

URGES NATION TO AID IN GREAT WAR

WILSON APPEALS TO EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD.

ALL CAN ASSIST, HE ASSERTS

Farmers in Particular Asked to Concentrate Energies.—Supreme Test Has Come, Says Chief Executive. Food Needs Are First.

Washington.—In a personal appeal addressed to his fellow countrymen, President Wilson calls upon every American citizen—man, woman and child—to join together to make the nation a unit for the preservation of its ideals and for triumph of democracy in the world war.

Putting the navy on a war footing and raising a great army are the simplest parts of the great task ahead, the president declares and he urges all the people with particular emphasis on his words to the farmers, to concentrate their energies, practice economy, prove unselfishness and demonstrate efficiency.

"We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our women not only but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting," the president said.

He laid emphasis on the fact that the United States must supply ships by the hundreds out of its own ship yards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there.

To the middlemen of the nation the president said, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories: "The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of the people of every sort and station."

That everyone who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations, was pointed out by the president.

He concluded his appeal by saying that "the supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together."

War Bill Given Unanimous Vote.
Washington.—Without a dissenting voice, the house, amid plaudits of members and the galleries, passed the \$7,000,000,000 war revenue authorization measure. One member, Representative London of New York, the only socialist in congress, voted "present."

Owing to general pairs and absences, only 390 votes were recorded for the bill, but both Democratic Leader Kitchin and Republican Leader Mann announced that all their members would have voted affirmatively if present. The formality of roll call would have been dispensed with if several members who voted against the war resolution had not insisted upon the opportunity of recording themselves in favor of providing money to carry on hostilities now that the nation is at war.

The bill authorizes \$5,000,000,000 in bonds, of which \$3,000,000,000 will be lent to the entente countries, and the issuance of treasury certificates for \$2,000,000,000, ultimately to be met by increased taxation.

Discussion in the house was confined chiefly to proposed amendments. Five of these were added. The two most important, drafted by Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, would confine the proposed \$3,000,000,000 loan to countries at war with Germany and permit loans only during the war. Others would prohibit the sale of the United States bonds at less than par, permit the purchase of foreign bonds "at par" and limit the cost of disposing of the \$5,000,000,000 worth of bonds to one-tenth of 1 per cent of their total. The bill increased this government's total national debt from a little over \$1,000,000,000 to \$3,445,000,000—exclusive of the \$3,000,000,000 in the allied loan and the \$2,000,000,000 in treasury certificates.

Enlistments End at Close of War.
Washington.—All men enlisting in the regular army or the National Guard in the present emergency were assured in an announcement by Secretary Baker following a conference with president Wilson that they would be kept in service only for the period of the war.

In effect this places on a war time volunteer basis all of the men enlisted since the state of war was declared. It makes available a total of 517,818 places in the enlisted grades of the two services to men who wish to serve for the war only.

Mr. Baker emphasized that this action was contemplated when the administration bill was framed and was in no way to be construed as a compromise plan, reached as a result of opposition to the draft feature of the bill.

Welcomes America As Ally.
London.—As the first British prime minister to salute the American nation as comrades-in-arms, David Lloyd George, England's great democratic leader, speaking before a notable assembly, brought together by the American Luncheon club on April 12, aroused intense enthusiasm by his scathing denunciation of Prussia and his warm welcome to America as an ally in the war.

The advent of the United States into the war, he said, gives the final stamp to the character of the conflict as a struggle against military autocracy throughout the world.

"The United States of America, of a notable tradition, never broken, never have engaged in a war except for liberty," declared the premier. "That it has made up its mind finally, makes it abundantly clear to the world that this is a great fight for human liberty."

Again he said: "Prussia is not a democracy. The Kaiser promises that it will be a democracy after the war. I think he is right."

Describing Prussia as an army, the premier said it had its great institutions, its great universities and its science. But all these were subordinate to the one great predominant purpose of an all-conquering army to enslave the world. "The army was the spearpoint of Prussia—the rest was the gilded bait."

Drunk With Sound of It.
"That is what we had to deal with in this old outworn country," he said. "It was an army that in recent times had waged three wars, all of conquest, and the incessant tramp of its legions through the streets of Prussia, on the parade ground of Prussia, had gone to the Prussian head."

"The Kaiser, when he witnessed it on a grand scale at his reviews, got drunk with the sound of it. He delivered the law to the world as a new poster on Sinai delivering the law from the thunderclouds. But, make no mistake, Europe was uneasy. Europe was half intimidated. Europe was apprehensive. It knew the whole time what it meant. What we did not know, of course, was the moment when it would come."

The most impressive demonstration was in connection with the toast to President Wilson. The cheering, which it evoked, was followed by the slogan of "America."

Probably no event in England in the present generation unofficially brought together more men of great prominence than this luncheon.

German Seize Relief Supplies.
British Headquarters in France, April 16.—Fighting like men with their backs to the wall, the Germans are making desperate resistance to the British advance, especially along the Hindenburg line from Queant to St. Quentin. This line has been definitely broken between Queant and Arras; consequently the Germans are attempting to hold from Queant southward.

The civilian population of Lens, which is being attacked from three directions, was evicted by the Germans on Friday; no persons were allowed more than thirty pounds of baggage. With the departure of the civilians the Germans seized three months' rations gathered at Lens by the American Relief commission.

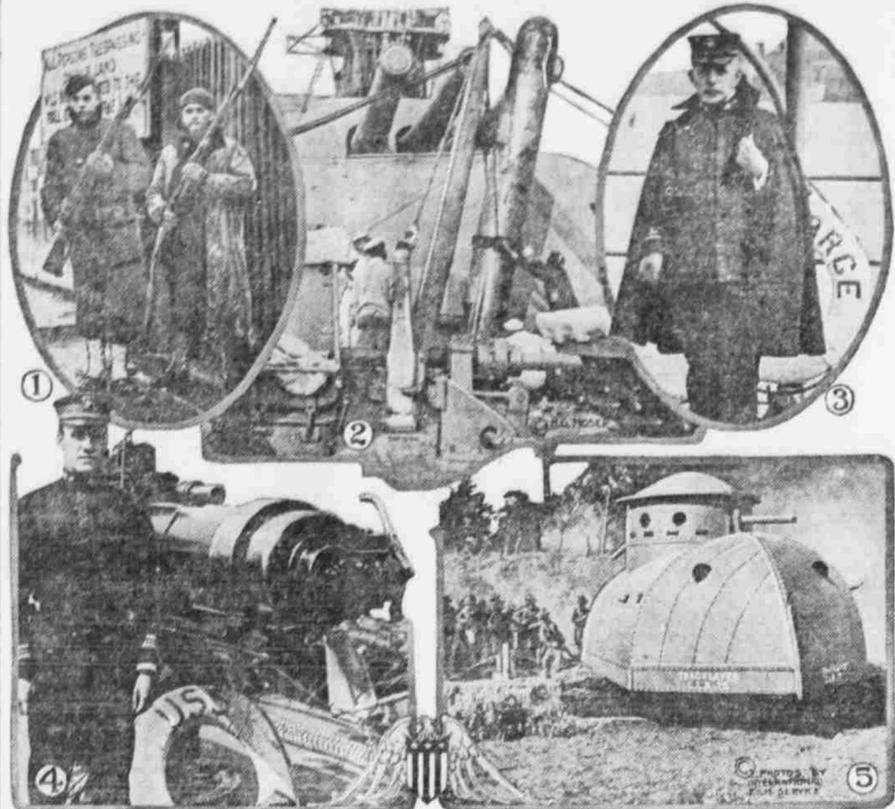
Mexico Neutral Says Carranza.
Mexico City.—General Carranza in his address to congress declared that Mexico would maintain a strict and rigorous neutrality in the world war.

General Carranza also read to the congress, which held its first formal session, a complete report of his administration as first chief. The narrative extended from the time of the Madero revolution in 1910. Particular attention was given the revolt against Madero by Felix Diaz in 1912. General Carranza declared that the failure to treat Diaz with severity was a great mistake, as it allowed the awakening of the ambitions of Diaz and old favorites.

German Legation Attacked.
Buenos.—The German legation and consulate here have been attacked by a mob, as have the newspapers Deutsche La Plata Zeitung and La Union. The windows of the buildings were broken.

To Take Huge Slice.
Rochester, N. Y.—George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak Co., announced his intention of subscribing \$2,500,000 to the proposed government loan of \$5,000,000,000.

King and Queen Economize.
London.—It is announced that, realizing the urgent need for economy, particularly with regard to breadstuffs, the king and queen, together with their household and servants, have adopted the scale of national rations since early in February.



1—Soldiers guarding Long wharf, Boston harbor, after the seizure of German liners there. 2—Lowering a torpedo into the hold of the American battleship Pennsylvania. 3—Capt. George E. Gelm, U. S. N., aboard his vessel, the battleship Kearsarge, at the Charlestown navy yard. 4—Capt. R. Williams, commander of the U. S. destroyer Duncannon. 5—Tracklaying armored tank being tested by California National Guardsmen during maneuvers. It weighs 15 tons and carries six rapid-fire guns.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

America Takes Up Task of Providing Men, Money and Food for the War.

VOLUNTEERING IS TOO SLOW

Congress Has \$7,000,000,000 Bond Bill—Farmers Urged to Increase Production—Latin American Republics Declare Their Position—British in Tremendous Offensive Near Arras.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.
Men—Money—Food.

These are the prime war needs of the United States.

The call to the colors is not meeting with the response that encourages the belief that a sufficient number of volunteers can be obtained to bring the army and navy up to war strength.

Congress is taking care of the financial problem.

The matter of sufficient food is squarely up to the American farmer.

Chairman Dent of the house committee on military affairs and other "little army" men in congress are still hampering President Wilson's efforts to put through the selective conscription army bill. They demand that the volunteer system be given 30 or 90 days' trial. In the opinion of the president, Secretary Baker and the general staff, this would come very near to wasting 30 or 90 invaluable days.

The president's plan for a selective draft is designed to permit the exemption of men who, while fit for military service, would be more useful to the nation in other capacities by reason of their skill and experience in other lines. The advocates of universal military training consider this measure a temporary expedient but are not combating it because they think it necessary now. They have not, however, abandoned the fight for universal training and the Chamberlain bill, which embodies their ideas, may be tacked on to the administration measure. If this is found inexpedient it will be pushed as a "follow up" designed to place the military service of the country on the proper footing for all time.

On Thursday the war department announced that all men who had joined the army after April 6, the date of the president's war proclamation, would be considered volunteers for the period of the war only. A call for 500,000 men was issued for the regular army and National Guard, in order to give the volunteer plan a try-out while congress discusses the matter.

To provide finances for prosecuting the war, both for America and for the entente allies, the administration bill authorizing a bond issue of \$5,000,000,000 was introduced in the house Wednesday and came up for debate Thursday. There was no reason to doubt its speedy passage through congress, for partisanship was laid aside. Three billion dollars of the sum is to be lent to the entente allies. There is added to the measure a provision for the issuance, as needed, of \$2,000,000,000 in one-year treasury notes to anticipate the tax receipts from the war revenue bill.

Food Production Plans.
Taking a leaf from the book of Europe's terrible experience, the wise men of America have been quick to recognize the fact that the nation's success in this war must depend in great meas-

ure upon the sufficiency of its food supplies, and during the past week one after another of them has placed this grim truth before the people with insistence that already is fruitful.

The most immediate need is that the farmers of the Northwest shall increase to the limit the acreage of spring wheat, and that the corn acreage also shall be brought up to the maximum. Seedtime for these crops is at hand.

There is no reason to doubt the patriotism of the American farmer, and he is receiving the urgent advice of numerous experts, but farm labor is distressingly scarce. To relieve this situation, agricultural experts called into conference at St. Louis by Secretary Houston have recommended that the nation's men who are unfit for active military service be mobilized for use in the production of farm products.

Railway Men Prepared.
The railroad executives of the country are alive to the great responsibilities that will devolve upon them, and five of them, headed by Fairfax Harrison of the Southern, have been constituted a board to direct the operation of American railways throughout the war. Speedy transportation of troops, munitions and food supplies is assured, for the railroad men have been preparing for present conditions for 18 months.

Not the least important of governmental activities during the past week has been the rounding up of German spies and plotters. Hundreds of suspects have been arrested, and events in various parts of the country indicate that many others should be behind the bars. On Tuesday a terrific explosion partly destroyed the Eddy-stone ammunition plant of the Russian government, near Chester, Pa., killing at least 116 men and women, and there is reason to believe it was the work of an enemy alien.

Latin-American Republics.
One by one the republics of Central and South America are declaring themselves. Cuba, Panama and Brazil severed relations with Germany; Argentina and Costa Rica supported the position of the United States, and Chile and Uruguay decided to maintain neutrality. Guatemala also ranged herself alongside Uncle Sam, and her position on the southern border of Mexico has measurably decreased the danger of German-fomented attacks on our borders by Carranza or Villa. This peril, however, is far from negligible, and the American forces along the Rio Grande are on the alert.

On Monday Austria-Hungary severed relations with the United States, and the diplomatic representatives of both countries were given their passports. All Austrian vessels in American ports were seized promptly.

Bulgaria was reported on Friday to have followed Austria's example, and it is not unlikely that Turkey will do the same. Despite this seeming solidarity of the central powers, there are evidences that the ties that bind them together are weakening, for both Austria and Bulgaria are said to have agents in Switzerland who are trying to approach entente diplomats there on the subject of peace. Both nations are weary of the war and the Russian revolution has had a great effect among the people. Should they break away from Germany Lloyd George's prediction that the end of the war is at hand would probably be fulfilled.

Two branches of the American armed service already are participating actively in the warfare. The navy has taken over the patrol of the Atlantic coast, relieving the warships of the entente allies, and is busy also in the Pacific, where the presence of German submarines was announced on Wednesday. In France the Lafayette Flying corps, composed of Americans,

has been put into American uniforms, and is flying the Stars and Stripes.

Great Drive by the British.
In France a tremendous battle was going on all the week. The British took the offensive on Easter Sunday, following vast operations of their aviators. After a concentration of big gun fire that smashed the German trenches and completely isolated their occupants from relief, the British infantry attacked on a twelve-mile front. From south of Lens to a point south-east of Arras they swept forward with bayonet and grenade, and there was no stopping them. Many thousands of prisoners were taken. Strategically, the most important feature of this great drive was the capture of Viny ridge, a feat accomplished by the Canadian troops, who for months have been entrenched on its western slopes. This ridge was the prize for which the French fought in the battle of Arras, and it had been stubbornly held by the Germans. Below it to the northeast lie the plains of Douai and Lens with the network of railroads that connect the manufacturing and mining towns of the industrial region of northern France.

Farther to the south the French are holding firm, and between Ypres and the Channel preparations have been made to resist an expected drive by the Germans. In Mesopotamia and in Asia Minor the British and Russians continue to push the Turks to the west. On the Italian, Balkan and Russian fronts weather conditions have prevented any extended operations.

Anxiety About Russia.
Russia is causing the entente allies much anxiety just now, for the labor element there is intoxicated with its new liberty and is seriously hampering the provisional government by its demands that it be allowed to direct affairs. A considerable group of radical socialists has declared in favor of a separate peace, and Germany is dicker with these men. The government, backed by the greater part of the military forces, is doing what it can to counteract these efforts, but money is scarce and disorganization prevails. The United States, it is expected, will step into the breach by giving financial assistance and sending a commission of railway experts to solve the transportation tangle that is holding vast quantities of munitions at Archangel.

Reports of the British admiralty show a slight decrease in the number of vessels sunk by German submarines during the week. In order to circumvent the partial U-boat blockade, the United States government has decided to build a fleet of 1,000 wooden vessels for foreign commerce, and on Wednesday President Wilson formally asked General Goethals to take charge of the construction of these ships. The shipping board has \$50,000,000 at its disposal for this purpose, and it is believed that by the end of summer ships can be turned out at the rate of 200,000 tons a month.

First Allied War Council.
Concrete evidence of our virtual alliance with the entente powers was the arrival in an American port of a British and a French warship, followed on Thursday by the first war council between the United States and the allies. British Vice Admiral Browning and French Rear Admiral Grasset conferred with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson concerning the patrol of the Atlantic by the American fleet.

War councils of greater moment will follow in a few days, for a British commission headed by Foreign Secretary Balfour and one from France led by former Premier Viviani are now on their way across the Atlantic. The highest American officials, including President Wilson, will participate in the conferences with these commissions.

U. S. TO PROFIT BY ALLIES' MISTAKES

PURPOSE OF WAR CONFERENCE TO WARN AMERICA.

COUNTRY FACES HUGE TASK

Entente Chiefs Plan to Revise Conditions So United States Will Be Allied With Them—Bolivia Breaks With Germany.

Washington.—The international war council which is to assemble here within a few days, and to which Great Britain and France are sending eminent statesmen, soldiers and sailors, was stated officially to have very largely for its purpose enabling the United States to avoid the mistakes and difficulties which beset the allies when they entered the war. American officials in all departments will have the opportunity to meet the foreign commissioners personally, discuss with them the lessons taught by the war and consider the broad principles whereby the United States can marshal its forces for the great struggle with the minimum of waste and delay.

It is realized everywhere that this country faces a stupendous task in converting itself, almost overnight, from a peace basis to a universal military, naval, industrial and agricultural mobilization. The problem is to fill all these separate and unexpected demands without having each cripple the other. Closely allied to this phase of the conference will be the information gained at first hand as to how American resources can be best directed toward meeting the common enemy. A close study will be made as to how this country's power can be dovetailed into that of the entente so that the United States will be free to dedicate itself to the essentials and have no duplication of effort.

There will be some discussion in the conference of the attitude of the United States toward the ultimate peace terms. It is understood that the entente powers plan to agree to such terms as will warrant the United States in fighting unreservedly with them to a common end. The hospitality of the United States will be offered the British and French commissioners. The chiefs of the commissions, including Foreign Secretary Balfour and others of the English group, and Minister of Justice Viviani and Field Marshal Joffre of the French, will be welcomed by the highest officials of the government and entertained as guests of the nation.

Bolivia Breaks With Germany.
La Paz, Bolivia.—The German minister and his staff have been handed their passports by the Bolivian government, with a note declaring that diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Germany have been severed.

Arras Battle May Decide War.
London.—The far-reaching, important and sweeping success of the battle of Arras is being revealed in successive captures to the British public, which hardly realizes yet that it is the most effectual and decisive event to the credit of the British army during the war. It may well rank with the battle of Marne, which turned back the German invasion directed against Paris and may prove the turning point of the whole war in the west and change the balance of the world war.

Field Marshal Haig reports the capture of 166 guns and 13,000 prisoners. The territory gained for France from the invader, marks the battle of Arras as a great victory. But the significant statement from Field Marshal Haig is that the British are astride the Hindenburg line.

The famous Hindenburg line had been proclaimed by its author, as well as by German experts, as a sort of great wall of China that would be as impregnable to assaults as that one of the seven wonders of the world, which was so long an adamant barrier to protect an ancient Chinese dynasty.

A number of European military writers have taken the view that the Hindenburg line was a myth painted to hearten the German people. But the British general staff for sometime has known that there is a definite Hindenburg line upon which the German staff was basing its defense and has known exactly where that line was drawn. If the British can break through a vital or important sector, the next chapter may be a further extensive German retreat if the Germans are able to retreat before Haig's army.

Tear Out Eulogy of Kaiser.
Chicago.—A eulogy of the German emperor contained in the spelling book used in Chicago public schools is to be cut out, pending adoption of a new volume.

More Ships Is Keynote.
Washington.—Means of quickly putting additional vessels into the trans-Atlantic trade and thus fulfilling the prophecy of Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain that more ships meant victory for the entente allies, was the principal subject at a cabinet meeting.