

# GERMANS CAPTURE 70,000

## Cox Murder Mystery Baffles Officers

### "JOHN DOE" NEW FIGURE IN CASE; TURN TRIO FREE

**Divorced Wife and Two Men  
Released After Short  
Examination.**

**CO-RESPONDENT NOT  
NAMED IN RECORDS**

**Mysterious Person Added to  
List of Those Involved  
in Affair.**

The mystery surrounding the brutal murder of D. R. Cox, the Missoula man whose body was found in the Missoula river near Cyr Thursday morning, yielded nothing yesterday to the efforts of Sheriff J. T. Green and County Attorney F. R. Angevine, who have the case in charge.

The case was made even more mysterious than before by the addition of an unknown "John Doe" to the list of men and women connected with the strange Cox history.

**Was Accused by Dead Man.**

"John Doe" is at present only a name so far as the records go. In Cox's divorce bill, filed in February, 1915, Mrs. Cox is accused of having had improper relations with one "John Doe" in the Higgins block. In Mrs. Cox's answer, not filed until January, 1918, Cox is virtually accused of attempting to blackmail the same "John Doe."

The manner in which this mysterious person is involved in the complicated affairs of the Cox family apparently makes him one of the most important figures in the little group connected with the murder of the murdered man and his first wife. The members of this group are:

Mrs. Opal Cox, divorced wife of the dead man and mother of the two children for whose custody he was fighting at the time of his death.

Mrs. D. R. Cox, the man's second wife, who was in Missouri at the time of the murder.

Thomas Melton, brother of Mrs. Opal Cox.

Charles Gould, an intimate friend of the Meltons.

Purl E. Cox, brother of the dead man.

"John Doe," the mysterious person who either wronged Cox or was a victim of the dead man's slander. Of these men and women, three were arrested yesterday on suspicion after the murder. They are Thomas Melton, Charles Gould and Mrs. Opal Cox. They were taken in custody, cross-examined and afterward set free. The authorities announced that they could not be connected with the crime.

**Inquest to Be Held Tonight.**

County Attorney Angevine would not say last night what evidence he would produce at the inquest, which will be held by Coroner Abbon Lucy this evening in his rooms on East Pine street. It is probable, however, that Mrs. Cox, Melton and Gould will be called as witnesses, and possible that the authorities may present definite evidence which they have not yet made known.

**Killed by Blow on Head.**

The coroner's jury was empaneled yesterday and viewed the body of the murdered man, which was brought here in the morning from Superior. An autopsy performed previously by Drs. Dodds and Fessler showed that Cox was killed by a blow on the head, probably before he was thrown into the river. The jurors are Fred Stoddard, T. H. Dunston, Theodore LaChambre, F. H. Herwig, Frank Long and W. L. Bailey.

**Domestic Affairs Involved.**

Cox's tangled domestic affairs will play an important part in the case, and may be considered at the inquest tonight. Cox lived here with his first wife until a little more than two years ago, when he sent the woman and her children east. A little later he sued for divorce, naming "John Doe" as co-respondent.

The suit was not contested, and not long afterward Cox married again.

**Case Up at Time of Crime.**

In January of this year, however, the first Mrs. Cox asked to have the suit reopened, alleging that her husband, after treating her cruelly and forcing her to sign a false confession of infidelity, shipped her east in order to get a divorce.

Mrs. Cox's petition was before Judge A. L. Dunson in the district court when the husband was killed. The day after the disappearance the court denied the petition and gave each parent the custody of one child.

**Murder or Suicide?**

Cox was last seen on the night before this verdict. He was then near the Van Horn street bridge. One

### Find Glass in Sack of Flour Here

Chemists at the State University are in possession of a considerable amount of white flour in which has been discovered pulverized glass. Whether this has been the work of German agents has not yet been determined. The flour has been subjected to chemical test, and according to Professor W. G. Bateman, there is no doubt as to the identity of the glass.

Only these facts can be learned at this time. The investigation will be continued, it is said, and the origin of both the flour and the mixture will be determined if possible. The glass is so finely ground that when rubbed upon the skin it makes no impression. Through the microscope it shows but indistinctly and it was only after chemical analysis that its identity was established.

Mr. Bateman, who is now conducting the investigation, cares to give no further facts regarding the matter. Where or from whom the flour came will not be given out until the matter is more fully investigated.

### SENATE PASSES DRAFT MEASURE

**Upper House Votes to Call  
All Youths Reaching 21  
Since Registration.**

Washington, March 29.—The resolution extending the draft to men reaching the age of 21 years since June 5, 1917, the first registration day, was passed tonight by the senate after a futile attempt to add to it a provision for training youths from 19 to 21 years old.

It is estimated that about 700,000 men will be added to the registration this year by the resolution, which is one of the pieces of legislation on which the war department is waiting before announcing complete plans for the next draft.

It now goes to the house with the bill to base draft quotas on the number of registrants in class one instead of on population, another administration measure already passed by the senate.

**Reject Compulsory Training.**

The proposal to require training of boys over 19 and under registration age was an amendment by Senator New of Indiana, which the senate rejected, 26 to 26, after a debate of several days. A number of senators, who favor universal military training as a peace time policy, voted against the amendment.

As adopted the resolution provides that all male citizens of the United States in this country, attaining their majority since June 5, last, shall be subject to registration, under regulations prescribed by the president and shall present themselves for registration on a day proclaimed by the president and thereafter shall be liable to military service.

There was no opposition to the resolution itself, the only controversy being over the New amendment. Opponents of the plan argued that training youths would hamper urgent army enterprises and take the labor from farms and factories, without providing soldiers for immediate need at the front. Strong sentiment for universal compulsory military training was apparent, however, and today's vote was not regarded as foreshadowing future action on Senator Chamberlain's universal training bill.

### The Weather

Forecast—Fair, Saturday and Sunday, moderate temperature.

**LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.**  
Maximum 55 Minimum 30  
At 6 a. m. 30 At 6 p. m. 55

Perfect spring weather marked Good Friday, and filled Missoula churches with worshippers. Many picnickers took advantage of the weather to get out into the open.

**FROM OTHER POINTS.**

City	Min.	Max.
Bismarck	34	54
Duluth	48	58
Huron	53	68
Moorehead	58	64
St. Paul	50	54
Williston	50	64
Denver	48	52
Havre	48	52
Helena	48	52
Portland	48	52
San Diego	68	88
Spokane	68	88
Calgary	62	82

### LONG-RANGE GUN KILLS 75 WOMEN IN PARIS CHURCH

**Shell Drops Just as Crowd  
Is Kneeling in Prayer  
on Good Friday.**

**GREAT INDIGNATION  
OVER HORRIBLE ACT**

**Bitter Feeling Over France  
and Stern Resolve for  
Defeat of Hun.**

Paris, March 29.—Seventy-five persons were killed and 90 wounded, most of them women and children, when a shell fired by a German long-range gun fell on a church in the region of Paris, while Good Friday services were being held, according to an official communication issued this evening.

Among those killed was H. Stroblin, counsel of the Swiss legation in Paris. The same church was struck by a shell during the celebration of high mass last Sunday and many casualties resulted.

**Kneeling in Prayer.**

The killing of the women and children who were praying in the church this afternoon has caused the feeling of horror and intense indignation in Paris. The German explosive missile fell amid an assemblage of peace-loving people, who were beseeching heaven to send an enduring peace on the day they were commemorating the greatest sacrifice ever offered that peace should reign on earth.

Feeling runs high in Paris tonight. It is no peace crowd that walks the streets or congregates in the cafes, theaters and churches. The stern resolution to conduct the war to a successful termination is written on the face of every one.

The American Red Cross once more distinguished itself in rescuing injured persons from the edifice.

### HOOVER CANCELS MEATLESS DAYS

**Suspends Restriction During  
Next Month Because of  
Large Supply.**

Washington, March 29.—Suspension of the meatless day regulations for 30 days, beginning tomorrow, was ordered tonight by the food administration in instructions telegraphed to all state food administrators.

Temporary relaxation of the restrictions was decided upon because marketing of thousands of hogs has increased the meat supply beyond the country's shipping and storage capacity. Food Administrator Hoover expressed confidence that the producers would not take advantage of the "holiday" to ask more than fair prices and that the "packers and retailers will have sense enough to realize that this is not to be a holiday of high prices."

**Large Hog Supply.**

The very much over normal run to markets of hogs, due to supplies dammed back during the winter months, still continues," Mr. Hoover said, "and seems likely to go on for another 30 days. After this period the seasonal shortage in marketing will set in."

"It is a matter of regret that the extent of our domestic storage capacity, the limited overseas and inland transportation and port facilities do not permit of saving and moving the whole of this temporary and abnormal surplus to the allies for use when this heavy killing season has passed."

"The consumer should not take this announcement as in any way a departure from the general principles of conservation of all foods, which the food administration preaches. The need of food on the other side is greater than ever—the need of economy in America greater than ever."

### Government Takes Over Big German Woolen Mills

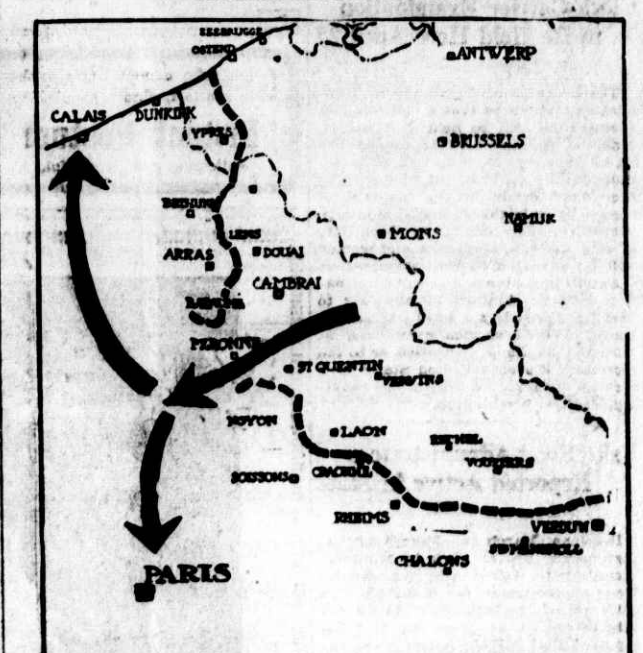
Washington, March 29.—Six great German-owned New Jersey woolen mills, with a total valuation of more than \$70,000,000 have been taken over by the alien property custodian, who has named governing boards of directors to assume control of them. The earnings of the properties during the war will go into the federal treasury for the purchase of Liberty bonds.

### New Chief of All Allies and Design He Must Foil

**General Foch (Above) Who Is Commander-in-Chief Now  
of Entente Forces; Kaiser's Aims in Drive.**



GENERAL FERDINAND FOCH.



Latest dispatches report that Kaiser's and Hindenburg's drive aim is to pierce the allied line, roll back the sides by a flanking move and then pour men through the gap for drives at Paris and Calais, as indicated on the above map.

### HOUSE PASSES FINANCE MEASURE FOR FARMERS

Washington, March 29.—Relief for farmers who raise wheat, corn, rye, oats or barley and who are unable to purchase seed this year would be provided in a bill passed by the house today. It would supply a fund of \$7,500,000 from which to lend farmers money to buy seed and would give the secretaries of agriculture and labor \$2,500,000 to mobilize labor for the harvest this year.

The bill originally gave relief to farmers in the spring wheat belt and stipulated that only wheat, oats, and barley seed might be included. After a bitter fight it was amended to make it applicable to the whole country. Much opposition also developed to efforts to include corn and rye.

### PIONEER JESUIT DIES AT MISSION

**Father De La Motte Passes  
After 30 Years of Work  
Among Indians.**

Death summoned a leading Jesuit of the northwest yesterday, when Father George de la Motte died of apoplexy at the St. Ignace mission. Father de la Motte had been in frail health for several years, but had been much better of late and the stroke came without warning.

George de la Motte was born in France 37 years ago, his father being an officer in the French army and his mother an English woman of high standing.

## HUNS ALSO CLAIM 1,100 GUNS TAKEN SINCE BIG DRIVE OPENED IN WEST

### America Urged Naming Foch to Command Allies

**Believe Baker's Preference in  
Europe Had Something to  
Do With Appointment of  
Frenchman.**

Washington, March 29.—Official information has reached Washington that General Foch, the French chief of staff, has been appointed to supreme command of all the allied and American forces in France.

General Pershing's message, made public by Major General March, acting chief of staff, follows:

"Have made all our resources available and our divisions will be used if and when needed. French are in fine spirit and both armies seem confident."

The first hint of the historic development came in press cable dispatches telling how General Pershing had placed the American expeditionary forces at the disposal of the French commander. This was confirmed tonight in a message from General Pershing to the war department.

**Baker Influenced Appointment.**

The news of the appointment of General Foch, one of the heroes of the Marne to supreme command gave rise instantly to suggestions that the presence of Secretary Baker in Europe was connected with the development.

Many observers here surmised that Mr. Baker was sent to Europe particularly to urge the co-ordination of all allied armies under a single commander. Such is known to have been President Wilson's desire when his urgency caused the creation of the supreme war council. Some measure of co-ordination was secured through that body, but any plan for appointment of a supreme commander with authority over all the armies of the British, Italian and American, met strong opposition in England. The recent crisis, which threatened the Lloyd-George ministry arose from the extent to which the premier had gone in merging the British forces with those of Britain's allies.

**Foch Wouldn't Be Hun.**

General Ferdinand Foch, of Basque origin. He was born at Tarbes in 1851, but was raised at Metz. Rather than become a German after the annexation of Lorraine, Foch preferred to return to France and help to prepare France's struggle with Germany, which he believed ultimately would take place.

He entered the polytechnic school with the number 22. He left it the 45th of his class—a rank that was not considered as justifying hopes of a great future. He never displayed his brilliancy, but he showed that wonders could be accomplished by application. He never ceased study, except to teach.

**Studied German Methods.**

Foch began by mastering the strategy of the war of 1870 in its minutest details. Knowing the mentality of the Germans he counted upon their repeating in future conflicts the maneuvers that had succeeded. He also expected them to make some of the old mistakes. In his teaching of his brilliant pupils, he never failed to point out the errors of the past, and he held always to the idea of an inevitable aggression by Germany, sprung with lightning like rapidity after long premeditation and most minute preparation—the swift thunderbolt of the opening to develop into a struggle of colossal proportions.

To parry the blow, Foch said repeatedly France must have a staff working in the same direction, practicing the same doctrines under a vigorous and audacious chief, shirking no responsibility, preserving the equilibrium of his mind and the force of his intelligence under formidable difficulties and exercising without hesitation the most resolute rights over his subordinates.

**Had Great Foresight.**

Foch foresaw Joffre as clearly as he foresaw the war of 1914 arising from the same motives as the war of 1870 and developing with the same objective—Paris. He thought he saw quite a clearly, a different issue, and it would be difficult to estimate the value of the service he rendered to France by communicating his confidence to the young officers. His work at the superior war school contributing largely to the perfection of the French army which, if less "disciplined" than the German army was held by him to be far better "educated."

The stars of a general were given Foch in 1907 and the command of the superior war school, where he left his mark as professor. Preferring a more active command, he resigned in 1913 and commanded successively the eighth and twentieth army corps, and proved that he was one of the few military writers or professors who could efficiently handle men in the field.

The war found Foch at Nancy, the headquarters of the Twentieth corps.

### Great French General to Have Supreme Com- mand of All Allied Armies in France.

Paris, March 29.—The German official statement yesterday announced that 70,000 prisoners had been captured and 1,100 guns taken since the beginning of the big drive on the British in Picardy. The statement also claims further inroads on the British and French lines from Arras to Montdidier.

It was officially announced that General Foch, the great French strategist, to whom has been attributed much of the credit for the victory of the Marne in September, 1914, has been appointed to supreme command of all allied and American forces.

This means unification of all the armies opposing the Germans, a step which the American and French military men long have urged, and which apparently has been brought about by recognition of the imperative demand for concentrated effort to hurl back the gigantic thrust of the enemy in France.

In recognition of the honor conferred on General Foch, President Wilson Friday sent his congratulations.

General Pershing has placed at his command all the American soldiers now on French soil.

General Foch would have, in addition to the men on the actual battle lines, a strategic reserve force the size and location of which is not known, but which, from recent reports, probably is very large. This force all along has been expected to strike the blow, which may deliver a "knock-out" to the German offensive.

**Drive Slows Down.**

After eight days, during which it has swept forward over the rolling hills of Picardy, at times like a tidal wave, the German offensive has slowed down. Instead of a sweeping advance, its progress has been checked at all but one sector of the front and there it has been merely creeping for the last two days—this fact even admitted by the German war office, which usually conceals nothing.

From Arras, north of Arras, to Albert, on the Somme, the British lines have been holding stubbornly and have thrust back the Germans at a number of points. From Albert south to Montdidier, there has been a slow movement to the west, but the hills west of Montdidier are still being held by the French. No ground has been taken against the French along the southern side of the salient driven into the Allied lines, while it is asserted that the French counter-attack from Lassigny to Noyon is still going on. The extreme depth of the German wedge now is about 37 miles.

Meanwhile the allied forces are waiting for the entente forces to strike back at the Germans.

**Expect Counter Blow.**

When this blow, if it comes, will fall, or where, is as yet sealed in the minds of the men directing the progress of military affairs for the allies, but seemingly it must come soon if it is to be effective. The German advance now is converging on Amiens, the railroad center of Northern France, which is known to be the focal point from which run the main communications of the British army in western France. The railroad from Paris to Amiens was cut by the Germans at Montdidier, but this would be a vital lifeline for the German army.

The German thrust in the west, according to reports, is still going on.