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# THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

ALL the news every day from everywhere.

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# Von Arnim Launches Fresh Assault; Allies Stand Like Wall of Granite

## SENATE PASSES BILL TO PERMIT REORGANIZATION

### Overman Measure Receives Heavy Majority After Hard Fight.

## OPPOSITION GIVES IN ON FINAL BALLOTS

### Act Gives President Wider Powers in Handling War Agencies of Nation.

Washington, April 29.—Rejecting all amendments designed to limit the president's authority the senate late today passed the Overman bill with its general grant of power for the executive to coordinate and reorganize government departments and other agencies during the war.

The vote on the measure, which now goes to the house, was 63 to 13, many senators who opposed the administration in the long fight over proposed amendments joining the majority when the test came on final passage.

Only one Democrat, Senator Reed of Missouri, voted against the bill. Republicans who voted against it were Brandegee, Cummins, Dillingham, France, Gallinger, Harding, Johnson of California, Knox, Poindexter, Sherman, Sterling and Sutherland.

### Vote for the Bill.

Those voting for the bill were: Democrats—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Chamberlain, Culberson, Fletcher, Gerry, Gulon, Hardwick, Henderson, Jones of New Mexico, King, Kirby, Lewis, McKellar, Martin, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Phelan, Tamm, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Shepard, Shields, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Trammell, Underwood, Vardaman, Walsh, Williams and Wolcott—41.

Republicans—Baird, Borah, Colt, Curtis, Fall, Frelinghuysen, Hale, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, Lenroot, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Nelson, New, Morris, Page, Smoot, Townsend, Warren, Watson and Weeks—22.

### Republicans All Fought Bill.

Nearly all of the 22 Republicans voting to pass the bill had, before the final roll call, supported amendments to curtail the president's power generally to war functions. Those who continued their opposition to the bill have based their attitude on the argument that the bill confers unnecessary autocratic powers upon the president and is unconstitutional.

Administration leaders championed the measure consistently and would not agree to any amendments limiting the president's authority.

The only amendments added in the senate were accepted by Senator Overman, in charge of the bill. One, by Senator Wadsworth of New York, Republican, would authorize the president to centralize authority over the aviation program in one executive officer, and another, by Senator Jones, Republican of Washington, limits the effect of reorganizations made under the bill to six months instead of one year after the war.

### Extends Wide Authority.

As passed by the senate, the measure authorizes the president "to make such redistribution of functions among executive agencies as he may deem necessary" and "to utilize, co-ordinate and consolidate any executive and administrative commissions, bureaus, agencies, offices or officers now existing by law, or to transfer any duties or powers from one existing department or to transfer the personnel thereof."

These powers, however, "shall be exercised only in matters relating to the conduct of the present war."

The measure also provides that if the president believes any agency should be abolished he shall report to congress, and congress will arrange for transfer of appropriations in any reorganization, limiting their expenditure to the purposes specified by congress.

Early consideration of the bill in the house is planned by administration leaders.

### TRY BONNET ROUGE EDITORS.

Paris, April 29.—The trial opened here today of the Bonnet Rouge, a newspaper said to have been German financial backing and to have been engaged in propaganda for the enemy.

## The Weather

Forecast—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer in east portion Tuesday.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.  
Maximum 74 Minimum 31  
At 6 a. m. 38 At 6 p. m. 69

Yesterday was a perfect summer day. There was plenty of heat to make one want to seek the shady spots and long for the cool breezes. Straw hats have not yet appeared in force, but a few more days like yesterday and the Panamas will be resurrected from winter storage.

## DEATH BETTER THAN RETURN TO GERMANY

Douglas, Isle of Man, April 29.—Frederick Brandauer, a wealthy pen manufacturer, has committed suicide in a German detention camp rather than return to Germany. Brandauer had lived in England for 30 years, but his naturalization had lapsed.

## U. S. GRAIN SUPPLY DECREASING FAST

New York, April 29.—The visible supply of American and bonded grain shows the following changes: Wheat, decreased 423,000 bushels; corn, decreased 789,000 bushels; oats, increased 523,000 bushels; rye, decreased 6,000 bushels; barley, decreased 1,377,000 bushels.

## SHIPBUILDERS RUSH BOATS INTO WATER

Washington, April 29.—American shipbuilders have responded to the shipping board's urgent demand for speed in production. In the week ending today they launched 41,105 tons making a total of 1,495,000 tons since the building program got under way. Nearly 50,000 tons of completed ships were delivered during the week.

## TREAT PRO-GERMANS TO WHIPS AND TAR

Walnut Ridge, Ark., April 29.—E. J. French and Charles Franke, W. B. Duncan and G. E. Griffin, who were in jail here charged with violation of the espionage act, were carried from jail by a mob here late tonight, whipped, tarred and feathered, and given orders to leave the vicinity at once. Mrs. R. L. Van Hoesen of Thayer, Mo., arrested with the men, was not molested.

## JAIL JAMES DURKIN FOR FEDERAL TRIAL

Butte, April 29.—Alleged distribution of hand bills entitled, "Camouflage of patriotism" by James Durkin resulted tonight in Durkin's arrest with the understanding that his case will be taken before the federal authorities. The circular said to have been distributed by Durkin bears at its top the title, "Official Bulletin, Butte Branch No. 800, M. M. W. I. U."

## XENOPHON WILFREY MISSOURI SENATOR

St. Louis, April 29.—Xenophon P. Wilfrey, member of the St. Louis board of election commissioners and prominent Democrat of Missouri, tonight was tendered by Governor Gardner the seat in the United States senate vacated recently by the death of Senator W. J. Stone. Wilfrey announced he would accept the appointment and left for Jefferson City to confer with the governor.

## U. S. MAY DEPORT I. W. W. PRISONERS

Yakima, April 29.—Officials of the United States immigration department today began an inquiry at the county jail here into the question of deporting 20 alien I. W. W. prisoners who have been in custody here for some time. The officials refused to give any statement regarding the hearing, saying that Attorney General Gregory had directed that "no publicity whatever" be given the I. W. W. cases. A Seattle attorney for the defendants is resisting deportation.

## U. S. AUTHORIZES PLAN TO ASSIST INDIGENT ALIENS

### Switzerland and Sweden to Extend Relief to Needy Enemy Citizens.

## SANCTION WAS NOT REQUIRED OF NATION

### "Accords With Spirit With Which We Entered War," Says Lansing.

Washington, April 29.—With the approval and co-operation of the American government, the legations of Switzerland and Sweden, representing respectively German and Austro-Hungarian interest, have undertaken to direct relief work among indigent enemy aliens throughout the United States. Relief work is to be extended to the needy families of interned aliens direct from the legation funds, while to aid law-abiding enemy aliens who have suffered on account of their status a national committee of Americans is to be organized to co-operate with the legations and their consular offices.

Secretary Lansing announced the arrangement in this statement: "In the interests of safety and welfare of this country, it has been found necessary from time to time to restrict the movements and fields of employment of enemy aliens. In some cases these restrictions have worked hardships on enemy aliens who, in all respects, have shown themselves friendly to the United States, but who, owing to the accident of birth and war conditions, have been unable to change their status as such and have of necessity become objects of charity. Likewise the families of those enemy aliens whom the government deems it advisable to intern are often deprived of their means of livelihood and they also become dependent on the charity of others.

### U. S. Approves Move.

The legation of Switzerland and the legation of Sweden, in charge respectively of German and Austro-Hungarian interests in the United States, have, with the approval and co-operation of this government, undertaken to systematize and supervise all the relief that may be given to needy enemy aliens, wherever and however situated, throughout the country. In the case of the interned enemy aliens and their families the legations have agreed to supply all the relief from their own funds, limiting such relief to what is found after careful investigation to be the essential minimum.

### Citizens to Co-Operate.

"The case of the law-abiding enemy aliens has presented a more complex problem. This it is proposed to meet by the formation of a national committee composed of American citizens, which, in co-operation with the legations of Switzerland and Sweden and the consuls under their jurisdiction, will investigate all cases of distress among this class and will control the collection and distribution of all funds that may be subscribed for the purpose of their relief. It will, of course, have local committees working under it wherever the need of such committees is felt, and will render accounts of its activities to the proper authorities.

### Not Required by Treaties.

There is no obligation in existing treaties for such treatment of enemy aliens as is proposed. In Germany and Austria many such have been detained and most of them are largely dependent for support from the food supplies sent in through the Red Cross or other organizations.

In the case of enemy aliens who are now interned the United States is liable for the cost of their maintenance, as in the case of any lawbreaker or suspect. The Swiss and Swedish legations may supply them with some small articles or foods, not provided by the internment camps' administration.

The activities of the legations will not extend in any way to the comparatively few prisoners of war in this country. The Hague treaties provide that the cost of their maintenance shall be assessed against the enemy countries upon the conclusion of peace.

### SUBMARINES REACH HAVANA.

Havana, April 29.—Six submarines built in the United States for the Chilean government, are now here.

## China Sending 40,000 to War

An Atlantic Port, April 29.—Captain Ting Chia Chen, military counselor to the president of China and also to the Chinese minister of war, arrived here today on a French steamship. He said that China now is sending troops to France to fight for the allies. Captain Ting, who is a graduate of the United States military academy at West Point, for some time has been in Europe as military observer in the war theater for his government. He said it is the calculation of the Pekin government to have no fewer than 40,000 fighting men with the French by early summer.

## MISSOULA BOYS GRADUATE FROM OFFICERS' CAMP

### List of Montanans Includes Several University Men Known Here.

Three Missoula boys have become eligible for commissions as second lieutenants at the third officers' training camp at Camp Lewis, according to an official announcement made yesterday. They are Arthur J. Butzerin, Edgar P. Reid and Leonard J. Rowley. In the list are also former students at the State University, among them being George H. Abbott, of Miles City, and William G. Long, of Great Falls. Butzerin was a student in the school of journalism at the State University and enlisted last spring. Later he was made a sergeant and sent to Camp Lewis, where he was appointed to the officers' training school. He is the son of Mrs. Albert Butzerin of Orchard Homes. He is here at present on a furlough.

### Former University Students.

George Abbott was a student at the State University and enlisted shortly after the outbreak of the war. He was in his junior year. Abbott was here last week on a furlough.

William Long was a well known student at the State University and graduated with the class of 1917 with a B. A. degree. He took work in a law school also and was admitted to the bar in Helena last spring. At the time of his enlistment he was practicing law in Great Falls. He was a prominent debater and during his four years at college never lost a debate. He was also a letter man in track. He enlisted last spring.

H. B. Annin, of Columbus, who is mentioned in the list was editor of the college paper at the State College at Bozeman and took a prominent part in athletics there.

Camp Lewis, April 29.—The names of students at the third officers' training camp who were graduated April 20, and who are eligible for appointment, are as follows:

## BAKER CONSIDERS PLAN TO INFORM U. S. PUBLIC

### Present War Statements Not Sufficient, He Admits.

Washington, April 29.—The whole question of how the American public shall be kept promptly informed as to army activities both abroad and at home is under consideration at the war department. In making this known today Secretary Baker frankly stated that the present system has proved entirely unsatisfactory.

The war secretary would not say what plans are under consideration, but it is known that the issuing of some sort of a daily statement is contemplated. This is regarded as necessary now that American soldiers not only have taken over several sectors of trenches in France as individual units, but also have been brigaded with French and British forces in Picardy, where the Germans still are trying to drive their offensive forward.

### LOAN TOTAL INCREASES.

Washington, April 29.—The treasury today reported total Liberty loan subscriptions of \$2,283,301,850.

## YANKEE HEROES BACK FROM WAR STIR NEW YORK

### Fifty Veterans of Pershing's Army Arrive to Help Loan Drive.

## MEET 150 POILUS WOUNDED AT FRONT

### City Goes Wild at Sight of Soldiers Marching Down Broadway.

New York, April 28.—One hundred and five heroes of the French army, members of the famous chasseurs Alpins corps, nicknamed "blue devils," who arrived here today and the 50 veterans of General Pershing's army, who came here yesterday from overseas, gave New Yorkers a series of thrills today.

Patriotic fervor reached a high pitch when Pershing's soldiers, many of them wearing the French war cross, awarded for bravery, marched up Broadway from the battery to the city hall, where they were formally received by Mayor Hylan. After the ceremony they scattered throughout the city to aid in the Liberty loan campaign.

### Great Crowd Views March.

Although there had been no formal announcement of a parade by the Americans, a great throng had lined the canyon of lower Broadway when the march began. Led by a detachment from the New York state guard, the veterans' day—many of them mere youths—swung up the crowded thoroughfare with light step, notwithstanding the heavy weight of their full equipment, wearing their steel trench hats.

Spectators went wild with enthusiasm as the men, erect in form, filed by. Their happy, rugged faces reflected appreciation of the extraordinary welcome. Dignified business men and financiers threw their hats high into the air and danced in almost boyish glee, while several women broke through the police cordon to kiss the marchers. The cheering all along the route was deafening and the flag and handkerchief waving lent a kaleidoscopic effect to the scene.

### Frenchmen Follows Yankees.

The city was just recovering from this outbreak of enthusiasm when the visiting Frenchmen arrived. They appeared at Liberty loan committee headquarters on lower Broadway after having traveled through Fifth avenue and several downtown streets on automobile buses from the steamship pier. Their reception was only exceeded by that accorded Pershing's veterans.

At the headquarters they met some of the Americans and the meeting was the signal for a demonstration that lasted many minutes.

Every man in the French contingent had won one or more decorations for extraordinary bravery, and virtually all had seen continuous service since the outbreak of the war. All of them also had been wounded, most of them several times—a few as many as eight times.

The Americans were disbanded tonight as a unit. Sixteen of them will remain here to work for the Liberty loan, while the others will go to other cities to campaign.

## RED CROSS SHIP IS ATTACKED BY HUNS

London, April 29.—The admiralty announced today that it has proved conclusively that the British hospital ship Guildford Castle was attacked by a German submarine in Bristol channel on the afternoon of March 29. The vessel was struck by a torpedo that did not explode. The Guildford Castle, which was carrying 428 wounded soldiers, was flying a Red Cross flag of the largest size. The weather was clear.

### TEN MEN IN JURY BOX.

Chicago, April 29.—Ten jurymen had been agreed upon tentatively by both sides when the trial of Edward J. Mooney, industrial worker of the World, on charges of violating the espionage law, before Federal Judge Landis, adjourned today.

## GERMANS DRIVE VAINLY AT DEFENSE OF YPRES

### Official War Communiques

LONDON, April 29.—Powerful attacks by the Germans against the French and British positions between Meteren and Zillebeke today were repulsed, the Germans losing heavily, according to the report from Field Marshal Haig tonight.

The British line held absolutely, but at various points the Germans gained a foothold in the French positions, only to be driven out later from the greater part of this territory.

The Belgians also repulsed heavy attacks, inflicting severe casualties on the enemy.

## FALL OF YPRES NOT FATAL FOR CHANNEL PORTS

### Battle Only Incident in Big Offensive, Washington Believes.

Washington, April 29.—The battle for possession of the ruins of Ypres is regarded by officials here conversant with reports from American observers in France as only an incident of the German drive. They do not foresee, it was learned tonight, any extensive retirement of the British lines in this region, even if the enemy gains this shattered village standing at the apex of the salient in the allied lines in Flanders.

Ypres is important because of the high ground about it. But if it is lost, it is believed here, every inch of ground behind it will be as bitterly contested by the British and French troops as has each step forward the enemy has made for the last ten days. Even the whole Ypres salient, officers here think, has no strategic value which justifies the assumption that its loss might force a general retreat over a wide front.

### Weeks to Menace Channel.

Should the rate of advance they have made for the last two weeks be maintained by the Germans, it is estimated that it would take weeks for them to reach positions which seriously threatened the allied hold on the channel ports. Meanwhile the strain of continuous offensive operations will increase steadily upon the German forces, while it decreases correspondingly on the allies with shortened communication lines to maintain.

For this reason many observers here believe the present situation, with the Germans steadily pounding and the allies striking back wherever opportunity offers, may continue for some time. Unofficial reports from France have indicated three weeks as the time that might elapse before the allies could regain the initiative. So far as known, however, there is nothing of an official nature to indicate what General Foch, supreme commander, looks forward to in this regard.

## MOONEY OPPOSING PROTEST STRIKES

San Francisco, April 29.—Thomas J. Mooney, whose fight for life following his death sentence for murder in connection with the preparedness parade bomb explosion here in 1916, has attracted international attention, has sent telegrams to labor organizations throughout the country urging them to drop the movement for general strikes on May 1 in protest of his conviction.

Labor organizations were notified that Mooney opposed any action which would interfere with the complete national activities now going on.

## Bitter Fighting Leaves Foe With Nothing to Show but Losses.

## SLIGHT GAINS MADE ALONG FRENCH LINE

## Town Will Be Given Up Only for Fearful Price in Enemy Lives.

With the British Army in France, April 29.—By the Associated Press.—This has been one of the bitterest days of fighting that the Flanders battle ground has seen since the present offensive began. Since early morning Von Arnim has been flinging great numbers of German troops against the allied lines between Zillebeke lake and Bailleul, with the hills east of Mont Kemmel as his ultimate objective.

At the same time a secondary thrust has been made by the Belgians in the region of the Ypres, north of Ypres. When the correspondent left the battle front shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the German commander had nothing to show for his pretensions drive but a long list of dead and wounded.

Along the major portion of the front his troops have been held, and where they succeeded by superior weight of numbers in pushing forward they were soon ejected by counter drives. The allied line was intact throughout at that hour.

## War Summary of Day

Germany's armies are hurling themselves against a granite wall on three sides of the ruined city of Ypres. After fighting of the most terrific nature, the British and French lines are still intact and the enemy has lost terribly in his repeated assaults against the lines where the allies stand at bay.

The objective of the fighting that now is going on is the capture of Ypres, where, since 1914, the British have held their positions. Two years ago the allied lines were carried forward and the salient in front of the city was wiped out, but from these positions the British retired a week ago to the trenches where they stood during the terrific fighting in the spring of 1915, when they stopped the Germans in their first drive for the channel ports.

Germany's gains little. The present battle opened with a bombardment of the British and French lines from Meteren to Voormezele, a distance of 12 miles. Then came reports of a spread of the fighting around the curve in the line in front of Ypres until the Belgian armies, north of the city, were involved. Field Marshal Haig's official report, anxiously awaited, brought the news that the utmost efforts of the Germans had been fruitless along the line. The field marshal's statement said that the Teutons had gained virtually nothing.

The battle continues along the front, but there is little indication that an immediate withdrawal from Ypres is contemplated by the allies, at least not until they have exacted from the enemy a great sacrifice of human lives.

### Slight Progress Against French.

The only point at which the Germans made any gains was on the hilly section of the front back of Kemmel hill, where the French are standing. At some points the enemy was able to occupy portions of the line, but from the greater part of these they were driven out by the French, who re-established their defenses.

Frontal attacks on Ypres would seem to indicate that there is little confidence in the German general staff that the Ypres positions can be outflanked from the south. The lines as they stand today are very strong and withstood the onset of the Germans in 1914, when the Teuton emperor's army was a much different machine than it is today. The bloody repulse of the Germans in their great "blunge forward" will mean much in further operations in that sector of the battle line.

### Heavy Artillery Fire.

While the struggle was going on before Ypres, the British positions from La Bassée to Houtholst wood and from Lens to Vimy were deluged with shells, but so far there has been no infantry fighting reported from that part of the front. An attack on this salient in the German lines is expected soon, however, for it stands as a constant menace to a further advance by the enemy. Along the front in the Somme sector, (Continued on Page Three.)