

Nothing will so encourage our soldiers as a huge oversubscription of the Loan.—Benjamin S. Strong

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New York Tribune



WEATHER
Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow, fair; fresh south winds.

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

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1918

TWO CENTS; In Greater New York and within commuting distance THREE CENTS Elsewhere

Americans Block German Plan to Split Line; Foes Admits Retreat; British Gain Ground

Earthquake Levels Towns In California

Hemet and San Jacinto Are Reported Practically Destroyed

Shocks Are Felt in Utah and Arizona

Southern Part of Golden State Shaken; Many Persons Hurt

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 21.—All of Southern California and part of Western Arizona and Utah were shaken to-day at 3:32 p. m. by an earthquake which wrecked virtually all buildings and residences in Hemet and San Jacinto, two inland towns forty-five miles southeast of Riverside, Cal., and caused minor property damage in practically every town and city. One man, Frank E. Darnell, of this city, was trampled to death in a panic at Santa Monica. A woman was injured by falling from a second story window at San Jacinto, and a number of persons were injured there and elsewhere, none seriously. Three men entombed in a magnesite mine tunnel near Hemet probably were saved by fellow workers, who drove an air shaft to them and were expected to dig them out before morning.

Shock Greatest Inland

The severity of the shock seemed greatest inland, but it was distinctly apparent at nearly every point over California south from a line from Barstow to the coast, and in some parts of Arizona, although no damage was reported there.

In Los Angeles and vicinity the damage was apparent mainly in broken windows. Hundreds of large plate glass windows here were shattered. Several large buildings showed cracks or bulges, but the extent of such damage to buildings could not be definitely ascertained.

Homes all over Southern California were shaken, dishes rattled, furniture moved, and in many places the shock was such as to cause the occupants to vacate hastily.

Worst Shock in Years

At San Bernardino the quake was said by old residents to be the worst of years. Scores of plateglass windows were broken, 100 feet of brick wall from one low building fell into the street and cracks were broken in several other walls.

There was a panic at the ballgrounds, where a game was in progress, and one man was hurt in the rush to escape. Another, running out of a theatre into the street, was struck by a passing automobile and seriously injured.

Riverside suffered a shock of similar intensity. Ornaments were shaken from the court house cornice and windows smashed.

At Banning, the front of the Odd Fellows building fell out, striking two automobiles which had just been vacated by their passengers.

French Children To Adopt Orphan Of U. S. Soldier

PARIS, April 21.—School children in the 12th Ward of the Paris suburb of Bercy, one of the poorer quarters of the city, wishing to express gratitude for what Americans have done for French orphans, have decided to adopt the first American child whose father has been killed in battle and to pay 50 centimes (approximately 10 cents) a day to the child for two years.

Berlin Plotting To Force Holland Into War, Is Charge

LONDON, April 22.—According to "The Daily Telegraph's" Rotterdam correspondent, a plot is being hatched in Berlin deliberately designed to compel Holland to participate in the war.

Tammany to Back Bissell For Governor

Programme Framed at Conference With Upstate Men in Washington

Herbert P. Bissell, of Buffalo, Supreme Court justice, will head the Democratic ticket next fall if the programme agreed upon after a series of conferences between upstate Democratic leaders and representatives of Tammany Hall, held last week at Washington, is carried out.

The result of these conferences was learned last night from two of the men who participated in them. One is a prominent upstate leader.

The conferences were held at the request of Tammany Hall, which sent Senator James A. Foley, personal representative of Charles F. Murphy, to present Tammany's claims.

Senator Foley was told that all the upstate Democrats wanted was for Tammany to keep its hands off the nomination for Governor; that upstate wanted it and was entitled to it, and that under no circumstances would upstate stand for any New York City man, least of all William Randolph Hearst.

A dozen possibilities had been talked over Senator Foley and other Tammany men joined with the upstate leaders in agreeing to back Justice Bissell if the upstate leaders who are nursing other hopes would get behind him.

The advisability of putting a woman on the state ticket, either as Secretary of State or State treasurer, also was discussed, but it was agreed that this question could be disposed of better after the head of the ticket had been chosen.

Belgium Filled With German Wounded

AMSTERDAM, April 21.—The streams of wounded Germans from France and Flanders, says the frontier correspondent of the "Telegraaf," continue so great that all the hospitals, monasteries, convents and schools not only in Brussels but in many towns south of the Belgian capital are filled to overflowing. The Germans have even requisitioned private houses for hospitals.

Bryan Aids Godsol Fight For Liberty

Prisoner Tells Why He Sought His Help in Extradition Battle

Appealed for Help To High Officials

Godsol Declares Foes of Clemenceau Seek Power by His Conviction

WASHINGTON, April 21.—In the brownstone district jail, where Guiteau expiated the murder of President Garfield, Frank J. Godsol, ex-American, ex-soldier of France and the multi-millionaire vivandier whom Broadway knows as "Joe," is completing plans for the legal battle in which he hopes to defeat the effort to extradite him to the sister republic across the sea, and thereby avoid becoming the principal in what his friends believe may easily develop into another Dreyfus case.

His hearing is set for Thursday. By the end of the week a decision may be reached. But as the time approaches it becomes increasingly evident that there is vastly more to the case than a simple effort to have returned to Paris for punishment a man who is alleged to have mugged France of about \$5,000,000 through deception relative to commissions on contracts for the sale of army motor trucks.

Bryan Interested in Prisoner

William J. Bryan is or has been interested in the fate of Godsol, who in the twenty years since he was twenty-four, has made more than \$10,000,000. The former Secretary of State has visited the State Department more than once in connection with the case, not as an attorney but apparently as a friendly adviser of the former French soldier, for he refused a check for \$2,000 offered him by Godsol as an honorarium.

Interviews with Secretary Lansing have been sought. Appeals to be impartial and to look under the surface of things have been made to the Attorney General of New York State by Senators, even judges of high courts, who have been friends of Godsol for years and are fearful of his fate.

Godsol himself is apprehensive. He frankly admitted to-day that he had interested Mr. Bryan in his case.

"Why shouldn't I?" he demanded. "I would ask President Wilson to help me if I thought it would do me any good."

Says He Is Political Pawn

And he told why. He said there was every indication that a few French politicians, here and in Paris, had seized upon his supposed connection with M. Thomas, former Socialist Minister of Munitions, and the fact that he drew commissions on army motor trucks as vehicles to ride them into power. He produced clippings from newspapers of London, Paris, Rome and other cities in Europe and America, to support his declaration that a deliberate press campaign was launched last November as a preliminary move of the political game, in which he insists he is only a pawn to be sacrificed ruthlessly by the foes of M. Thomas to cast their own ends.

These clippings contained statements such as that Godsol had been arrested thirteen times in New York, an assertion since disproved; that he had murdered his wife, whereas he says he was married for the first time last December in Newark, N. J., and that his contracts with motor manufacturers in America were illegal.

Answering the latter, he produced documents to show that France is now buying motor trucks through his agency in Paris, although aware that he is receiving commissions, and that the army is still using his repair shops, as always did, despite the charges pending here in this country.

Was Exonerated of Charges

Anglo-French Lines Ready For New Blow

Reinforced British Prepared for Attacks in North and on Somme

Clemenceau Finds Men in High Spirit

Dozen Isolated Soldiers Found Dead Had Taken a Toll of Fifty

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 21.—This was the third day of comparative quiet on the British front, but while no further German attacks had materialized up to this afternoon, it would be unsafe to predict that Sunday would end as it began. New enemy moves were expected at any moment both along the northern front and in the Somme region. They may not develop to-day, but they are written large on the programme of impending events.

There is no disposition to quarrel with the enemy on account of Friday's and Saturday's lull. Time has worked to the advantage of the Allies, and their position has continually grown better.

In the northern field, as well as in the south, French troops have taken their places beside the British, and the Allied forces are not unwilling for a renewal of the crucial conflict of the war. As a matter of fact, French reinforcements have been in the Bailleul and Kemmel regions for some days, and their coming brought new life to the valiant but dog-tired men who had been struggling against such great odds since April 19.

Premier Clemenceau visited the Allied soldiers this morning and passed cheering words to them. The French statesman was greatly pleased with conditions in the north. He said so and he looked it. He also was high in his praise for the magnificent defense the British made before the arrival of French assistance.

He reviewed one battle-worn division of British troops, which finally had been enabled to leave the line for rest after the French arrived.

M. Clemenceau appreciated them and they liked him, as they told him when they gave three ringing cheers for France and for Clemenceau.

Pollus and Tommies Great Friends

The troops and officers of the two flags already are working together as though they always had been doing the same. One might have expected difficulties of language, but not so. Some ungrammatical French is being spoken on one side and there are certain peculiarities in the English talked by the other, but between them they are getting along famously. There is no hitch in the proceedings. The best part of it is that they are thoroughly enjoying the association.

The pollus and Tommies met one another like long-lost brothers, and are carrying on like comrades of a hundred battles. They are fine fellows, these French soldiers. The correspondent watched them as they passed northward over the British roads, and no more magnificent troops have been seen on the front than these clean-cut chaps, who make love to the village lassies like courtiers and fight like devils. It is not amiss to say that they were welcome when they arrived, for the enemy was pressing the tired British with tremendous forces.

They came in good time. They got into action in the region of Kemmel on the 18th, which was the day of their arrival, and within a couple of hours of their advent they performed a gallant feat which won for them the undying gratitude of the British division which was holding the hill.

Little Force Cut Off

The British had a severe time at Kemmel on April 17. Some of them were in the defenses on the hill and others had been drawn up about the southern base on an elevation and told that they must hold this line at all costs. The German hordes swept forward against them in waves, but they clung to their posts throughout bitter hours. The positions about Kemmel were retained, but a little south of the hill the Germans pushed in and surrounded Donegal farm, which was being held by a subaltern and twelve Tommies.

YOU'VE A LONG JOURNEY AHEAD, WILLIAM



Allied Troops Aid Bolsheviki Against Finns

British and French Guard White Sea Coast and Base at Kem

(By The Associated Press) MOSCOW, April 14.—British and French forces have been landed at Mourmansk, on the northeast coast of Kola peninsula, in the Arctic Ocean, to reinforce a British marine detachment sent ashore several weeks ago. The Entente allied troops are cooperating with Bolsheviki forces in protecting the Mourman coast and the railway against attacks by Finnish White Guards.

Russian Red Guards also are acting with British and French troops under the direction of the Mourman Soviet War Council, which consists of one Englishman, one Frenchman and one Russian.

British White Guards have attacked the Mourman railway, near Kem, 270 miles south of Mourmansk and 200 miles west of Archangel, but have been repulsed by the Entente forces. The Bolsheviki and foreign troops are acting in harmony, and residents along the White Sea coast appreciate that the Entente's assistance is saving the district from isolation and domination by the White Guard.

The activities in Manchuria of General Semenov, the anti-Bolsheviki leader, are being linked by the Soviet press with the Japanese landing at Vladivostok. His operations are denounced by the newspapers as part of a Japanese plan to invade Siberia, with the help of China and the connivance of the Entente allies, who are alleged to be supporting at Peking and Harbin the schemes of Prince Lvoff, a former Russian Premier, and other refugees, who, it is alleged, are seeking to establish an independent government and to upset the Soviet power.

No previous mention of the fact that British marines had been sent ashore in Northern Russia to cooperate with the Russian Bolsheviki troops has been permitted by the censor. Recently Japanese and British marines were landed at Vladivostok, the Pacific port of Russia, but this step was against the wishes of the Russian Bolsheviki government.

In attacking the Russian railroad near Kem, on the west coast of the White Sea, the Finnish White Guard, which recently has received the support of the Germans, must have pushed across the Finnish border and penetrated Russian territory for 150 miles in their efforts to sever communication organized into a defence body. The Chinese eagerly dropped their trench tools and snatched up rifles. Led by Ameri-

Foch to Strike in 10 Days, Says American Observer

Back From Picardy Front, He Tells How Our Engineers, Leading Coolies, Filled 2-Mile Breach in Line for Six Hours and Probably Averted Rout

AN ATLANTIC PORT, April 21.—An American army officer, who saw the beginning of the present great offensive on the Picardy front, returned to-day with a vivid first-hand account of the battle. He predicted a surprise by General Foch within ten days.

The officer, who was acting as an observer in front line trenches, was on the spot when a nondescript collection of warehousemen, Chinese trench diggers and American engineers threw itself hastily across a two-mile gap in the Allied ranks, and for six hours held at bay the German herds. This gallant stand, taken until reinforcements arrived, probably saved the day in averting a turning movement which meant utter rout, he said.

"It was a foggy day, as thick as it is now," said the officer, whose name cannot be used. "The Germans were making a terrific attack all along the line. I was stationed at the juncture of the armies of Generals Byng and Gough, when the break occurred.

Two-Mile Gap in Line

"General Byng's men held their lines. General Gough's forces retired, and because of the fog, one did not know just where the other was or what it had done. There was a two-mile gap, with absolutely no defence between, and the German army would have poured through if it had not been for the blundering of a small force of British cavalrymen on scout duty.

"They went forward, past where I was stationed, riding into the gloom. It was only a few minutes later when a number of them came tearing back, wildly excited and shouting. 'The Germans are coming! They're right in back of us!'

"At first we thought they had mistaken some of our own men for the enemy, but when some more horsemen came straggling back with the same report there was no longer a doubt in our minds. They had ridden straight into a German storming force, and most of them had been taken prisoners before they knew what had happened.

Americans Stand in Breach

"There were no troops at hand and there was need for quick action. The news had spread quickly among the laborers and engineers back of the line, and without a moment's hesitation they organized into a defence body. The Chinese eagerly dropped their trench tools and snatched up rifles. Led by Ameri-

can engineers, they deployed and dug themselves in.

"For six hours they kept the great German army at bay. How they did it nobody knows, least of all themselves. But the fog helped conceal the nature and numbers of the strange army, and they held on until French and British soldiers relieved them.

"This was the first time the Chinese had been actually engaged in fighting, and after their success there was much jubilation and a great now-wow of victory among them. For their road work they were allowed to retain the rifles they used in the emergency, and are now the proudest Celestials on the face of the earth."

Says Foch Has Surprise Ready

The American observer declared that Generalissimo Foch was biding his time, waiting for the enemy to make one false move.

"Foch is letting the German army advance in one spot," he declared, "unlike all it is stretched out in the form of a turkey's neck. Then he will chop it off—quick."

Offensive on Toul Front Is Nipped by U.S. Troops

Berlin Claims Capture of 183 Prisoners and 25 Machine Guns

British Improve Robecq Positions

Ypres Attacks Beaten Back—Haig's Forces Gain in Counter Blows

An ominous pause of German preparation for a third great blow hung over the West front yesterday—except on the sector held by the American troops. Here the enemy was frustrated in an attempt to drive a wedge between the American and French armies. Though on a smaller scale the plan was the same as at Armentieres and St. Quentin. It failed more signally.

Before the village of Seicheprey twelve hundred storm troops threw themselves against a barrier of American bayonets, and in a battle lasting throughout Saturday night bent the defending line a little, only to find themselves with morning flung back into their own trenches.

A hundred and eighty-three American prisoners are claimed, including five officers, and twenty-five American machine guns are reported as booty.

The only other infantry fighting on the whole front consisted of local engagements, in which the British, counter attacking throughout the night and morning, took prisoners and machine guns from the Germans and improved their positions at Robecq, on the southeast tip of the Armentieres salient. German attempts to advance northeast of Ypres were smothered in explosives.

Positions Lost in First Rush Retaken by Pershing's Men

(By The Associated Press) WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 21.—After the heavy German attack of yesterday the American main positions remained intact, and this morning after a brief bombardment the American troops attacked and drove the enemy out of the old outposts which they had gained, thus breaking down an offensive which it is believed was intended as the beginning of a German plan to separate the Americans and French.

There was a comparative lull to-day along the sector northwest of Toul. The Americans engaged in the terrific hand-to-hand fighting yesterday showed the most daring bravery, stories of which are already being recounted.

Artillery Fire Terrific

As indicating the violence of the offensive, French ambulance men, who went through the famous battle of Verdun, declared to-day that, comparatively speaking, the German artillery fire against the Americans was heavier than in any single engagement on the Verdun front at any time.

The German attempt to break through the American lines in the Toul sector early Saturday continued until late at night. The troops hurled against the Americans came full of bravado and arrogance, waving their rifles and shouting like mad, but they found more than they bargained for.

Fight Hand to Hand

When the Germans entered Seicheprey it was evidently in the belief that the Americans had gone, but some of them remained scattered through the village, and they at-

Continued on Last Page, Col. 4

Continued on Last Page, Col. 2

Continued on Next Page, Col. 2