by the British. The British found villages taken much less damaged than they had expected. Grevillers, to a great extent was not damaged. Many houses in Miraumont were only slightly injured.



# Has Winter Left You Miserable?

ARE you dull, tired, achy all over, bothered with a bad back? Do you feel all out of sorts? Do you lack the energy you need for the day's work? Don't worry so much about it! This is a common condition in March. So many of us neglect our exercise in winter eat too heavily, indulge our desires too much, and get slow, lazy and half-efficient. Then with the organs working badly, comes a chill, a cold or a grip attack and it weakens the kidneys. To get started right again help the kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that has done so much for Medford people.

# Be Guided by These Medford Cases

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| <b>S. CENTRAL AVE.</b><br>M. S. Diden, shoe repairer, 23 S. Central Ave., says: "I suffered from what the doctor said was rheumatism, caused by an excess of uric acid in my blood. It showed itself by severe pains in my back. My kidneys were out of order, too, and these troubles caused me to run down in health. I couldn't stoop without getting dizzy. Doan's Kidney Pills did just what they were guaranteed to do and soon I saw a great change in my condition. The pain began to leave me and my kidneys became more regular in action. By the time I had finished three boxes, I was without any of the signs of the trouble." | <b>N. GRAPE STREET.</b><br>Mrs. Wm. Charley, 265 N. Grape St., says: "The kidney action was too frequent and the kidney secretions were unnatural. Besides this, I had much pain in my back and sometimes I could hardly bend or straighten up. At night the pain bothered me, too, and often I couldn't sleep. I tried plasters and liniments for my back and none of them helped me any. It was while I was feeling ill and discouraged that I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and began taking them. In less than two weeks I felt better. I took in all four boxes and got well." | <b>N. FRONT STREET.</b><br>Mrs. W. F. Longwill, 536 N. Front St., says: "I had occasion to use Doan's Kidney Pills for kidney weakness and dull, rheumatic pains in my back that were most distressing. Doan's soon rid me of the trouble and restored me to good health." (Statement given March 17, 1915.)<br>On March 16, 1916, Mrs. Longwill said: "I am still a firm believer in Doan's Kidney Pills and confirm every word of my former endorsement. I aim to keep a box in the house all the time and whenever I or others of the family need a kidney medicine, a few doses relieves the trouble." |
| <b>SOUTH GRAPE STREET.</b><br>Mrs. J. H. Gustin, 521 S. Grape St., says: "I have been taking Doan's Kidney Pills whenever I had felt the need for several years and I have always received the most satisfactory results. My kidneys seem to be my weakest spot and every little cold or strain affects them and my back becomes weak or lame. After I have taken a couple of boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, my kidneys become normal and in every way, I feel as well and strong as ever."   | <b>SOUTH FIR STREET.</b><br>D. R. Andres, 519 S. Fir St., says: "I was bothered considerably by my kidneys and bladder. I had trouble in retaining the kidney secretions and I also had a dull ache across my kidneys. I found good relief from Doan's Kidney Pills. My kidneys acted more regularly and I didn't have that trouble in my back. This has continued me that Doan's Kidney Pills are a medicine of merit and are worth recommending to others."  | <b>ROOSEVELT AVE.</b><br>W. W. Mansfield, fish and game warden, 121 Roosevelt Ave., says: "I used to be subject more or less to kidney trouble. My kidneys acted too freely and during the night I was obliged to get up every little while. My back ached and at times I couldn't get in any position that would ease the misery. Finally I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and I found that they were all that was represented of them. After I finished a few boxes, my kidneys were normal and my back felt as strong as ever."   |

# DOAN'S Kidney Pills

At All Druggists, 50c a Box Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Mfrs.