THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Probably rain to-day; to-morrow clearing; fresh southerly winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 54; lowest, 39.
Detailed weather reports on page 6.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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AMERICAN FREIGHTER MONGOLIA SINKS U-BOAT AT 1000 YARDS; NO SEPARATE PEACE, SAYS WILSON; BALFOUR ASKS NO PACT; HONORS ABASH JOFFRE; ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONISTS BEATEN

Submarine Is Hit at First Shot From 6-Inch Gun at Stern.

CRAFT APPEARS TWICE

First at Steamer's Bow and Then Off Her Port Side.

ALL OVER IN 2 MINUTES

Encounter Occurs on Anniversary of Battle of Lexington.

'We've Begun to Hit,' Chuckles Roosevelt.

THE enthusiastic congratulations of Col. Theodore Roosevelt were extended last night to the gun crew of the American liner Mongolia, who sank a German U-Boat off the British coast.

"Thank heaven!" said the Colonel. "Some Americans have at last begun to hit! We have been altogether too long at the receiving end of this war that Germany has been waging on us."

Col. Roosevelt beamed and chuckled with pleasure when he was informed that the doughty American bluejackets had dubbed their gun the "Teddy Roosevelt." The Colonel's interest in the feat of the Mongolia was heightened by the fact that he is well acquainted with Capt. Rice, the skipper of the ship.

LONDON, April 25.—First blood in the war between the United States and Germany has been drawn by the Americans, the victim being one of the undersea terrors whose uncontrolled activities are the cause of the war.

In full daylight last Thursday—anniversary, by the way, of the battle of Lexington—the crack American freighter Mongolia came upon a submarine. Before a torpedo was launched in attack the United States navy gunners under Lieut. Bruce Ware fired a 6 inch shell at the submarine's periscope. The periscope was shattered, and immediately after the adjacent waters were thick with oil.

There is no doubt in the minds of Capt. Emery Rice of the Mongolia and the other officers on board that Germany's submarine force is one fewer than before the encounter, although the Mongolia kept full speed ahead on her course.

The Mongolia arrived in a British port last Friday, but news of the first encounter of the war was not made public until to-day. The story of the sinking fulfils every British test; the submarine was only 1,000 yards away, her periscope was seen to be shattered, the six inch shell instead of skipping along the water's top as it would in case of a miss disappeared immediately in a geyser it stirred up and the foam and spray did not settle for some time.

These facts, added to the fact that a film of oil covered the water where the submarine had been when it was struck, prove to the British that the Mongolia actually did sink the submarine.

The Mongolia, which is owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company, is running between Great Britain and New York on the Atlantic Transport service. She was formerly a passenger vessel, has great speed for a freighter, being capable of fifteen knots, and has an exceedingly narrow beam for her size, a fact which probably saved her.

First Mate Spies U-Boat.

It was the afternoon before she was to arrive at a British port when the submarine was first sighted. Capt. Rice had not had his clothes off for five days. A vigilant lookout had been maintained every hour of the day. Lieut. Ware, too, in charge of the gun crew of nineteen men assigned to make use of the two four inch guns forward and the six inch gun aft in case of opportunity, had been spending twenty-four hours a day in eager watchfulness. He and Capt. Rice were on the bridge at 5:30 in the afternoon, which was hazy, when the periscope of the submarine was sighted by the first mate, who bawled out his find.

The periscope was almost dead ahead—just a few points to port. Capt. Rice is convinced that the Mongolia offered too narrow a target in that location for the submarine; otherwise a torpedo would have been sent at him.

Lieut. Ware and his men had their three guns waiting for just such an opportunity and as quickly as men can move in willing compliance with sharply spoken order the three guns on the ship were pointed at the spot where the submarine had been, but even quicker than that the submarine's periscope sank gently out of sight.

Capt. Rice was shouting orders as fast as was Lieut. Ware, and soon he had the Mongolia pounding along at the greatest speed he could get out of her in the direction of the submarine. He hoped to ram her.

Periscope Appears Again.

For two minutes, according to Capt. Rice's estimate, the submarine remained submerged, and then her periscope was seen to rise up again. This time she was 1,000 yards to port and the Mongolia offered he. broadest expanse to the skill of the U-boat men.

From the bridge Lieut. Ware shouted his orders to the men at the 6 inch gun at the freighter's stern. The gun boomed and the watchers on the Mongolia saw the periscope struck and shattered. A geyser shot up, the sea became tumultuous and gradually foam and oil covered the surface.

It was said here that the shell, had there been a miss, would have ricochetted along the top of the water. The Mon-

Continued on Third Page.

64 VESSELS SUNK IN WEEK, 40 BEING OVER 1,600 TONS

British Statement Shows Greatest Number of Craft Destroyed Since Government Began to Issue Weekly Reports—27 Attacks Unsuccessful.

LONDON, April 26.—The weekly statement of vessels sunk as made public this evening reads:

"Weekly Shipping Returns—Arrivals, 2,586; sailings, 2,621.

"Sinkings, by mine or submarine, over 1,600 tons, 40, including 2 sunk in the week ended April 15; under 1,600 tons, 15, including 1 sunk in the week ended April 1.

"Vessels unsuccessfully attacked, 27, including 1 attacked the week ended April 8.

"Fishing vessels sunk, 9, including 1 sunk the week ended April 15."

The above report shows the greatest number of merchant vessels reported sunk by mine or submarine in both categories—1,600 tons and over and under 1,600 tons—made public by the British Government since it has issued weekly statements of shipping losses. The previous reports were as follows:

	1,600 Tons Over	1,600 Tons Under		1,600 Tons Over	1,600 Tons Under
February 28	15	9	March 31	18	7
March 7	14	9	April 4	18	12
March 14	13	4	April 11	17	5
March 21	14	8	April 18	19	5

The report also shows that more vessels were successful in evading attack, the figures being 27 as against 19, the previous high figure during any week. The arrivals and departure of steamers from British ports average fairly well with those of the preceding weeks.

FAMINE PANIC SCARES EUROPE

All Nations Feel Pinch of Hunger as Food Supply Becomes Low.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 25.—All Europe has become panicky about food this week. Germany is most scared among the combatants, but Spain and the Scandinavian countries are only less agitated. The whole continent has suddenly been aroused to the realization that starvation is possible long before a military decision can be reached.

The Government inspired German press is holding out assurances that England is on the verge of starvation and is certain to collapse for want of food in a few weeks regardless of military conditions. The German General Staff is issuing the most preposterous missiatements regarding the military situation to convince the people that military conditions are of secondary importance and England is nearer starvation than Germany.

In both regards the German Government is misleading the people. England faces the necessity of holding out until the new crop is harvested, after which she will get a long respite because the interned German ships and new ships will become the dominant factor in the transport situation, insuring Great Britain's ability to stick it out another year, whereas Germany will gain only a brief respite from the new crop and confronts an increasingly serious military situation.

Nevertheless Great Britain is getting a much needed scare about the food situation. Great Britain and France are moving heaven and earth to show such a military preponderance as will overcome German confidence based on the success of the submarine campaign.

Europe never saw a more desperate condition in all its history, for the armies are plainly able to continue fighting indefinitely and both sides are determined to do it even if the people suffer privation. One of the foremost British publicists said to-day that the war's end is invisible and is certainly years ahead. The nations are only beginning to realize the horrors in store and the impossibility of ending the struggle before whole populations are borne down by hunger.

Spain and Scandinavia confront a black prospect because their economic resources are less able to cope with the conditions, and the United States must henceforth cooperate with the Allies, depriving the neutral countries of supplies so that Great Britain and France can be fed first.

It is impossible to overstate the necessity for American cooperation with the Allies in instant and practical measures to fight the submarines with small vessels of all descriptions capable of mine sweeping, patrolling, &c. Germany and England are now blockading each other. At whatever cost America must find means to keep the Allies fed until autumn and then contribute all possible aid toward supplementing England's home grown foodstuffs. With this help the Allies will win, because once the crisis of the next four months is past they can outlast Germany beyond a doubt.

Swiss advices declare that despite efforts to suppress the truth the German public is learning of the recent military disasters and depression is increasing daily, accentuated by the physical and mental effects of hunger. Nevertheless the desperate German autocracy does not think of quitting while its armies are intact, and Germany is threatening to starve allied prisoners of war whenever the food shortage makes it impossible to feed them.

GERMAN SCHEME FOR PEACE?

Visit of Turkish Premier Linked With Offer to Russia.

COPENHAGEN, April 25.—The visit of the Turkish Vizier, Taalat Bey, to Berlin is regarded as of the highest political importance, and according to the *Lokal Anzeiger* will occasion a discussion at German headquarters of the situation as affected by Russian developments. Some commenters here see a further attempt to offer Russia terms for a separate peace.

The fact that Taalat Bey was not received on his arrival by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg or Foreign Secretary Zimmermann caused other observers here to take a different view. They express the opinion that the Vizier's trip is more likely to be connected with Turkish troubles and in the nature of an appeal for help.

THE GREENBRIER—White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Adv.

WARNS BRITISH OF FOOD PINCH

Lord Devonport Sees Severe Privations Due to Depleted Shipping.

LONDON, April 25.—The British public was solemnly warned to-day by Lord Devonport, the British Food Controller, that the country's shipping was being depleted daily in large volume and that severe privations menaced the nation before the next harvest was reached. Lord Devonport's warning was made in the House of Lords in response to a question by Lord Lamington as to what success had attended the efforts at voluntary rationing and whether the Government intended to resort to compulsion.

"If our shipping resources were assured," Lord Devonport said, "we could undoubtedly carry on, but they are not assured. Our shipping is being depleted every day in large volume, and although our existence depends thereupon, it is at the moment a wasting security. As there is no immediate prospect of our locked up shipping being released from its present occupation we have to face this grim fact.

"Unless we exercise sufficiency of self-denial in the consumption of bread, I tell you the blunt truth, we shall not get through to next harvest without severe privation and all that it involves."

Insisting on the necessity of limiting consumption to four pounds of bread per capita weekly, Lord Devonport confessed that he was watching the weekly figures of national consumption and reserves with growing anxiety. He went on:

"Who can say when the war will end? We must be prepared for all contingencies, even the failure of the present year's harvest. The continuance and increase of the enemy's submarine activity is another factor without which our outlook upon the future cannot be complete. There is no margin for risks. Recognizing this I have decided to set up forthwith the necessaty machinery for rationing, in order to be prepared to deal with the control and distribution of the supplies of bread, sugar and any other food at short notice, if any, when necessary.

"It will take some few weeks before such machinery can be brought into action. In the meantime the nation will decide for itself whether it will be voluntary retrenchment or compulsion with its tickets, officials and other accessories un-English in character. To win through on the voluntary principle will be a national victory of which we shall all be proud. A resort to compulsion will, on the contrary, be an admission that in an hour of dire peril a large proportion of the people failed to recognize their obvious duty."

U. S. CENSOR GUARDS ALL MEXICAN WIRES

Government to Stop Information Leaking to Germany.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Censorship on all cables touching the United States and on telegraph and telephone lines into Mexico will be established soon by executive order. Regulations formulated jointly by the State, War, Navy and Justice departments and the new committee on public information were approved to-day by the representatives of the various wire and cable companies.

The cable censorship offices will be at New York, Key West, Galveston and San Francisco, where the cables touch. The navy will direct the cable work, probably with civilian censors, while the army will control the communication lines into Mexico.

There is no plan for extending the censorship lines of internal communication. The chief object of the order will be to prevent the transmission to Mexico, South or Central America of information that might be of value to Germany. As the French, British and other allied governments long have been exercising strict supervision of European cables whatever is done at this end will be supplemental to that work.

Representatives of the French, Postal, Western Union and other cable companies, including those with lines reaching to Central and South America, were present at to-day's conference.

J. J. Hill's Estate $51,170,889.

ST. PAUL, April 25.—The estate of the late James J. Hill, subject to probate in Minnesota, is valued at $51,179,889.58, according to a report of the appraisers filed here to-day.

The largest inheritance tax ever levied in Minnesota will be paid by the estate either to-morrow or Friday, a provisional payment of $1,489,370 being agreed upon in order to avoid payment of interest pending final settlement of the estate.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER—50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Adv.

ARRAS BATTLE WORST OF WAR

Slaughter Beyond Description Shown in British and German Reports.

ALLIES' ADVANCE SLIGHT

Hindenburg Resorts to Successive Massed Counter Attacks in Force.

LONDON, April 25.—The third day of the renewed battle of Arras closed with additional advantage to the British, won, however, at high cost. All accounts agree that the battle has become a slaughter and that thousands of dead, German and British, strew the field.

How stubborn is the German defence is clearly shown by to-night's brief report from Field Marshal Haig: "Our line has been advanced slightly during the day south of the Scarpe."

The great British effort has not been in vain, however, for their total of prisoners is now 3,029, of whom 56 are officers, and two field guns, besides many machine guns, have been captured. In an attack toward Cambrai the British took the little hamlet of Bithem, near Havrincourt wood.

Cost to Both Sides High.

Von Hindenburg's new tactics of throwing his troops forward in unceasing counter attacks regardless of the cost in life have been extremely costly, while the British have suffered even more heavily than the attacking force ordinarily suffers.

"Many thousand German dead are lying on the battlefield," says Sir Douglas Haig. "The number of British dead or wounded lying in front of our lines is unusually high," says the German War Office.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters says no fighting in the war has proved more costly to the Germans in proportion to the numbers in action than have the battles of the last three days. "The reckless manner in which they have flung their troops against our positions since Monday," he writes, "suggests that they are desperately anxious to check our advance upon Douai."

Percy Robinson, special correspondent of the London *Times* at the front telegraphs: "Rarely if at all in this war have the Germans suffered as they have here. The repulse of successive counter attacks has assumed the character almost of a massacre. The ground is actually littered with heaps of dead.

Slaughter Is Terrible.

"In the course of twenty-four hours the enemy threw eight separate counter attacks against Gavrelle, in some of which 5,000 or 6,000 men were employed. Some were broken up by our guns almost before they began, others in which the slaughter was more terrible, crossed a considerable space of open ground before coming under our artillery fire, when whole battalions would seem to be blown to bits. In only a few cases did portions of their waves come on, to be wiped out by rifle and machine gun fire.

"In some of these counter attacks as many as five or six thousand men were employed, with the result that the slaughter was so terrible that it amounted almost to a massacre. The phrase 'The dead lie in heaps before our position' has doubtless been used more often than it was justified, but in this case it is true in a literal and natural sense. Body lies upon body where our fire caught the successive waves."

The Germans evidently have not abandoned hoped of retaking the lost ground and to that end are bringing up fresh battalions to throw into the battle. Some of the best troops from other parts of the German lines in the west are being unloaded from crowded troop trains in the area between Douai and Cambrai. Among these are the Wuerttemburgers and the Fourth division of the Prussian Guards.

Nivelle's Men Advance.

On the French front the fighting continued the same as in recent days, scattered, but favorable to Gen. Nivelle's troops. The French advanced in Champagne, capturing a cannon and prisoners, and beat back a number of German counter attacks which are as frequent against the French as against their allies.

According to the German official statement received here the British made three attacks on the Scarpe to-day and were repulsed each time with heavy losses. The day statement says the British attacked on a wide front, but as a result of the German barrage fire and after hand to hand fighting the assault broke down everywhere with very heavy losses. The official statements follow:

British Night Statement—Our line has been advanced slightly during the day south of the Scarpe. Two German field guns were captured by us yesterday in the course of the fighting in this neighborhood.

Many thousand German dead are lying on the battlefield we now occupy.

Many Air Raids Made.

Hostile raiding parties were repulsed early this morning southwest of Leus and southeast of Ypres. The fine weather enabled our airplanes to carry out many raids again yesterday.

In the course of air raids we dropped bombs with good effect upon the enemy's railway junctions, aerodromes, billets and ammunition dumps. In one raid a large bomb struck the engine of a moving train, blowing the engine off the line and wrecking the train. Hostile troops and transports also were successfully engaged with machine gun fire.

There was again a great amount of air fighting, in the course of which seven German machines were brought down and eight others driven down out of control.

British Day Statement—In the area east of Havrincourt wood during the night we captured the hamlet of Bithen, northeast of Trescault village. Fighting took place early this morn-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

CHANNEL FIGHT AN EPIC OF SEA

Two British Destroyers Have Old Time Battle With Six Germans.

TWO BOATS ARE LOCKED

Bluejackets Engage in Combat on Decks With Cutlass and Bayonet.

LONDON, April 25.—Two British destroyers on patrol duty in the English Channel off Dover on the night of April 20 came upon a flotilla of six German destroyers and an encounter which will live long in the history of naval engagements followed. German destroyers were torpedoed and rammed. Every gun aboard the combatants was working, sweeping the decks and tearing gaps in the sides of the opposing craft. A British and a German destroyer were locked together and the men fought furiously hand to hand.

The British destroyers were the Swift and the Broke. Although badly damaged they returned to port. The story of the engagement, compiled from the accounts of officers and men, has been made public in the form of an official report. It is an exciting and graphic story of a boarding encounter with cutlasses and bayonets, recalling the days when wooden warships came together and the men fought on the decks.

The Swift and the Broke on night patrol were steaming on a westerly course. It was intensely dark but calm. The Swift sighted the enemy at 600 yards and the Germans instantly opened fire. There were six German destroyers, according to German prisoners. The Swift replied and tried to ram the leading enemy destroyer. She missed ramming, but shot through the German line unscathed, and in turning torpedoed another boat in the enemy line.

Rams German Boat.

In the meantime the Broke had launched a torpedo at the second boat in the line, which hit the mark and then opened fire with every possible gun. The remaining German boats were stoking furiously for full speed. The Broke's commander swung round to port and rammed the third boat fair and square abreast the after funnel. Locked together thus, the crews of the two boats fought a desperate hand to hand conflict.

Two other German destroyers attacked and poured a devastating fire on the Broke, whose foremost gun crews were reduced from eighteen to six men. Midshipman Donald Gyles, although wounded in the eye, kept all the foremost guns in action, he himself assisting the depleted crews to load. While he was thus employed a number of frenzied Germans swarmed up over the Broke's forecastle out of the rammed destroyer and, finding themselves amid the blinding flashes of the forecastle guns, swept aft in a shouting mob.

The midshipman, amid the dead and wounded of his own gun crews and half blinded by blood, met the onset single handed with an automatic revolver. He was grappled by a German who tried to wrest the revolver away. Cutlasses and bayonets being among the British equipment in anticipation of such an event, the German was bayonetted by Seaman Ingleson. The remainder of the invaders except two who feigned death were driven over the side, the two being made prisoners.

Two minutes after ramming the Broke wrenched herself free from her sinking adversary and turned to ram the last of the three remaining German boats. She failed in this object, but in swinging around succeeded in hitting the boat's consort on the stern with a torpedo. Hotly engaged with these two fleeing destroyers, the Broke attempted to follow the Swift in the direction she was last seen, but a shell struck the Broke's boiler room, disabling her main engines.

Germans Use Treachery.

The enemy then disappeared in the darkness. The Broke, altering her course, headed in the direction of a destroyer, which a few minutes later was seen to be heavily afire. Her crew, on sighting the British destroyer, sent up shouts for mercy. The Broke steered slowly toward the German regardless of the danger from a possible explosion of the magazines, and the German seamen redoubled their shouts of "Save! save!" and then unexpectedly opened fire.

The Broke, being out of control, was unable to manoeuvre or extricate herself, but silenced the treachery with four rounds; then, to insure her own safety, torpedoed the German amidships.

Meanwhile the Swift continued her pursuit, but slight injuries which she received earlier in the action prevented her from maintaining full speed, so she abandoned the chase and sought fresh quarry. Sighting the outline of a stationary destroyer, from which shouts were heard, the Swift approached warily with her guns trained, to find that it was the destroyer which had already been rammed by the Broke. The Germans were bellowing: "We surrender!"

Fearing treachery, the Swift waited, and presently the destroyer heeled over and sank stern first, the crew jumping into the water. As no other enemy was visible, and the action, which had lasted approximately five minutes, appeared to be over, the Swift switched on her searchlights and lowered boats to rescue the swimmers.

The destroyer Broke was under the command of Commander Edward R. G. R. Evans, who was second in command of Scott's Antarctic expedition.

GIRL OF 19 TO DIE AS SPY.

Convicted in France of Gathering Information for Enemy.

PARIS, April 25.—A court-martial has condemned to death as a spy Emilienne Rose Ducimitiere, a nineteen-year-old girl.

She was convicted of gathering military information at Geneva, Lyons and Paris on behalf of a German by whom she had been employed as a servant.

ROOT CONSENTS TO GO TO RUSSIA AS U. S. EMISSARY

Veteran Diplomat Will Formally Pay Respects of America to New Muscovite Government and Negotiate For Cooperation in War.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—President Wilson has appointed Elihu Root to head an American commission to visit Russia and formally pay this nation's respects to the new Government there. Mr. Root has accepted.

The commission, which is still in the process of being formed, will include high Government officials, army officers and others. It will admittedly be entrusted with one of the most difficult diplomatic missions which the United States has ever undertaken in foreign lands.

Mr. Root's instructions will nominally be to convey an expression of appreciation and courtesy from the American Government and the American people to the Government and people of Russia, but at the same time he will be entrusted with the delicate task of seeking to strengthen Russia's part in the world war against Germany. His visit will be much along the line of the visits of Mr. Balfour and M. Viviani here, except that they have come to a land which eagerly awaited them with open arms, whereas the situation in Russia has been complicated by internal dissension and German intrigue.

In one sense the sending of Mr. Root is like pitting the best diplomatic brains which this country can provide against the machinations of German diplomacy, which is now attempting to force Russia away from the Entente. Mr. Root's diplomatic achievements and the marked success of his South American trip in 1906 make him particularly fitted for his delicate task. President Wilson is understood to have told Mr. Root he was greatly pleased that the latter could accept the appointment.

It is understood the British and French Governments have been informed of the move and attribute the greatest importance to it. Mr. Root will be empowered to assure Russia that every ounce of America's resources is pledged to the cause which Russia is now pledged to in the world war, and that the United States will seek to help Russia in every practical way. But this is all based on the assumption that German intrigue will not undermine Russia's determination to continue the struggle.

The new Russian Government, in cooperation with the United States, will be able to outline a practical means whereby shortage of munitions and other necessary sinews of war are provided for. Mr. Root will be the spokesman for this Government and will have at his beck and call American resources, American engineers and all America's inventive genius, it is explained, to offer in the prosecution of the war and the helping of Russia's limited facilities to equip her 14,000,000 fighting men.

BERLIN TRIES TO PLACATE SPAIN

Indications, However, That Confidence in German Promises Is Exhausted.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 25.—The news from Berlin giving the details of the vigorous Spanish note threatening war unless concessions are made to Spanish shipping indicates that Germany desires to placate Spain. Spanish confidence in promises, however, is exhausted.

Count Romanones, the resigned Spanish Premier, is quoted in a Paris paper as saying:

"We are at an hour when every conscientious man must cast his vote and take up his position in the European conflict. In handing my resignation to the King I voted for France. I weighed every word of my letter to the King and I maintain them more than ever. I am more than ever certain of being right.

"Moreover, we are at an epoch when there can be no longer a question of discussing doctrines * * * I was convinced that the era of notes had passed. We are worse blockaded, we neutrals, than England. Ships stay in ports, business is paralyzed and exports are impossible.

"It is ruin and while they ruin us the Germans are carrying on unbridled propaganda here. They are trying to frighten the people by emphasizing the horrors of war in their newspapers."

An Amsterdam despatch says the text of Spain's note, while conveying a grave warning, also contains a suggestion that a crisis may be averted through negotiation. The note says in part:

"If the Imperial Government persists in declaring that it adheres to its determination in order to defend its life it must not be astonished if Spain for the same reason must emphasize her right to defend her own life. Despite negative replies to its previous note the Spanish Government still trusts that the German Government will earnestly appreciate the sense and significance of this note and that in future its measures will be guided by regard for the lives of our seamen and the safety of her ships. * * * The Spanish Government also hopes that the Imperial Government, fully appreciating the difficult economic situation in Spain, will enter into a discussion with the Spanish Government regarding measures which may be taken within the limits of military necessities for the mitigation of the difficulties which have arisen in Spain."

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says the Berlin papers print what has been published as the final sentence of the Spanish note to Germany, as a German semi-official statement appended to the note. It therefore reads:

"The Imperial (German) Government, fully appreciating the difficult economic situation of Spain, will enter into a discussion with the Spanish Government regarding measures which may be taken within the limits of military necessities for the mitigation of the difficulties which have arisen in Spain."

CHINA UNANIMOUS FOR ENTRY INTO WAR

Conference of Governors Declares for Intervention.

PEKIN, April 25.—At a conference of provincial and military governors, at which the Premier presided, it was voted unanimously that China should enter the war against Germany.

A canvass shows that Parliament is overwhelmingly in favor of China declaring war, but President Li Yuan Hung is still undecided on the question.

SWEDEN HAS NEW FOOD RIOTS.

Even Soldiers Participate in Demonstration in Stockholm.

COPENHAGEN, April 25.—New food demonstrations at Stockholm are reported by the *Dagens Nyheter*. The military commander issued an order forbidding the Swedish soldiers to attend a socialist meeting. Despite this order, however, several hundred soldiers participated in a great meeting.

Food demonstrations have also occurred at Upsala, forty-five miles from Stockholm.

ALLIES RELY ON "WORD" OF U. S.

Balfour Hints Entente Won't Ask Treaty Against Separate Peace.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Complete understanding of America's attitude in the war—unreserved cooperation in the fight of democracy against the German military menace without entangling political alliances—was expressed by Foreign Secretary Balfour, head of the British War Commission, in a statement to-day to newspaper correspondents.

"I am told," said Mr. Balfour, "that there are some doubting critics who seem to think that the object of the mission of Great Britain and France is to inveigle the United States out of its traditional policy and to entangle it in a formal alliance, secret or public, with European Powers. I cannot imagine any rumor with less foundation, nor can I imagine any policy so utterly unnecessary. Our confidence in the assistance which we are going to get from this country is not based upon such considerations as those which arise out of formal treaties."

Formal Treaty Unnecessary.

The Foreign Minister's statement was officially stated to have been made as a result of his conferences during the past few days with President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. It was generally regarded as disposing finally of suggestions that the United States might be asked to sign a treaty not to make a separate peace.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Balfour, "I am very much obliged to you for coming here to-day and giving me the opportunity of expressing to you personally, and through you to the great American public, how very deeply we who belong to this mission sent from Great Britain value the kindness, the enthusiasm, the warmth of welcome which we have received in this capital city of the United States. All our hearts are gratified and touched personally. We are even more deeply touched by it as being the outward and visible manifestation of sympathetic emotion in carrying out and responding to a great cause which is the real security for our success.

"No man who has had the opportunity which I have enjoyed in the last few days of seeing, hearing and talking to leading members of your State can for one moment doubt the full determination of the American people to throw themselves into the greatest conflict which has ever been waged in this world.

In War Atmosphere.

"I do not suppose that it is possible for you—I am sure it would not be possible for me were I in your place—to realize in detail, in concrete detail, all that that war means to those who have been engaged in it for now two years and a half. That is a feeling which comes and can come only by actual experience. We on the other side of the Atlantic have been living in an atmosphere of war since August, 1914, and you cannot move about the streets, you cannot go about your daily business, even if your affairs be unassociated with the war itself, without having evidences of the war brought to your notice every moment.

"I arrived here on Sunday afternoon and went out in the evening after dark, and I was struck by a somewhat unusual feeling which at the first moment I did not analyze, and suddenly it came upon me that this was the first time for two years and a half or more when I had seen a properly lighted street. There is not a street in London, there is not a street in any city of the United Kingdom in which after dark the whole community is not wrapped in a gloom exceeding that which must have existed before the invention of gas or electric lighting.

Only an Experience.

"But that is a small matter, and I mention it only because it happened to strike me as one of my earliest experiences in this city.

"Of course the more tragic side of the

Continued on Second Page.

FRANCE DAY CELEBRATED TO-DAY at Cafe Lafayette and Hotel Brevoort.—Adv.

President Pledges Nation to Continue Fight for Democracy to End.

HIS WORD SUFFICIENT

Chairman Dent Announces That Volunteer Plan Has Lost.

LOAN GIVEN ENGLAND

$200,000,000 Is Paid to Ambassador by Secretary McAdoo.

Events having to do with the great diplomatic conference between the Administration at Washington and representatives of Great Britain and France yesterday were of the utmost importance, and, taken in connection with the preparations of the United States for participation in the war, marked some of the most momentous happenings in the history of the country.

Marshal Joffre and the French commissioners to the international war council arrived in Washington and received a triumphal welcome from admiring thousands. The French Marshal was astonished and abashed by the warmth of the reception tendered to him and his colleagues.

President Wilson in his conference with British Foreign Secretary Balfour pledged the United States to no separate peace with Germany and promised that the nation would fight to the end with democracy as the goal of victory.

In a statement yesterday Mr. Balfour announced that no treaties would be asked of the United States in the war and that the word of the nation was sufficient pledge of its unreserved cooperation in the fight of democracy against the German military world menace.

Foes of conscription in the House conceded their defeat. Chairman Dent of the House Military Affairs Committee announced that the volunteer plan had lost. A poll of the House by Representative Gardner showed 237 votes for the conscription bill, 113 against and 80 noncommittal.

Secretary McAdoo turned over to the British Ambassador a United States Treasury warrant for $200,000,000, the first war loan to the Allies.

WASHINGTON WILDLY ACCLAIMS JOFFRE.

Secretary Lansing Officially Extends Welcome.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—They have called him Joffre the silent, a man of few words and poverty of emotion, a soldier with a mind geared only for war, whom millions of Frenchmen love because, like the Hollander in the old story, who thrust his body into a break in the dyke and kept the ocean from drowning the lowlands, he set himself before Germany at the Marne and saved his country and the world.

Those who have thus pictured the Marshal as merely the great soldier and not as a human being do not know him as Washington instantly knew him when he set foot in the United States to-day. Washington knows all about Marshal Joffre now and can't be fooled again. It saw him give himself up like a boy to a welcome which fairly astounded him and brought tears to his eyes, to say nothing of Washington eyes, and then made him smile and laugh and exclaim over again that he had never seen anything like it in his life—never had dreamed that such things could be—and which sent him to his early bed to-night as happy as a Marshal of France possibly can be until the conflict in which he has been so towering a figure shall end only in the way it can end.

A Triumphal Entry.

Washington, for once representing beyond the fragment of a doubt the whole United States, greeted him superlatively. It was comparable only with such triumphal marches as that of Grant after the surrender of Lee, or when he returned from Manila Bay. The British mission will not be loath to have it said that the demonstration over the red capped Frenchman who rode from the navy yard through the city to-day exceeded that of Sunday when Mr. Balfour and the British mission arrived. The explanation is obvious. Balfour, though a world figure, is a civilian. The panorama of his life has been that of the statesman.

Marshal Joffre is the soldier, and despite the pacifists it is the soldier who captures the imagination and affection of the average kind of persons who by the tens of thousands shouted their heads off along Washington's streets today. Only this morning Mr. Balfour himself said that the battle of the Marne was the most decisive battle in history, dwarfing all of the fifteen that Creasy chronicled.

Surprised by Welcome.

It was as the victor of this battle and as the man who almost alone in France saw Germany coming, coming in those two years before the war and braved the dislikes of his own people by obstinately forming an army to meet her, that Joffre came to Washington to-day and found the city from the proudest statesman to the last pickaninny at his feet.

What did he think of it? Well, here is his conversation with Secretary Lansing