

ARMIES IN LINE FOR GREATEST BLOW

"If It Happens In New York
It's In The Evening World"

The Evening World

WEATHER—Probably rain; warmer to-morrow.

FINAL EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All."

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1918.

20 PAGES

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U. S. GUNNERS CUT OFF A GERMAN FORCE THREAT TO BEGIN SHIP STRIKE AT ONCE

HOPE FOR PEACE IS SEEN IN SPEECH OF WILSON BY LEADING GERMAN PAPER

Austrian Press Praises President, but Rejects Plan to Divide Empire.
ASKS MORE DISCUSSION.
Declares Effort to Provoke Discontent Is a Waste of Time.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14.—"President Wilson's latest speech," the Frankfurter Zeitung says, "is not a warlike speech. It is more than its predecessors, namely, a speech striving to work in the interests of peace."
"The speeches of Lloyd George and Aquith revealed anew that the Entente itself is still unable to find the courage for a peace by a compromise agreement. The view of peace by understanding, as expressed by Mr. Wilson, is even today shared by the Reichstag Majority, which would be still stronger in its attitude if not only President Wilson but the other Entente statesmen would also show their practical readiness for such a peace."
"If Mr. Wilson is able to bring his influence to bear in this direction he should do so immediately. The less time lost in ending this terrible war, the justification for which is long since out of date, the better it will be for the present and future generations."
President Wilson's address, Vienna newspapers believe, is calmer in tone than his earlier declarations, and, perhaps, may make possible the continuance of the exchange of ideas, but they think the contents of the speech hardly are calculated to bring peace nearer.
The Neue Freie Presse considers that President Wilson made a mistake in extolling Count Czernin and insists that Count Czernin and other Ministers have always made clear that any attempt to interfere with Austria-Hungary's international policy would be inadmissible.
"President Wilson," it says, "will possibly finally realize that any policy which seeks to provoke discontent between Austria-Hungary and Germany is only a waste of time, especially where Count Czernin is concerned."
The Neue Wiener Journal thinks that there will be some disappointment in London, Paris and Rome that President Wilson did not allow himself to be deterred from replying to Count von Hertling and Count Czernin by the decisions of the Versailles Council.
VORWAERTS WARNS GERMANY TO NEGOTIATE AT ONCE.
"The difficulties of attaining peace cannot be overcome so long as each side does not perceive that it has no power over the other," the German Socialist organ, Vorwaerts, declares in a special received here to-day.
"To reach an understanding Germany must adopt a suitable attitude and ascertain whether Wilson's remarks are a diplomatic move or whether they are a redeeming word for mankind. The German answer ought to be, 'We are ready for peace negotiations at once.'"
President Wilson is accused by the

HENNING ACQUITTED BY COURT ORDER AT TRIAL FOR TREASON

Former Munitions Foreman Is Set Free on Motion of United States Attorney.

Fred Henning, former foreman of the E. W. Bliss Munitions Company, was today acquitted of the charge of treason and walked out of the Brooklyn Federal Court this afternoon a free man. He had been a prisoner since Dec. 26.
Henning was discharged on motion of United States Attorney Melville J. France, who presented him. He asked Judge Chaffield to instruct the jury to acquit. The judge did so, and the foreman of the jury pronounced the verdict which set him free.
"Henning," said the court, "is a pleaser duty for me to tell you that you are a free man than otherwise. You are free to go this minute. There is nothing hanging over you. You have been offered a good citizen and I don't want you to go out of here feeling that the world is against you or that you are against the world."
Henning asked the judge to shake hands with him, which Judge Chaffield did. With tears in his eyes, the freed man shook hands in turn with the jurors, Mr. France and his own attorney, Arthur K. Wing. Then he left the courtroom to join his wife and three children, who were waiting for him in the office of the U. S. Marshal.

ERLANGER FIGHTS SUIT.

Sure's Demand for \$10,000 "Savors of Blackmail," He Says.
Abraham L. Erlanger, through his attorneys, David Gerber, has asked that an order be granted in a suit for \$10,000 he has asked because the case "savors of blackmail."
The claim of Zeta Palma Judd, the nurse, is for three months' nursing of a young woman whom, she says, she took to California and cared for at the request of Mr. Erlanger.
The bill of particulars sets forth that on March 4, 1915, Miss Judd was summoned to the home of Mr. Erlanger to attend the young woman. The plaintiff says she was told to take her to California.
"The plaintiff was instrumental in getting from the young woman a paper releasing Mr. Erlanger for all further claims," said the plaintiff's counsel, "but Mr. Erlanger overlooked the matter of compensating the plaintiff for all her trouble." Justice Whitaker of the Supreme Court, to whom the application was made, refused the order.

5 TO DIE FOR GREEK MUTINY.

Three Lieutenants and Two Soldiers Sentenced.
ATHENS, Tuesday, Feb. 12.—Three lieutenants and two soldiers have been sentenced to death by court-martial in connection with the mutiny which broke out early this month at Lamia, which are said to have been engineered by agents of former King Constantine. Another lieutenant has been degraded and sentenced to one year in prison.

SHIP STRIKE HERE TO-MORROW UNLESS PRESIDENT YIELDS

Representatives of Woodworkers' Council Go to Washington.

John Stuart, secretary, and John Rice, organizer, of the Marine Woodworkers' District Council for the port of Greater New York, left for Washington today to present to President Wilson, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, resolutions passed last night at a meeting of the Council in Saengerbund Hall, at Smith and Schermerhorn Streets, Brooklyn.
The purpose of the resolutions is that unless heed is given to the demand of the workers in the shipbuilding industry, the men engaged in ship construction for the Government at the Port of New York, will refuse to go to work to-morrow morning. At present, about 1,000 men in the shipyards of Staten Island are on strike.
The resolutions recite that the increase in the cost of living for the wage earner in the shipyards has been 50 per cent, while the increase in wages has been but 21 per cent. It is set forth that promises have been made on behalf of the Government that these conditions would be adjusted and that the promises have not been kept.
Unless the National President of the Woodworkers' Association or other representatives be requested to meet with representatives of the Government or employers to-day, the general strike will take place to-morrow.
The demands of the men are the same as those of the Staten Island strikers. They want work for six full days a week at \$6.00 a day, extra pay for overtime and Sundays, which, it is claimed, is the rate on the Pacific coast.
Of the strikers on Staten Island, about 200 have been notified to appear before the Local Exemption Board, they being of the draft age, to give proof of their employment.

SHIPWORKERS STRIKE IN BALTIMORE YARDS

Men Refuse to Discuss Reason, Saying "They Know All About It in Washington."
BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—Government shipbuilding at this port was seriously hampered to-day by strikes of carpenters and joiners in the shipbuilding plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Sparrows Point and the Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company. Two hundred men at each place failed to report for work.
An official of the Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company said the men had made no demands, but the strikers refused to discuss their action, saying "they know all about it in Washington."
Local Federation of Labor officers are endeavoring to induce the strikers to return to work.

NEW CALL TO SHIPWORKERS.

Secretary Wilson Assures Official Recognition of Patriation.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Secretary Wilson today issued a statement regarding shipworkers to whom in the United States "two credits. Reverse during the campaign to equip 220,000 workers to build the country's merchant fleet."
"Memorandum in the course being official recognition of the performance of it by the readiness to perform a huge necessary and patriotic service," the secretary said.

FORMER AMBASSADOR WHOSE SUDDEN DEATH IS CHARGED TO WAR

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 14.—Death came peacefully at 1 o'clock this morning to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, until recently the British Ambassador to the United States. The diplomat passed away while certainly in the sleep at Government House, in the presence of Lady Spring-Rice and their children, Miss Betty, aged eleven and Anthony, aged nine years.
Sir Cecil had complained of not feeling well, and Dr. Thomas Gibson was summoned shortly after midnight, but the patient expired from heart failure not long after he arrived. The diplomat had been ill for some time. His last public appearance was while Ambassador was made when he delivered an address

47 GOAL MEN INDICTED UNDER U. S. CONTROL LAW

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Forty-seven goal men were indicted today under the U. S. Control Law for selling to the enemy information concerning the operations of the U. S. Navy. The indictments were returned by the grand jury of the Southern District of New York.

Commanders of American and Allied Armies Who Will Resist the Hindenburg Drive



SPRING-RICE DIES SUDDENLY, VICTIM OF HIS WAR WORK

Former British Ambassador to U. S. Stricken by Heart Disease in Ottawa.

U. S. GUNNERS SHELL GERMANS IN SIX-HOUR BOMBARDMENT ON THE CHAMPAGNE FRONT

Lay Down a Barrage Which Aids French Infantry and Cuts Off Fog.
WITH THE FRENCH ARTILLERY THE FIELD, Feb. 14.—American artillery played a special role in the French attack yesterday in the Champagne region east of Rheims. The American gunners laid down a barrage that cut off the Germans from their communication trenches preventing the British from retreating or bringing up reinforcements.
Later the American artillery supported the advancing French infantry with a protecting fire. This curtain was maintained for some time to aid the Poles in establishing their newly won position.
[This is the first mention of American batteries on the Champagne front.]
The American batteries destroyed German trenches, wire entanglements and fortifications. The artillery preparations for the French attack, which penetrated to the third German line, lasted more than six hours. American gunners were working like demons all this time.
The French infantry pushed to the front on a 1,500-yard front at 4 o'clock, preceded by a rolling barrage. Just an hour later an airplane observer signalled to the American artillery that all objectives had been attained to the depth of a mile. The American gunners, which were switched to an emergency barrage, which protected the advance of the French infantry.

ATLANTA MAYOR CHARGES \$500,000 BLACKMAIL PLOT

Real Estate Man and Woman Indicted for Alleged Effort to Extort \$500,000.
ATLANTA, Feb. 14.—A grand jury today charged a man and a woman with a plot to extort \$500,000 from the city of Atlanta, and a woman with a plot to extort \$500,000 from the city of Atlanta, and a woman with a plot to extort \$500,000 from the city of Atlanta.

ALLIES MAY STRIKE FIRST AND HEAD OFF HINDENBURG IN COMING GREAT BATTLE

Pershing May Have to Throw His Entire Army Into Conflict at Once — 3,000,000 Allied Troops Against 2,000,000 Germans.
PARIS, Feb. 14.—The greatest battle of modern times is impending in France. As many as 5,000,000 men may be engaged in a fight that may determine the fate of the war. Whether the Allies or the Germans will strike first is problematical.
Evidence piles up to-day that von Hindenburg is training to hit the first blow in a desperate effort to smash through the Allied lines and reach Paris and Calais. The Entente armies are ready, and unless the Germans speed their preparations, Field Marshal Haig and Gen. Petain may forestall the Teuton offensive by striking first.
The fighting is expected to be of so sanguinary a nature that Gen. Pershing may be compelled to throw his entire force into the action. 5,000,000 MEN MAY BE IN GREAT BATTLE.
Germany is known to have massed considerably more than 2,000,000 men in Belgium and Northern France for the blow, and Haig, Petain and Pershing can probably oppose him with 3,000,000 effectives.
From British, French and American headquarters come guarded, but optimistic statements concerning the offensive. There seems to be little fear that the great German war machine will be able to smash through the Allied lines.
The Allies have spent the winter preparing for decisive action. They have piled up immense reserves of food and ammunition. France has been able to put many effective troops in the field. Britain, Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George told the British House of Commons yesterday, has added 325,000 men to her forces and increased her supply of guns in France by 20 per cent, and multiplied her airplanes two and one-third times. America is adding men, daily to her fighting front, and Gen. Pershing's not inconsiderable army is prepared for its part.
Co-ordination of Allied command has been perfected, so that von Hindenburg will meet a united front when he strikes. It is even possible that Italy, with 1,000,000 troops she cannot use in her own restricted area, may throw troops into France to meet the German attack.
GERMANS SURE TO SUFFER GREAT LOSSES.
Every indication points to the belief that Hindenburg will make one principal attack, supported by the principal array of artillery he can muster for the supreme effort to break through at any cost.
This attack will possibly be followed up in two or three minor ones, to enable the attacking troops to organize the required ground, for the Germans, it appears, have made no preparations to occupy and consolidate parts of the Allies' line.
But the French and British troops are constantly on the watch and every day the Germans delay starting their attack means a heavier task accomplished by huge losses for them.
By this way of attacking the Franco-British lines it is presumed that the whole front from the sea to the Swiss border will be active with many heavy fights, such a thing hasn't yet occurred in nearly four years of war.

Berlin Now Fears Trotzky Set Trap in "Ending" War

Said to Have Suspended the Order for Demobilizing the Army.
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14.—Judging from the latest indications in the German press, much demoralization and suspicion has been aroused by the latest move of Russian Foreign Minister Trotzky.
All German newspapers note the fact that these hours after a message was sent out announcing the issuance of a demobilization order to the Russian Army, another Russian message was issued ordering the cessation of this communication stopped. It is suggested that this indicates that the Bolshevik Government, no longer thinks of adhering to the declaration of Foreign Minister Trotzky.
The Zeitung Am Mittag goes so far as to say that there are reports that Trotzky's promise of a Russian demobilization to a shell manufacturing plant that reliable reports represent the Bolsheviks as organizing a force of a half million men in the hope of raising a million men to challenge Hindenburg's power in the west.
"The Neue Zeitung" of Berlin on Tuesday declared "the Russian information" that Trotzky's proposal is in no way intended to be regarded as a peace offer, unless it is pointed out by other papers that the Russian War Ministry was mentioned especially in the official army report of Tuesday.

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Sir Cecil A. Spring-Rice

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