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New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News · Editorials · Advertisements

WEATHER
Fair and Continued cold to-day; fair and somewhat warmer to-morrow; diminishing northwest winds, becoming variable.
Full Report on Page 7

VOL. LXXVII No. 26,048 [Copyright 1918—The Tribune Ass'n] MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1918 * * * TWO CENTS {In Greater New York and within commuting distance | THREE CENTS Elsewhere

Kaiser Plans To Dominate Scandinavia

Threats Used to Awe Neutrals in New Conquest Scheme

Aland Islands To Be Fortified

Germany Seeks Barrier to British and American Trade With Russia

LONDON, March 10.—The newest and a novel display of German policy has come in the form of a sudden broadside of denunciation of the Scandinavian countries by German newspapers and publicists, like Count Reventlow, of the "Tages Zeitung." From the similarity of the articles it is evident that they are directed by one mind, which mind apparently is the German government.

The articles accuse the Scandinavian countries substantially of being accomplices of the Entente and warn them that therefore they can expect no consideration from Germany. The reason for this policy is plain to diplomats here. Germany's dealings with Finland thus far seem to be designed to make Finland a minor German kingdom, with the Emperor's son, Prince Oscar, on the throne, and to make another Helgoland of the Aland Islands.

Menaces Three Countries

This scheme is a direct blow against Sweden, and, in a less degree, against Denmark and Norway, and is in line with the German Emperor's boast that the Baltic lands have been made permanently German.

The Aland Islands, geographically, are as much a part of Sweden as Newfoundland is of Canada. Throughout the war Sweden has been troubled by the fear that Russia would take them. Germany now occupies the islands temporarily, but the German flag flies over the public buildings, and no one believes it will ever come down except by force. The most practical effect of German control of Finland and the Aland Islands is pointed out by Count Reventlow, who says they no longer will be used as a commercial bridge between Scandinavia and Russia. This is a bar to American as well as to British trade, with Russia.

That the Scandinavian countries have been overfriendly to the Entente came here as an amusing charge. Sweden generally has been rated as the most pro-German of the neutral European nations, except possibly Spain. The royal family, the aristocracy, the universities and the army have been outspokenly pro-German. For a long time it was feared that Sweden would join the Germanic alliance. Acording to one newspaper 55 per cent of the steel Germany has used for munitions has been furnished by Sweden.

Denmark has never been considered overfriendly to the Entente, but considering the fact that she is a small nation, living under the muzzles of the German guns and with the mailed fist at her throat, the fact that she is leaning backward in maintaining her neutrality toward the Entente countries is understood to have caused no ill feeling.

Germany to Use Force

The latest German move appears to be a familiar one. Germany feels that she is now in a position where she is so strong in the north that she need no longer cultivate the friendship of the Scandinavian countries, and that she may make whatever damaging arrangements she desires and threaten them. It is the same procedure she followed when she began bombarding undefended British coast towns like Scarborough, explaining her action on the ground that they were fortified. She now attacks the Scandinavian countries with the excuse that they are unneutral.

Count von Reventlow writes that as the Swedish government has become more and more attached to the cause of Germany's enemies, German feeling toward her has cooled and that "Swedish freedom of action has been greatly limited."

Newspapers Attack Sweden

Following an attack on Denmark because of her shipping agreement with the Entente nations, the German newspapers are now concentrating on Norway and Sweden.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says that the Norwegian newspapers minimize German successes and that therefore there cannot be any more talk of Norwegian neutrality. The "Cologne Gazette," in commenting on the Swedish press editorials regarding the occupation of the Aland Islands, says: "The Swedes have no cause for complaint; they reap simply the result of their policy of overprudence during the war."

Kaiser Expresses Thanks to Sweden

AMSTERDAM, March 10.—The German Emperor, according to the Berlin newspapers, has telegraphed to the King of Sweden his heartfelt thanks to the Swedish government for the efforts of the Swedish Minister at Petrograd in behalf German prisoners.

In his message the Emperor said: "Old ties bind the friendship of Sweden for Germany, and Sweden's humanitarian work in behalf of German prisoners has won Germany's everlasting gratitude."

The Emperor's telegram admittedly was dispatched at the request of the Foreign Office, in view of the ill feeling existing in Sweden on account of the German occupation of the Aland Islands. The King of Sweden replied briefly.

Says Germany Asserts Right to Sink Neutrals

CHRISTIANIA, March 10.—The Norwegian newspapers, commenting on an article recently appearing in the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," which declared that Germany considered as an unneutral act the chartering of ships to the Entente powers, almost unanimously assert that Germany wants to make it appear that she has the legal right to sink neutrals outside the danger zone.

German Heads a Bolshevik Army

HARBIN, Thursday, March 7.—After a preliminary clash with Red Guards, resulting in a few casualties on both sides, General Semenoff, leader of the Cossacks, has formed a new front along the Siberian Railway, where he is endeavoring to break the Bolshevik control.

The Bolsheviki are using heavy guns, under the direction of a German officer.

Germany Puts Men and Guns In Finland

Landing Opposite Aland Islands and on Them Reported

STOCKHOLM, March 10.—The expected landing of German troops in Finland is reported to have been effected in the neighborhood of Abo, a Finnish port opposite the Aland Islands and 100 miles west of Helsingfors. The invading detachment is said to be composed of 2,000 infantry and a force of artillery. No official confirmation of the report has been received.

A dispatch from Stockholm dated March 8 said that about 2,000 German troops and 300 horses had been landed on the Aland Islands from two German battleships, and that several German transports were anchored at Eckeroe.

Germany's Policy In Finland Stirs Press of Sweden

STOCKHOLM, March 10.—Herr von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Minister, is said here to have explained at a recent Reichstag meeting that the German expedition to Finland was required in order to prevent Swedish intervention, particularly in the Aland Islands. A further purpose, he declared, was the necessity of the creating in Finland of a feeling of animosity toward Sweden.

The press of Stockholm warns the government that it is time to take notice of the possibility that the Russian danger will be changed to a German-Finnish menace. One editor writes:

"The fact that Finland places herself under German protection is only another reason to awaken our attention. The German programme of control from Bagdad to the North Cape met an obstacle in the south, but by way of Finland she now extends a menacing hand toward the north."

Bolsheviki Protest Aland Island Seizure

LONDON, March 10.—A Russian government wireless dispatch says that M. Tchitcherin, Deputy Foreign Minister, has protested in behalf of the Russian government to Germany against the landing of German troops on the Aland Islands, Finland, as a violation of Article VI of the Russo-German peace treaty. This provided for an international settlement of the question.

Germany Refuses To Free Lithuania

[Staff Correspondence]
(By New York Tribune Cable Service)

STOCKHOLM, March 10.—It is stated by a reliable source that Germany has changed her mind regarding the creation of an independent Lithuanian state. The Chancellor, in receiving a Lithuanian delegation, expressed the opinion that the Lithuanian people are not ripe for independence.

Count Keyserling, having been recently in Petrograd as president of the German delegation, was appointed commissioner for the Baltic provinces, inclusive of Esthonia, Livonia and Lithuania.

Central Powers' Rulers to Confer

AMSTERDAM, March 10.—There will be a conference of the sovereigns of the Central Powers and their allies, Turkey and Bulgaria, immediately after Easter, according to the Hungarian newspapers. The meeting will take place at Sofia or at Constantinople in consideration of the age of the Sultan of Turkey, it is said.

British, in Daylight Raid, Bomb Stuttgart

Ton and Quarter of Explosives Dropped on Motor Works

LONDON, March 10.—British aviators bombed the Daimler Motor Works at Stuttgart to-day The official announcement says that the raid was carried out in broad daylight. They also bombed the railway station and munition factories.

The text of the statement reads:

"On March 10 Germany was again bombed by our planes in broad daylight. On this occasion the Daimler Motor Works, at Stuttgart, were attacked. Over one and a quarter tons of bombs were dropped. Several bursts were observed on the railway station, where a stationary train was hit and seen to be on fire.

"Three bursts were observed on a munition factory southeast of the town and other bursts on the Daimler works and buildings around.

"Hostile machines made a weak attempt to attack our formation over an objective, but withdrew on being attacked. All of our machines returned except one, which had engine trouble and went down under control just before recrossing our lines on the homeward journey."

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier. European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Adv.

"Drys" Predict They Will Win In Legislature

Prohibitionists Feel Sure of Assembly and Count on Senate

[Staff Correspondence]

ALBANY, March 10.—The big drive of the "drys" starts to-morrow, when there will be a final legislative hearing on the various liquor bills, and on Tuesday the "drys" except the Hill-McNab resolution, ratifying the Federal bone-dry amendment to be adopted by the Assembly by a majority of from three to twenty votes. And next week, the "drys" predict, the Senate will follow the course of the lower house.

The change of sentiment in the Legislature in favor of prohibition—for there has been such a change—is attributed to the women voters of the state. Credit for it is given to the women by the "drys" and one disgusted anti-prohibitionist epitomized the feelings of his associates on this phase of it to-night by saying:

"We would beat prohibition without any trouble but for the women, or rather the fear of them. For it is fear of them that has caused this wave of prohibition. The women are against the saloon. And they regard any one who will vote in favor of anything other than bone-dry legislation as a friend of the saloons, and therefore their enemy."

Fear the Woman Vote

The history of the fight here this year for prohibition is proof of the fact that fear of the woman vote has caused the doubting legislators to swing to the side of the "drys." The "wets" fear that three more of the legislators in the upper house will join the "drys," thus insuring the adoption of the ratification by the Senate, which would put New York in the "dry" column.

The history is briefly this: Senator William H. Hill, of Binghamton, and Walter S. McNab, of Schenectady, introduced the resolution calling upon the Legislature to ratify the proposed Federal bone dry amendment to the constitution. This was in the opening days of the session. At that time, and in fact until early last week, not even the most sanguine "dry" would predict that the resolution had a chance. Then came the local option election in the little town of Albion, in Orleans County. This was last Monday. And the vote put Albion on the map.

Albion has a population of 5,988, or did before her sons went to fight the Kaiser. Albion is well known in Albany as the home of John Bordwell, Albion's "Tom" Platt and the Beau Brummell of seven counties. John, who can go into raptures over the perch in the Erie Canal, which flows through the centre of the town, giving it life when John is away, was the bearer of the good or evil tidings—as you choose—to the legislators Monday night.

Albion Went Dry

"Look," cried John, who is secretary to Senator George F. Thompson, "See!"

This was to any one he could stop to show a telegram announcing that Albion went dry by 234. And if one paused a little longer he was told that Albion, from the time of the building of the Erie Canal, went wet regularly, until the women voted.

"And about 1,000 women voted," said John, "and it was the women who did the trick. And they're going to do it everywhere."

The vote of Albion and the prophecies of John seeped into the consciences of some of the doubtful legislators and they recalled the words of Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New York State, at the hearing on the Hill-McNab resolution a fortnight before.

Said Mrs. Boole on that occasion: "We are for prohibition. And I want to remind the legislators that there are 47,000 in our organization and all of us are old enough to vote."

And the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is not the only woman's organization fighting for prohibition.

Capture Assembly

When the Hill-McNab resolution came informally before the Assembly on Wednesday 91 of the 144 Assemblymen present voted for a full discussion of the measure on Tuesday. And of those 91 78 were pledged to the cause of prohibition. This is two more than the required number for adoption in the lower house, and before the resolution reaches the Senate for action next week the "drys" predict they will have the necessary twenty-six votes there to put it through.

Following this vote there was a concerted attempt to jam through the Emerson-Malone referendum resolution submitting the question as to how the Legislature should vote on the Federal amendment. And the "drys" stigmatized the efforts as the eleventh hour attempt of the "wets" to permit the "doubtful" Senators to dodge the issue, and disowned it, repeating that they were for the Hill-McNab resolution and for no other measure.

There are 23 votes in the Senate already pledged to vote for the resolution in the Senate. All are Republicans. And the missionary work of the "drys" from now on will be centred on six New York City Republican Senators who have not joined their upstate colleagues: Albert Ottinger and Cortlandt Nicoll, of Manhattan; Alvah W. Burlingame, jr., Robert R. Lawson, Alfred J. Gilchrist and Charles C. Lockwood, of Brooklyn. One of the city's Republicans, Senator Charles F. Murphy, of Brooklyn, is pledged to vote for the Hill-McNab resolution.

82-Mile Gale Brings Death And Damage

People Flee as Signs Fly Through the Streets

Man Is Killed; Many Are Injured

Wind Imperils Craft in Harbor; Temperature Takes Quick Drop

The hurricane which bored into New York yesterday, leaving a trail of dead and dying along its course in the West, claimed one more victim here—the twenty-fifth, in as many hours—before it swept off to sea.

At 165th Street and Broadway, Daniel Stack, on his way from a motion picture matinee to his home, at 546 West 166th Street, was lifted bodily by a gust. His head struck the curb and he died within a few minutes. Stack, who was president of the Washington Heights Branch of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of New York, was fifty-two years old.

Many others were slightly injured, countless windows were blown in and harbor shipping that didn't happen to be going in the wind's chosen direction was brought to a dead halt as the storm whipped the city. The temperature had been driven down to 20 degrees at 7 o'clock in the evening, and indications were it would go to 12 before a bull movement started.

Gale Reaches 82 Miles an Hour

At 4:40 in the afternoon the gale reached its greatest velocity—eighty-two miles an hour. But frequent puffs, which did most of the damage, blew at the rate of a hundred miles and better. Sedate strolling was an impossibility. All human progress was by skips and jumps in the lulls, and whosoever set foot where there was ice was a man or a woman on the way to a fall.

Crowds huddled together at the mouths of the subway exits, in doorways, wherever there was shelter, as in time of heavy rain. Places at strategic points around Times Square and other open spots were as good as theatre seats. There always was some one who would take a chance.

The puffs shot from here, there and everywhere. The flag atop the Custom House was wrapped about its pole like a spiral puttee. Same with the big flag at the Battery. When they decided to take that one in out of the weather it took four men to accomplish the work.

Bay Traffic Imperilled

On the bay ferryboats, travelling broadside to the gale—even the mighty Staten Islanders—careened so far to leeward that they looked as if at any moment they might emulate the Eastland. With all their surplus power, tugs heading into the wind could make progress only between squalls.

Off Stapleton a four-masted schooner

Continued on Last Page

Paris Air Raid The Greatest Of War There

Commander of Enemy Airplanes Dies in Fall of Machine

[By The Associated Press]

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Saturday, March 9 (evening).—The commander of the German airplanes, which attempted to terrorize Paris, Captain Fritz Eckstein, and three companions, one of whom was an officer of the Emperor's White Cuirassiers from Potsdam, were killed when their machine crashed in the Compiegne forest.

PARIS, Saturday, March 9 (Delayed).—Twelve squadrons of bombing airplanes participated in the German raid on Paris last night, according to official information. The casualties were thirteen killed and fifty persons wounded. Although the foe came in larger force than on any previous raid, bombs were far less numerous and did little damage.

One of the raiding machines was destroyed. An official statement says an airplane of the Gotha type was found in the Forest of Compiegne, where it had fallen while returning from the raid. The machine had been demolished and its crew of four burned to death.

Some of the raiders came through the valley of the Oise, others followed the route of the Marne, while still others came from the direction of Greil.

An official account of the raid says that the alarm was sounded at 8:37 o'clock Friday evening and was preceded by cannonading. French artillery opened fire at 8:54 o'clock, producing a violent curtain of fire from all military posts in the regions north and northeast of Paris, which was maintained without interruption until the raiders departed.

Aerial Defence Effective

Sixty-one defensive airplanes from the intrenched camps of Paris took the air. Several enemy machines were repulsed by the aerial defence and did not reach Paris. These machines dropped many bombs in open fields and in the suburbs.

President Poincaré visited the places where bombs had fallen and spoke a word of encouragement to the people whose homes had been destroyed.

While the raid on Paris was in progress French aviators near the front, who kept in constant communication with the capital, took the air and bombarded the airdromes from which the enemy machines arose.

Jacques L. Dumesnil, Under Secretary of Aviation, went to the principal airdrome outside Paris when the first alarm was sounded and remained there throughout the raid, congratulating and cheering the pilots and observers as they rose in the darkness on their dangerous task.

Precautions Reduce Effects

New arrangements for sheltering the people and other precautions worked well, and the authorities are generally satisfied that the effects of the raid were reduced to the lowest degree possible.

The American Red Cross mobilized 105 men at the first warning and ten automobiles sped to points where bombs had fallen. Numerous army ambulances from Neuilly also were out and Y. M. C. A. workers aided in the rescue work.

Secretary Baker in France; Is Wilson's Military Envoy; Gas Fails Against Yankees

Fire of U. S. Troops Pierces Germans on Barbed Wire

Guns Silent as Red Cross Works

Foe's Mustard Explosives Make Eyes of Boys in Trenches Smart

[By The Associated Press]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Saturday, March 9.—Some of the Americans in a listening post in front of their line northwest of Toul early this morning discovered an enemy patrol fixing their own wire and promptly opened fire. The Germans retreated, leaving two of their number hanging on the barbs.

Some hours after daylight five Germans, two infantrymen and three Red Cross workers, emerged from the enemy lines and started for their comrades entangled in the wire. The Americans saw the Red Cross brassards and did not fire on the party, which removed the bodies.

There has been increased sniping activity along the whole of the American front during the last twenty-four hours. One enemy post gave the Americans special trouble during the night, placing well-aimed bullets on certain points of the line.

Snipers Use Periscopes

After daylight the post still continued working from shellholes with periscopes. American snipers tried to silence the enemy from their line, but were unsuccessful. A sniping patrol was then organized and went out in broad daylight. The result of this expedition has not been reported.

The game of sniping the sniper still continues. Reports from various points show that enemy riflemen are endeavoring to pick off American troops.

To-day was the warmest in many weeks. The weather was fine and with just enough ground haze to make sniping conditions ideal. All the Americans who were not on duty took advantage of the hot sun to thaw out and to dry their clothes.

During last night and to-day the Germans dropped phosgene shels on several of the American battery positions and mustard shells in the rear of the line. Three gas alarms were given on the front within a few hours. Owing to the quickness of the Americans in adjusting their gas masks the shells did no damage. The mustard sticks for many hours to the spot where a shell falls, and soldiers nearby experience a stinging sensation in their eyes.

Foe Drops Gas Shells on Town

On one end of the American line the enemy laid down a barrage, after having concentrated a rather heavy bombardment. The American artillery put up a counter-barrage as a precaution, but no raid developed. While this was going on the enemy dropped a score of gas shells on a town directly in the rear, but the noxious gas did no damage.

On the other end of the line the American gunners laid down a barrage on the enemy line. All along the front the American artillerists shelled the German front and second line and communication trenches.

Owing to the return of better weather conditions there was increased aerial activity, both friendly and hostile aircraft flying over the American line. One or two aerial encounters were reported, but they had no definite results. The American anti-aircraft guns fired on numerous enemy planes, but they were well out of range. American army observers to-day flew over the lines in place of the French squadron. All these machines returned safely.

New England Men Get War Crosses

[By The Associated Press]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Saturday, March 9 (Delayed).—More than fifty French war crosses have been distributed among the American troops along the Chemin-des-Dames for the part the men played in eleven engagements, most of which were raids against positions they were holding.

A large number of the recipients of the War Cross, some of whom live in Maine, have been holding a certain place against which the enemy's attacks were especially strong. These troops helped the French break up the attacks and drive off the Germans.

Some of the men decorated distinguished themselves in patrol encounters in No Man's Land. The names of only eight of the recipients of the medals, all of whom are members of the same company, have become available. They are Lieutenant Harold Hay Davidson, Chaplain Osiis Boucher, Sergeant George F. Dever, Corporal Frank F. Hurley and Privates Edward Larson, Harold Eldridge, Staurt W. Miller and Charles M. Sykes. All live in New England.

Americans Win Patrol Skirmish In No Man's Land

[By The Associated Press]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Friday, March 8 (Delayed). A small American patrol early this morning met an enemy patrol in No Man's Land, near Chemin-des-Dames, and fired on the enemy. A sharp skirmish resulted, the accurate firing of the Americans causing one known enemy casualty and undoubtedly three others. The Americans returned to their lines without a man being scratched.

The troops on the Lorraine front at the same time suffered an extremely heavy concentrated bombardment. Northwest of Toul the enemy fired nearly a hundred gas shells into one of the American battery positions in a short space of time, but not a single man so far has been sent to a hospital, because of the rapidity with which gas masks were adjusted.

American artillery blew up an enemy ammunition dump. The heavy shells dropped there resulted in a flash, followed by flames and great clouds of smoke. The American artillery also shelled heavily the enemy's first and second lines.

American snipers have been especially active during the last twenty-four hours, one sharpshooter killing a German who was walking in a parapet, while ther sharpshooters were successful in hitting other Germans who showed themselves. Enemy automatic rifles were especially active last night and early this morning, but did little damage. There is normal artillery activity to-day.

McAdoo's Aids Quit Private Positions

Members of Railroad Administration to Give Entire Time to the Government

WASHINGTON, March 10.—All members of the staff of the railroad administration, Director General McAdoo announced to-night, have severed their connections with private interests to devote themselves exclusively to government service.

Walker D. Hines, assistant to the Director General, has tendered his resignation as chairman, general counsel and director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.

Carl R. Gray, director of the division of transportation, has tendered his resignation as president, chairman and director of the Western Maryland Railway Company and as chairman and director of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company.

Edward Chambers, director of the division of traffic, has tendered his resignation as vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

France, Spain and U. S. Agree on Trade Treaties

MADRID, March 10.—Ratifications of commercial treaties between France and the United States and Spain have been officially exchanged.

Cabinet Member Will Inspect Conditions at the Front

Mission Abroad Is Not Diplomatic

Direct Information Is Now Sought to Aid the President

[By The Associated Press]

A FRENCH SEAPORT, March 10.—Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, with a staff of seven persons, arrived here to-day on an American armored cruiser. The party was met at the dock by a French general, representing the French army.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Upon hearing of Secretary Baker's safe arrival in France through The Associated Press dispatch from Paris the War Department to-night announced that the Secretary's visit is purely military, not diplomatic, and is for the purpose of inspection and to hold personal conferences with military officials. Mr. Baker is accompanied by Major General William M. Black, chief of engineers; Lieutenant Colonel M. L. Brett and Ralph Hayes, his private secretary.

No official report on the Secretary's arrival had been received. The department issued this statement:

"A cable dispatch from Paris to The Associated Press to-night announces the arrival at a French port of the Secretary of War.

Sailed February 27

"For some time Secretary Baker has desired to visit the headquarters of the American expeditionary forces. He sailed from an American port about February 27.

"Secretary Baker has not determined the length of time he will remain in France, but his stay will be long enough to enable him to make a thorough inspection of the American forces abroad and to hold important conferences with American military officers.

"It is expected that not only will Secretary Baker visit the American headquarters, but his inspection tour will cover construction projects, including docks, railroads and ordnance bases, now under way back of the American lines.

"The Secretary's visit is military and not diplomatic. It is essentially for the purposes of inspection and personal conference with military officials.

"The Secretary of War is accompanied by Major General W. M. Black, Lieutenant Colonel M. L. Brett and Ralph Hayes, private secretary to Mr. Baker."

Stay in France To Be Short

Secretary Baker plans to inspect in person the concrete results already achieved in the efforts of his department to place in the field this year an army that will be a factor in the campaign. On the eve of his departure Mr. Baker told members of the press that he did not expect to be away for any considerable length of time.

The Secretary and his party left Washington without any other attempt at concealment of their movements than a request that the press refrain from reporting his departure. The newspapers again worked in hearty cooperation to make the journey as safe as possible from German submarines for the party. No hint of the trip has been printed.

For several months the War Secretary has been eager to see for himself conditions at the front and to talk over with General Pershing, the man upon whom the full burden of responsibility for the entire American war programme in France has been placed, the many problems that have arisen to impede the carrying out of the department's plans.

It was impossible for General Pershing to come home for such a conference. Mr. Baker, therefore, determined, after many conferences with President Wilson, to go himself on an inspection tour, which will, he believes, better fit him for his great responsibility in meeting General Pershing's requirements in fighting men and materials and keeping in operation a supply line more than 3,000 miles long.

To Explain Aims to Pershing

It is regarded as probable, too, that the Secretary will take the opportunity to inform the American commander in the field very fully as to all the hopes and aims of the government which are at stake in the war.

Mr. Baker is the first member of President Wilson's Cabinet to go to the battle zone. Out of his conferences, not only with General Pershing, but with the leaders of the French and British governments as well, will come direct information for the President as to what is transpiring in the Allied countries, to aid him in shaping his future course.

The War Secretary is in Europe as the President's official representative, and the fact that it is his War Secretary and not a diplomatic representative, is regarded as evidence of the determination of the President to press the war aggressively to victory.

Taft, When War Secretary, Also Made Trips Abroad

Secretary Baker is not the first Secretary of War to leave this country during his term of office for duties abroad.

Former President Taft, who succeeded Elihu Root as Secretary of War in the Roosevelt Cabinet in 1904, made two journeys to the Philippines, his first covering the period between July and September, 1905, the second for the purpose of opening the Philippines'

PICTURE OF WILLIAM G. M'ADOO GOING TO WORK IN THE MORNING