

INVEST FINLAND GERMAN TROOPS AIDED BY WHITE GUARDS MOVING ON HELSINGFORS

GERMANS AIM AT COMPLETELY CUTTING OFF ALL EUROPEAN RUSSIA AND CLOSING PORTS OF NATION FROM ARCTIC TO BALTIC.

Moscow, Monday, April 8—(By the Associated Press)—German assistance of the White Guard forces in Finland is part of a plan to gain control of northern Russia and cut the interior of European Russia off from the Arctic and the Baltic. This is the statement of Oscar Tokoi, former premier of Finland. He says—

"Germany is rapidly investing Finland and plans to take control there just as in the Ukraine, and then move with the White guard upon Russia's northern ports, thus cutting off Russia from the Arctic and the Baltic. Thirty German warships, transport and supply ships, participating in the movement on Hangö on April 3 and about 12,000 troops, some cavalry and motor transports were landed. "The Germans are moving toward Helsinki and the Red guards are putting up a stubborn resistance with inferior forces. Abo and Björneborg now are under German control and White guards under German officers and supported by German troops are moving on Tammerfors. "The White guards also are moving eastward at several points farther north in order to reach the Kola railroad in Russia and cut off Russia's northern outlet. The soviet in Surmanik is endeavoring to raise sufficient troops to protect the railroad, but danger is imminent as great forces are required to police the long line."

BAR VISITORS FROM ENTERING AVIATION CAMPS

Dallas, Texas, April 9—In view of the belief that German spies are active throughout the United States, stricter rules regulating access to army aviation camps in Texas have been promulgated and visitors to the fields now find it difficult to gain admittance.

With the coming of the aviation schools in Texas there developed the usual crowd of curious who, not content to witness the flights from their backyards, made visits to the fields and invaded, when possible, officers' quarters, hangars, flying fields and in fact every place that they thought they might see something new. It was with great difficulty that machines were able to rise and land safely, and commanders began to grow more strict.

Finally all without passes were ruled off the fields. Then they blocked the byways leading to the camps and when aviators were forced to descend and repair trucks were started to the assistance of the disabled machines in double quick time. It was with great difficulty that they made their way through the jam of automobiles and farm wagons.

Under the new rules every person must have a pass to get beyond the entrances of the camps. Officers, enlisted men and cadets have the privilege of asking for passes for their friends, but they are only granted by headquarters when the prospective host is to be off duty. Officers, enlisted men or cadets seeking passes are responsible for the visitors while they are in the camps and the name of each visitor must appear on his or her pass.

Visitors never are allowed within the hangars, neither are they permitted to enter the machine shops at the fields. Every person passing the guard is asked if he or she carries a camera and if the guard has any doubt the visitor is searched.

Recently a visitor to Love Field here made several pictures of airplanes in the air. The amateur photographer was seated in an automobile outside the flying field and a sentry observed him and a few minutes later an officer asked the visitor for the camera. It was promptly turned over and a few days later it was returned to the owner minus the films. He was cautioned not to attempt to take any more pictures of flyers.

Another nuisance around aviation camps is the souvenir hunter. It was discovered that, when the opportunity presented, he removed from airplanes anything that was loose and which could conveniently be carried away. Aside from the monetary loss the practice was dangerous to the aviators for it was possible that some parts essential to the safety of the flyers might be stolen and not missed until the machine was thousands of feet in the air.

Dallas, Tex., April 9—Cadet John Instinger of Greenleaf, Col., was instantly killed at Love field, an American aviation camp here, today, when two machines crashed together about 500 feet in the air.

DETONATIONS ROCKING ENTIRE COUNTRYSIDE

With the British Army in France, Monday, April 8—(By the Associated Press)—Throughout the day a tremendous artillery battle continued to rage at various points along the new battle front in the British zone. Particularly fierce was the gunfire below the Somme, where the Germans have been making such strenuous efforts to break through to the northwest and occupy Amiens.

A German attack had seemed to be forecast by this great cannonade, but up to an early hour this afternoon no enemy infantry forward movement had been reported. The enemy bombardment below the Somme began in the early morning and spread southward to the French sector.

The Allied batteries came into action and as the hours wore on the contest between the heavies grew in intensity until the whole countryside was rocking from the detonations.

PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND HAS REASSEMBLED

Will Pass Measure to Draft Men Up to Age of 50 Years.

DEVLIN OPPOSES DRAFTING IRISH

Think Premier In His Speech Will Allude to Home Rule.

London, April 9—Premier Lloyd-George announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Irish convention report had been laid on the table today.

London, April 9—Parliament reassembled today after the Easter recess with two questions of great importance on its hands. The first is the new military service bill, which raises the age limit eight years and makes those born after a fixed date in the spring of 1867 liable to bear arms. The second is another and what promises to be a strong attempt to deal with the ancient and always contentious problem of government for Ireland.

Both these issues have been thrust upon the cabinet during the brief recess, the first by the desperate German attacks in France, which demand all the men the Allies can muster as quickly as they can be put into the field, and the second by the conclusion of the Irish convention and the rendering of its report, which Premier Lloyd-George promised would be followed by legislation.

The deepest attention is commanded by the conscription bill because it vitally affects the interests and destinies of hundreds of thousands of men and families in that part of the United Kingdom east of the Irish sea. Premier Lloyd-George will make the opening speech and will expound the military situation which confronts the nation. Sir Auckland Geddes, director of recruiting, will outline the details of the man power bill.

The country appears to be unusually united in its willingness to accept the recruiting measure with the full realization that the extension of the age limit to 50 years will bring hardships and often financial shipwreck to many small business men and families, besides hitting larger firms whose work is carried on mostly by men over 40 with youth and with women.

So far the only signs of opposition have been protests against reports that the cabinet proposed to put the bill through with a brief debate and that the present recruiting tribunals, with their safeguard of the right of appeal, might be abolished. There also is a demand that the supply of labor needed by ship yards, farms and munitions factories shall be assured and safeguarded. Questions probably will be asked about the present position of the Versailles war council.

Gen. Sir Henry Rawson, who was the British representative on the council, was given the command of the Fifth army, against which the Germans made their principal gains recently. In place of Gen. Gough, who commanded it in the first days of the battle. No announcement of Rawlson's successor has been made. This gives rise to the belief that General Foch since his appointment as commander in chief on the western front has superseded the Versailles council in having the direction of military operations.

The Irish legislation is a matter for the future. The cabinet program before the recess had assigned April 16 for the introduction of the budget and that likely will follow discussion of the military act.

Premier Lloyd-George urged the convention to agree on a scheme for the foundation of a government which would go to realize the hopes of Irishmen all over the world, even if it left questions like finance until after the war. Whether the convention's report will furnish any basis for a bill and whether, if it fails to meet the premier's hopes, the cabinet will put forward some scheme of its own remains to be seen.

But Ireland may become involved in the discussion of the military bill. Gossip has it that the cabinet is considering a statement that public service applies to Ireland in principle, although not proposing to enforce it now. Joseph Devlin, the Irish nationalist leader, who arrived in London today from Ireland, will fight even that mild assertion of Irish responsibility.

Several of the morning newspapers say there is reason to believe that Premier Lloyd-George intends to foreshadow in his speech today the introduction soon of a home rule measure which would set up an Irish parliament in Dublin with due safeguards for the Protestant minority and a compromise on the much discussed custom question. According to one paper, the new bill also expected to include military service and an executive responsible to the Irish parliament, but with no control over naval, army and foreign affairs.

AUSTRIA DEPLORES WILSON'S SPEECH

Zurich, Switzerland, April 9—The tone of President Wilson's speech in Baltimore is deplored in Austria, says a Vienna dispatch to the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, although under the conditions it is regarded as quite intelligible. The essential point is considered to be the president's readiness, under the conditions indicated, to conclude peace even now. The situation therefore is looked upon as unchanged.

The Vienna press in general, the dispatch says, regards the speech as every moderate.

CANADIAN CAVALRY IN FIERCE CHARGE THROW ENEMY INFANTRY BACK

Rush Through Forest Mounted and After Spectacular Fighting Drive Out Germans Holding Position Throughout Night Until Infantry Relieved Them— Open Fighting Brings Mounted Troops Into the Fray and They Have Proved of Great Value to Allies Pro- tecting Infantry and Taking Positions.

With the British Army in France, Sunday, April 7—(By the Associated Press)—No finer chapter has been provided from the story of the British defense since the German offensive began than that furnished by the cavalry.

Never during the present war had horsemen been given the chance which they had in this more or less open warfare, and they made the most of it. They have been here, there and everywhere, filling in gaps, strengthening the lines and covering the retreats of infantry. Their work has been brilliant and they thoroughly enjoyed every minute of it, despite the gruelling engagements.

The correspondent saw long lines of cavalry on the road yesterday. They were battle worn and plainly showed the marks of hard fighting. More than one trooper led a riderless horse. But the men's heads were up and their lances described defiant circles, while the horses cavorted as if they, too, were ready for more trouble.

In the first three days of the German drive the cavalry fought mostly on foot and did valuable work. It was dismounted cavalry that held the Alley-Ham line on March 22 while the infantry withdrew. There was terrific fighting here. One party of dragoons was cut off all night, and the men described defiant circles for life. Finally the men cut their way through the German lines at Jussy by main force.

On the 23rd the cavalry came into its own, for the horses were brought forward and the troopers began a series of spectacular feats. When Noyon was first threatened cavalry was sent to hold the line of the line west of the town. The British infantry was forced to fall back on the 26th and the cavalry was pulled back also with the intention of occupying the ridge near the village of Porquerlourt in the vicinity of Noyon. The Germans also were after this hill.

A race developed between the horsemen and the enemy infantry across the rolling ground. The Germans reached the northern part of the wood but the cavalry arrived at the other side at about the same time and went rushing through the forest against the Germans. An intense battle at close quarters ensued and the cavalry was doing great execution when the order came to fall back to cover the retreat of the infantry, which had succumbed to pressure at other points. The troopers withdrew from the wood and brought up the rear, pausing often to fight rear guard actions with the hotly pressing Germans.

The next action was on March 30, when the Germans got into a wood northwest of Moreuil. Word came from the British command that the wood must be cleared out. The position was filled with enemy infantry, who had brought forward great numbers of machine guns which were mounted in every available vantage place, even in trees.

The cavalry was called upon. They responded and came pounding up to the wood in a picturesque manner. Here a part of them dismounted and went in on foot, but the Canadian horses tore on into the forest and hurled themselves upon the enemy. As one trooper later put it: "There was a Hell of a fight."

Step by step the Germans gave way before the onslaught until the western part of the wood had been cleared. The cavalry held it until next morning, when the infantry took over the position.

On the 31st the Germans again attacked in force and once more the British infantry, although fighting gallantly and stubbornly, was compelled to pull back because of the overwhelmingly weight of the numbers opposed to it. During the afternoon the cavalry again attacked here and drove most of the Germans back somewhat, but the enemy still clung to the high ground and kept sending forward supporting infantry.

That night it was decided that the cavalry should attack again the next morning, April 1. They attacked and no more splendid sight has been seen along the front than when they came charging across the field, and drove straight into the banks of machine guns scattered among the trees. The first charge gave the horsemen a footing in the wood. They reformed and surged forward again. This time they got to the center of the forest. Once more they drove their horses full tilt against the German line. The latter held for a little and then sagged and broke and the British stormed their way clear through to the eastern side of the wood, the enemy fleeing before them. Behind them the ground was strewn with German dead and wounded.

The enemy immediately reorganized for a counter attack and here the horse gunners got in some fine work. As the Germans massed in the open the artillerymen poured shell after shell into their ranks, one battery alone firing 2,000 rounds at this magnificent target. For an hour the German infantry was marching under a hail of death. It came forward but only a few of the men reached the wood, and the attack was smashed easily by the troopers.

Members of the general committee of forty-five on the Liberty Loan committee's Labor bureau, include: James F. Holland, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, Edward A. Bates, secretary; George F. Mordecai, president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, I. M. Orm-burn, Arthur A. Quinn, president of the New Jersey Federation of Labor and Henry F. Hilfers, secretary.

CHARGE ALLIANCE WITH SUPPORTING ENEMY MEASURES

Washington, April 9—Positive charges that individual members of the German-American Alliance supported propaganda to mould the policy of the United States in the event of war by German were made today by Prof. E. E. Sperry of Syracuse University before the Senate committee considering the bill to revoke the organization's charter.

Members, he said, backed the American neutrality league and other organizations which, he charged, were part of the pan-German league. German school teachers years ago, Sperry said, were teaching their charges that "the time is coming when Germans in the United States would have the right that is their due."

At the convention of the National German-American Alliance in New York in 1907, Sperry declared, William Randolph Hearst proposed the formation of an International German-American Alliance, the effect of which, Sperry said, would have been to extend the activities of the alliance to Germany.

"Mr. Hearst offered to pay the expenses of the delegates from this country to Germany for that purpose," said Sperry.

The plan never was carried out but delegates went to Cambridge, Mass., at that time at the expense of Mr. Hearst, where a dedication of a German memorial took place.

At the same convention the German-American Alliance sent a message expressing cordiality and good will of the members to the German Emperor, Sperry said.

Hartford Preacher Succumbs To Grip

Hartford, April 8—The Rev. Dr. William DeLoss Love, president of the Connecticut Humane society, and for a quarter of a century prior to 1910 pastor of the Pearl Street Congregational church and its successor, the Farmington Avenue Congregational church, died at his home here today after a month's sickness with grip. He was an authority on New England's history and had written much on that subject. He was a member of the park board for 15 years.

Dr. Love leaves his widow and four children.

BOLO MAKES BIG REVELATIONS.

Paris, April 9—Revelations of the highest importance are said by Bolo Pasha, under sentence of death for treason, to whom a reprieve was granted yesterday. (The newspaper asserts that another important case in connection with the German propaganda in France is about to develop.

Earth Quaking From Violence Of Shells; Rain Hampering Foe

WEATHER KEEPS INFANTRY INACTIVE; TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT THAT IS NOW PREVAILING PRESAGES RE- NEWAL OF ENEMY'S DRIVE.

In preparation for another heavy infantry attack against the Allied lines in Picardy in an attempt to reach Amiens, the German guns of all calibres are roaring in thunderous tones along a front of more than 100 miles from north of Arras to north of Soissons. The entire countryside is said to be rocking from the heavy detonations, but no infantry action has yet developed.

The sky is heavily overcast with low hanging clouds and the earth is blanketed with ground mist. Rain is falling occasionally as it did yesterday, and during last night, making the battle ground undesirable terrain for operations.

There has been no change in the situation, according to the latest reports this morning from the battle front.

UNFAVORABLE WEATHER PREVAILS

The Germans have encountered unfavorable weather for the big attack they apparently were contemplating against the British front and no infantry action had developed when the reports were dispatched from headquarters this forenoon. Neither was there any movement of infantry along the French front, probably because of the same reason.

Especially severe has been the German fire around Bucquoy, north of Albert; south of the Somme and between Montdidier and Noyon. Last week the Germans failed in mass attacks to penetrate the British and French defenses north and south of the sectors directly east of Amiens and thus extend the apex of their wedge. The tremendous bombardment now going on undoubtedly is the forerunner of heavy attacks, probably all along the line from Arras to Noyon.

HAVE HELD FOE 10 DAYS

Bucquoy, which is south of Arras, is on the northern end of the sector which the British defended so valiantly last week. The British here and both to the north and south hold strong hill positions, from which their artillery and machine guns command all approaches. The Germans must widen the head of their wedge along the Somme and it is believed that they again will attempt to do it by attacks in the Bucquoy area.

Below Montdidier the German line bends. Here also the French have held the Germans for nearly 10 days despite severe attacks. To extend the battle front on the south the attacking front probably would include the line eastward from Montdidier to Noyon.

REAR GUARDS INFLICT LOSS

Along the Ancre, Somme, Luce and Avre rivers, where the Germans made strong and fruitless attacks during the last 40 days, there has been no infantry fighting. As elsewhere, however, the enemy artillery fire has increased greatly.

On the extreme eastern end of the southern leg of the salient the Germans have been checked somewhat in their advance southward from Chaunay. The French still hold a part of the lower forest of Coucy and on Monday the French rear guards inflicted heavy losses on the Germans whose advance was hindered greatly by the French resistance. The enemy has not yet reached the line of the Ailette river.

On the rest of the front there has been little activity. On the American northwest of Toul and in Lorraine there have been patrol actions and artillery firing.

BRITISH WAR OFFICE STATEMENT

"The German artillery developed great activity early today on the British front on the line from LaBasse canal to south of Armentieres," according to today's British official war office announcement.

"Early today the enemy's artillery developed great activity on the front extending from LaBasse canal to south of Armentieres.

"Elsewhere on the British front, except for heavy hostile shelling in the neighborhood of Villers Bretonneux and Mericourt l'Abbe, there was nothing special to report."

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT

"Violent artillery fighting occurred during the night at various points north of Montdidier and between Montdidier and Noyon," it is announced officially, by the French war office. No infantry action developed.

"The French advanced troops south of the Oise river withdrew to prepared positions southwest of the lower forest of Coucy and south of Coucy le Chateau."

"There was great activity on the part of the artillery on both sides at numerous points along the front north of Montdidier and between Montdidier and Noyon. No infantry action occurred.

INTERMITTENT BOMBARDMENTS

"On the left bank of the Oise there were intermittent bombardments. Advanced French troops, in conformity with orders which had been given, carried out a withdrawal to prepared to positions southwest of the lower forest of Coucy and southwest of Coucy le Chateau. German troops were kept constantly under the French artillery fire and suffered heavy losses in the course of this operation.

"Two German raids northwest of Rheims were repulsed. Other German efforts against small French posts near Eparges, in the sector of Reillon and north of Bonhomme achieved no greater success."

ROBERT WATSON SENT TO JAIL; WIFE COLLAPSES

Middletown, April 9—Robert Watson of New Haven, whose automobile overturned while returning from Durham fair last fall, and in which accident Mrs. Mary Robinson, aged 10, a widow, was killed, was sentenced to jail for six months by Judge L. F. Burpee today. Watson last week pleaded guilty to homicide and the court heard the facts.

Judge Burpee in passing sentence said that efforts to enforce the auto-

mobile laws by imposing fines had been tried and it had not succeeded. He thought that if jail sentences are imposed greater attention would be given to the law. He felt sorry for members of Watson's family for they were sufferers, but administering of justice could not be guided by sympathy otherwise laws could not be enforced. In this case he deemed it necessary to impose a sentence.

Mrs. Watson, who was in the court room, fainted and a daughter was also affected.

Twenty-seven overseas and 24 coastal ships of Australia were placed at the disposal of the British government.

In reply to an inquiry of the Council of National Defense, Secretary Tumulty denied the President had endorsed the Non-Partisan League.