



American Fire Works Havoc In Foe's Line

Trenches Battered, Batteries Silenced and Ammunition Dumps Exploded

Yankees' Fliers Increase Activity

Gas Projectors Mashed for Large Attack Smashed by Artillery

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 12 (delayed).—Four groups of German gas projectors, in addition to the group of 200 projectors already reported destroyed, have been discovered and likewise blown to pieces by the American artillery. Probable German plans for a gas attack on a comparatively large scale against the American positions northwest of Toul thus have been upset.

The new groups of projectors were discovered from aerial photographs taken by American observers in French airplanes. The effective action taken against them was due to the quick work of the observers, the intelligence officers and the artilleryists in turn.

The American artillery on this front has been more active than ever in the last fifteen hours, and its shells also found lodgment in a number of ammunition dumps, which were blown up. Many extensive explosions are reported.

Silence German Batteries

The correspondent, standing on a hill, witnessed one dump situated in a wood go up in a brilliant flash and a great puff of whitish smoke, a tremendous report following a few seconds later. Explosions and fires also were caused by shells in villages and a number in the woods behind the enemy front.

During a retaliatory shelling for an enemy bombardment, in which a number of gas shells fell on American battery positions, the American guns silenced certain German batteries by pouring in a fast and extremely accurate fire. Artillerymen stayed in their dugouts until the gas shells began to fall, when they put on their masks and manned the guns while thus protected. Some mustard gas shells were mixed with the others that fell and later a few soldiers walked through this type of gas without their masks on.

The American artillery also tormented the enemy with leveled various portions of the first and second line trenches, forcing the enemy virtually to abandon them.

American Barrage Effective

Details of the recent raid which have just been developed show that while numbers of Germans were killed by shell fire, the main barrage was in effect and others later by the creeping barrage, there were also a few of the enemy shot here and there during the time the Americans were in the trenches. There were many Americans among the raiding party of four officers and seventy men who did not see a single German soldier.

All the men in the raid seemed impressed particularly with the way the American barrage worked.

"It worked like a clock," said one soldier whose home is in Texas. "It made you feel like you were right on to Berlin behind it. The only trouble about this show was we didn't see enough of Fritz. He must have been like a rabbit, because I did not see a single German, nor did I see any of the second line, although some of the other fellows did."

The men went in 150 yards on the 100-yard front. None of the American was killed and none missing. It is certain that five Germans were killed.

German Sniper Dropped

Artillery fire of quite a lively character continuing in the sector east of Lunenburg so far as is known the Germans have not yet reoccupied their first and second lines there.

Both the Lunenburg sector and that of Toul have been much occupied with snipers to date, as well as last night. In the former sector one sniper was detected in a tree after a period in which he had done fairly effective work. One of the American sharpshooters crawled cautiously to a vantage point in No Man's Land and hit the sniper on him. The second shot hit the enemy wire, where it hung for the rest of the day.

Northwest of Toul rifle fire and grenades disclosed a German from a sniper's post in a shell hole line, but silenced the enemy in a machine-gun emplacement on the front lines which was annoying Americans with bursts of fire. The American machine gunners, by a cross-fire, again drove out the Germans from a number of listening posts.

Americans Active in Air

An American aerial observer in a French airplane circled the German lines this morning at a low altitude and his machine gun effectively silenced the second line of other Americans who were in the air all day. Many other German territory. One aerial observer reported the American observer spotted one German plane, but without apparent result, as the enemy was trying toward the rear. Another machine in which the American observers were manning the planes went up to meet German airplanes which had crossed the lines, but the Americans failed to get close enough to shoot with any chance of success.

No Jarring Note In Audience at Muck Concert

Police at Carnegie Hall Have Nothing to Do but Enjoy Music

Dr. Carl Muck and his Boston Symphony Orchestra appeared at Carnegie Hall last night and gave their symphony concert without the interruption that had been prophesied by Mrs. William Jay and other subscribers who have been conducting a campaign against the conductor's appearance in New York City.

Extra police protection, asked by the management, was provided. About fifty uniformed men and twenty detectives were stationed along the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Street sidewalks in front of the hall and scattered among the Carnegie Hall and scattered among the audience, a few wearing evening dress. But there was no necessity for calling upon either the authority of the law or its strong right arm.

Long before the hour set for the concert to begin throngs crowded into the lobby, overflowing the steps and sidewalk in front of the hall and making the path of the ticket holders a difficult one to traverse. All applicants for standing room were turned away, whatever seats left by the regular subscribers to the concerts having been sold days ago.

Just before 8:30 Dr. Muck walked to the place, baton in hand. Pausing to bow his acknowledgments of the applause that greeted his appearance, he raised his hand, and the orchestra sounded the first chord of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The audience arose, and when the anthem was finished they gave the leader another hearty round of applause.

Ovation for Conductor As soon as the house was quiet the orchestra began to play the Brahms symphony, that was the first number of the evening's programme. At the conclusion of the three first movements there was the customary applause, and following the last the audience recalled Dr. Muck's appearance again to bow his acknowledgments, their enthusiasm amounting to an ovation.

While the police and detectives remained at their posts outside and in the hall the rest of the programme was played. Three boxes on the left were unoccupied, as were about thirty seats in the orchestra and auditorium. About 10:15 the concert was finished and the audience left the hall without incident.

Undeterred by their failure to halt last night's concert, the subscribers led by Mrs. Jay will carry their fight to Brooklyn to-morrow night, where the Boston Symphony is booked to play. Failing to halt Dr. Muck's appearance there, they will try to prevent his conducting at Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon. The Saturday performance is the last of this season's series in New York.

Two petitions, one headed by Dr. H. A. Fairbairn and the other by H. S. Gladwin, of Brooklyn, were sent to Mrs. Jay yesterday in opposition to to-night's concert. Nearly a hundred signatures of persons said to be subscribers were appended.

Charles Ellis, manager of the Symphony Orchestra, refused to make any statement.

"It's over. There is nothing to say," was his reply. Dr. Muck maintained his customary silence.

Mrs. Jay to Keep Up Fight Mrs. Jay did not reveal what had happened to her "trump card."

"Of course, I have nothing to say about any American who helps his country and who attends or supports a performance at which Dr. Muck is a leading figure after what is known of his sympathies in this conflict between American ideals and German ideas of conquering the universe," she said last evening.

"Who he represents is so opposite to everything which the American people have lived and fought for that I cannot believe America will tolerate him or any one who supports him now. It is for those who love their country, take the standard which will prevent a repetition of such a disgrace to the nation and to the City of New York under the guise of art or a similar subterfuge. At any rate, our efforts will go on as usual."

Twenty-four seats which were turned over yesterday to Mrs. Jay by subscribers were given to the Secret Service men who occupied them last evening. During the day Mrs. Jay received many letters from persons who assured her of their moral support in her efforts to prevent Dr. Muck from appearing in New York. Edwin M. Wood, former Governor of Maryland; Gertrude Atherton, Mrs. Fredrick Leavens, Mrs. Robert Ide, Mrs. George T. Bliss and Mrs. Carroll J. Post were among the writers.

Landslide Burial P. R. R. Express

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 15.—Pennsylvania Railroad train No. 150, the Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago Express, westbound from Philadelphia, was wrecked east of Elizabethtown, near here, early today. It is reported to have buried under a landslide.

A relief train with nurses and physicians will start from Harrisburg for the scene as soon as it can be made up. According to reports from the train headquarters, many persons were injured and probably several killed.

Bolo Pacha's Appeal For Life Is Rejected

PARIS, Tuesday, March 12.—The appeal of Bolo Pacha from the sentence of death imposed by court martial for treason was rejected today by the court of Revision, which confirmed the original judgment.

The same action was taken by the court in the case of Darius Percheron, who was tried with Bolo Pacha and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Whitman Aid Unlikely, Dry Hopes Wane

Message Ready, but Governor Is Advised Not to Interfere

Wets in Senate Gain Strength

Assembly Session Produces Bitter Attacks on League and Leader

[Staff Correspondence] ALBANY, March 14.—Governor Whitman to-night declared that if he were in the Legislature he would vote for the Hill-McNab resolution ratifying the Federal bone dry amendment.

This was in response to a question as to whether he would send in a message to the Legislature urging ratification of the amendment and warning that if any referendum measure was passed he would veto it. "A vote for ratification is the only square way of meeting the issue," said the Governor.

The Governor is not decided whether he will send in a message or not. If he does, it will not be before Monday. Practically all of his advisers have urged him not to send one. He was in doubt, and went to New York

NOT ALL THE AMMUNITION COMES FROM THE POWDER FACTORIES



City yesterday for advice. He received the same advice there.

If the Governor follows the promptings of those close to him, among whom is one prominent dry leader, he will not send in the message, which is already written and in legal form. This message the Governor dictated early yesterday morning before starting for New York City.

The dries have practically given up hope that the Governor will send in a message. The reason behind the Governor's indecision is due to the belief expressed by many of his advisers that he would lay himself open to the charge of interfering with the legislative branch of the state government.

"Even should the Governor send in his message," said one of the dry leaders who conferred with Mr. Whitman today, "it would not affect the situation any. It could not materially change the Assembly line-up and I regret to say that our strength to-day in the Senate is not as strong as it was last night, and it was weaker then than at any time in a week."

Yesterday the dries had twenty-three votes in the Senate, three short of the total required to pass a bill. They have lost one. While the leaders of the wets are sitting tight, some of their followers, especially those from the rural districts, are thinking hard of what may befall them when the combined prohibition and woman vote is polled against them next fall, as the dries predict will happen.

But to-day they regaled themselves by pitching into the Anti-Saloon League, cheering the charge that Abner H. Brown, one of the counsel for the league, owned a row of houses in Watertown, the ground floors of which were occupied by four saloons, and the

Wilson Takes Congress Into His Confidence

Senate and House Military Committees Meet With War Council

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Administration formally embarked to-day on a policy of taking Congress completely into its confidence as to the progress of war preparations and developments on the fighting front in Europe. At the invitation of Acting Secretary of War Benedict Crowell, members of the Senate Military Committee were in session at the War Department for nearly two hours with the full membership of the War Council, and, beginning next week, will meet with that body every Saturday morning.

The committee learned to-day that the aviation programme is much behind schedule. Members of the House committee will meet with the Council to-morrow, and a similar arrangement for the next weekly meeting will be made with that committee. Probably a large room will be obtained later, so that the committees of both houses may be received in joint session.

Thus, the War Department meets the insistent demand of Congress for a greater share in the conduct of the war, and removes the real cause which led the Senate committee's prolonged investigation of the army, with its attendant bitter criticism. It was pointed out to-day that members of

the Senate and House Military Committees meet with the War Council. The Senate committee will meet with the Council to-morrow, and a similar arrangement for the next weekly meeting will be made with that committee. Probably a large room will be obtained later, so that the committees of both houses may be received in joint session.

Japan to Act If Russians Ratify Peace

Will Announce Siberian Plans When Soviets Are Heard From

Trotsky Declares War Will Go On

Talks of New Army Under "Iron Discipline," Francis Cables

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Japan's avowal of her intention to intervene in Siberia and the announcement of the courses to be taken by the United States and other governments aligned against the Central Powers are expected to follow closely upon the adjournment of the Russian Congress of Soviets called to meet to-day at Moscow.

Official Washington and diplomats here still retain faint hope that the warring factions of Russia may yet reject the German peace terms signed at Brest-Litovsk, but almost all information that has reached here indicates that the fighting spirit of the disorganized people is too wounded to resist.

The State Department to-night was still without official knowledge that the President's message of sympathy and promise of aid addressed to the Rus-

Germany Coercing Neighbors by Destroying Food Carriers

Evidence Is Convincing

"A mass of cumulative evidence and indications in the possession of the War Trade Board show that Germany is employing the submarine menace to prevent neighbor neutrals receiving any food or favors at the hands of the United States and its associates in the war and to coerce these neutrals through starvation into political and economic dependence upon Germany, quite as much as to strike at the communications of the neutrals."

"Further indications tend to show that the submarines are being used along similar dog-in-the-gutter lines to destroy neutral shipping without regard to its employment in order to weaken prospective neutral competitors after the war and to drag down neutral tonnage as far as possible toward a position of equality or inferiority with the German mercantile marine, which has lost between 40 and 50 per cent of its ocean tonnage, so that the neutral trader may be equally as badly off as his German rival for tonnage in the after-war race for commerce."

"The intent of the Germans to prevent neutrals receiving food and supplies under relief agreements common to the United States is illustrated by the German veto placed upon the temporary modus vivendi with Holland providing for the provisioning of that country."

"Two food ships loaded with supplies for the Netherlands, along with eleven Belgian relief ships, have been unable to sail because of the action of Germany to permit an equivalent amount of tonnage leaving Dutch harbors, the obvious plan of the German authorities being to gather together ships into home harbors and then prevent any of them sailing by threats to torpedo any vessel leaving Holland waters. To relieve the food situation in Holland, the War Trade Board has finally authorized the transshipment of the food in question from the two Dutch steamers to the Holland liner Nieuw Amsterdam, which is sailing shortly."

"The present campaign of threats and intimidation against the Scandinavian neutrals now claimed in the semi-official 'North German Gazette' and other organs of the German press is obviously intended to frighten the neutrals into accepting a completing agreement which benefits the neutrals quite as much as the United States and its associates."

"Now success of the earnest efforts of the United States government to rush shipments of bread grain to Switzerland is threatened by the action of German submarines which, according to now fully confirmed reports from Switzerland, have made a start on a new policy of ruthlessness by sinking the neutral Spanish steamer Sardinero, with great difficulty to carry food to that country."

"Deliberate Breach of Faith "The torpedoing of the Sardinero, carrying nearly 4,000 tons of cereals for Switzerland, can by no stretch of the imagination be brought within the scope of Germany's proclaimed submarine policy, since the vessel was engaged not in an enemy, but in a supposedly safe trade for a neutral state, was en route to a port to which Germany had explicitly promised to leave open a safe passage and was torpedoed outside the prohibited zone."

"To add to the deliberateness of the offense, the Sardinero was destroyed after the submarine commander had made a thorough examination of the ship's papers and convinced himself of the nature and destination of the cargo, so that no plea of a 'mistake' can be entered by Germany. The evident intent and result of the act was to prevent Switzerland, whose urgent and immediate need of food is well known to Germany, from receiving the American grain, to destroy a Spanish ship for after-the-war trade, and to raise by this much the relative value and importance of each German ship afloat at the end of the war."

"By the Swiss-American agreement of December 5, the Allies guaranteed to Switzerland for its admitted urgent needs an eight-month supply of 240,000 tons of cereals, subject to the

provision that the conversation with Trotsky took place on March 10 or 11.

Trotsky is for War Failure of the Soviets to endeavor to muster the strength of Russia against Germany probably will bring to an immediate conclusion the negotiations concerning Japanese intervention.

Russia's continuance in the war against the Central Empires is unavoidable, said Leon Trotsky, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the Bolshevik government and at present head of a new revolutionary committee in Petrograd, Ambassador Francis called to the State Department to-day.

The dispatch was filed at Volodga by the Ambassador, and was the second this week to be transmitted within twenty-four hours. Mr. Francis did not state to whom Trotsky had expressed his views, but it was assumed at the department that it was either to the United States military attaché, who is believed to be in Petrograd, or to an American Red Cross official in Russia.

Watches Siberian Moves Trotsky also was reported to have been very curious as to what was being done in Siberia, and appeared to be quite sensitive about the report that the Allies contemplated entering Siberia.

Allies to Seize Millions of Tons of Dutch Shipping; Kaiser Starving Neutrals

Germany Coercing Neighbors by Destroying Food Carriers

Knives After-War Trade Competition

Seeks to Drag Other Nations Down to Own Poverty of Tonnage

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Germany's latest campaign of ruthlessness against neutral shipping is attributed by the War Trade Board in a statement to-night to a deliberate plan for cutting off the north European nations from American and Allied food supplies, and thereby reducing them through starvation to political and economic dependence upon the Teutonic war lords.

While the board makes no reference to the determination of the United States and Great Britain, disclosed to-day, to take over Dutch ships in American and Allied ports unless the Netherlands government accepts a pending economic agreement, its statement throws interesting light upon the situation which led to this decision.

The hope is expressed that the neutrals will contrast the respective attitudes of the United States and Germans toward the problem of feeding them. Following is the statement:

"Germany's war leaders are using the submarine war weapon to prevent fulfillment of American agreements to feed and relieve European neutrals."

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Wilson Is Unmoved By 11th Hour Plea Of Dutch Minister

U. S. and Britain Give Holland Until Monday to Agree

To Pay Owners; Replace Losses

Bulk of Vessels Here; Food Cargoes To Be Released

Stevedores Form A Regiment to Keep Port Open

Goethals to Have Organization Ready for Any Emergency

T. V. O'Connor, international president of the Longshoremen's Union, yesterday authorized the statement that a regiment of stevedores was being formed to handle any emergency, including strikes, that might interfere with the shipment of men or supplies to Europe from the Port of New York.

This regiment, Mr. O'Connor said, is being recruited under the direction of Major General Goethals, Acting Quartermaster General, by Lieutenant Colonel P. M. Merzigi, who was associated with General Goethals in the digging of the Panama Canal.

"The regiment," said Mr. O'Connor, "will not interfere with free labor, but it will be used in the case of strikes called in violation of agreements, and when men walk out on a job as they have done in Hoboken."

"There is too much talk about strikes, anyway. There is no going to be any waterfront strike. If the tidewater boatmen or the lightermen or others decide to strike, as they have been talking, they will strike without the approval of the international organization."

"There have been such strikes without the approval of the international officers," Mr. O'Connor was reminded. "That is true," he replied, "but any union that may strike without the approval of the international will not have the support of the organization or of the members that abide by the rules."

Speaking of the stevedores' regiment, Mr. O'Connor said it was being formed to "handle any emergency that may arise in this port." He added that he had declined an offer to be colonel of the regiment.

"Would a strike be considered an emergency?" he was asked.

"If it affected government work," he replied, "it would be considered any strike that would interfere with the loading of transports or ships carrying military supplies. It will not be used in competition with free labor. If the men refuse to hold, the committee will arbitrate everything and strike, the regiment will be called into action."

The new regiment, it is understood, will be quartered on Staten Island. Of the men in the holding company, many in it several have been associated with Mr. O'Connor in the affairs of the Longshoremen's union.

Stevedore Regiment To Be Mobile Unit

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The new stevedore regiment being formed by the War Department will be stationed at Staten Island, but its members will be subject to transfer to any port on the Atlantic Coast where needed, it was officially stated at the department to-day.

"Plans for the regiment were worked out with the cooperation of the officers of the International Longshoremen organization," a War Department official stated, "and its use will largely be determined by the needs arising at all embarkation points on the Atlantic Coast."

"The regiment will be employed temporarily where strikes occur through the action of individual unions failing to carry out the agreements made by the international organizations. In no sense, however, is the regiment organized for the purpose of taking the places of the present longshoremen employed at ports. It is our desire only to see that the work of the army in loading and unloading of ships is not interrupted, and the stevedore regiment will assure us of sufficient men to make this possible in any emergency."

Will Put Germans In Air Raid Zones

LONDON, March 14.—German prisoners of war are to be distributed over areas which the enemy's aircraft are subjected to attack in their raids, according to the "Evening News" to-day.

U. S. and Britain Give Holland Until Monday to Agree

To Pay Owners; Replace Losses

Bulk of Vessels Here; Food Cargoes To Be Released

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The United States and Great Britain have decided to requisition all the Dutch shipping in American and Allied ports next Monday, if in the meanwhile Holland is not able to reach a definite agreement with regard to its use.

The date originally set for this action was last Monday, but the time given to Holland was extended. In the nature of the case Holland, lying as she does in peril of German reprisals in case she consents to anything which will be of advantage to the Allies, cannot reach an agreement. The ships will have to be seized.

This will put 1,000,000 tons that have been lying idle since our entrance into the war at our service. And it will give Dutch shipowners a return upon their investment, for they will be liberally paid for the use of their ships and guaranteed against their loss. And it will bring Holland a generous supply of foodstuffs, which the United States will release to her, and which she will get, unless Germany for revenge sinks Dutch ships carrying food to the Dutch.

Holland Victim of German Terrorism

The question of Dutch shipping, which has been the biggest neutral issue of this kind, has been negotiated for almost a year. The negotiations have ended in the only way they could end. Holland, even though her shipowners wanted to see their vessels employed, even though the country desperately needed food, which she was prevented from getting by her unwillingness to let her ships leave our ports and Germany's threats against her ships if she sent those in her ports after food, could not do anything but protest against the taking of her ships.

The terrorism of Germany over the neutral nations on her borders prevented that. So it has been evident from the outset that in the end the Dutch ships would have to be seized. Why the seizure was delayed for months is one of the mysteries of the war. Diplomatic reasons are said to explain the hesitancy of this country and Great Britain to act.

Ships May Be Used On the Safer Routes

How important this contribution of Dutch shipping is to the cause of the Allies may be seen from a little sum in arithmetic. Two tons per man Secretary Baker estimated as the shipping needed by our army in France. If he is right, 1,000,000 tons would maintain an army of half a million men on the West front. This overstates the case, for a considerable part of this shipping will be required for carrying food to neutrals, notably to Switzerland, which is in dire straits, not having shipping of her own. Some of it will be used to bring grain from Argentina to this country. And probably some of it will be allowed to Holland for use in her colonial trade, which this country and Great Britain have agreed to protect. In general, Holland will be allowed the tonnage which she herself estimated she needed in the London negotiations early in the war.

After all deductions there still will remain a large tonnage available for shipping supplies abroad, either food to our allies or supplies to our men. The Dutch tonnage—700,000 tons in American ports and 300,000 tons in Allied ports—is the largest block of neutral tonnage available for Allied uses. There is some Spanish tonnage, which will be available after the war all vessels lost shows that use in the danger zone is contemplated.

Long Step Toward Solving Ship Problem

The requisitioning of this Dutch shipping is the biggest single step possible toward the relief of the shipping situation, so far as it affects the Allies. The Dutch tonnage—700,000 tons in American ports and 300,000 tons in Allied ports—is the largest block of neutral tonnage available for Allied uses. There is some Spanish tonnage, which will be available after the war all vessels lost shows that use in the danger zone is contemplated.

Requisitioning ships in war is nothing new in international law. What is known as the lex angaria covers the case, and it provides that a belligerent may requisition the ships in its ports provided compensation is paid. The German states exercised this right in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

The exercise of this right of seizure of the neutral ships in its ports proposed by the Allies, which food should be shipped under a Holland vessel in American ports, if ships were sent at the same time from Holland to replace those allowed to leave our jurisdic-

(Casualty list of American troops in France on Page 4.)

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