

BIG FIGHT BREWING ON LINE BETWEEN ARRAS AND LENS

British Guns Again Hammering German Front.

SMALL GAINS REPORTED SOUTHEAST OF LOOS

Artillery Duels Predominate in Territory Held by French Forces.

FRESH ATTACKS BY GERMANS

Nothing New Concerning Operations in Russia, Galicia and Roumania.

Apparently a big battle is brewing along the front between Arras and Lens, where the British guns are again hammering the German lines. Except for this artillery activity and small gains southeast of Loos and between Arras and St. Quentin, in the region of the Havincourt wood, Sunday passed with comparative calm.

Likewise, on that part of the front held by the French, artillery duels predominated, being intense between the Somme and the Oise. In Champagne the Germans launched several attacks on the heights in the Massif de Moronvilliers and against Mont Haut, which were repulsed with heavy casualties.

Berlin asserts that near Bray and the Hurtzitz farm, and on the Rheims-Neufchatel road, north of Buzancy, and also on the western bank of the Stuppes River, the French in attacks on Saturday suffered heavy losses.

Nothing fresh has come through concerning the operations on the eastern front in Russia, Galicia and Roumania. In the Austro-Italian theater the bombardments have again become intense. Considerable fighting has taken place in Macedonia, in the Cerua River bend, and southwest of Lake Doiran, but no important change in position has taken place.

Berlin admits the loss of two German torpedo-boat destroyers in the fight with British sea forces off Dover on Friday night. German destroyers on Sunday threw 160 shells ashore in the region of Calais, killing some civilians and wounding twelve other persons.

DRAMATIC DEMONSTRATION OF PATRIOTISM IN RUSSIA

PETROGRAD, April 22.—We believe you are going to drive the enemy out of Russia.

The speaker was the Duma Deputy M. Rodicheff, governor-general of Finland. About him were gathered hundreds of officers and soldiers representing the army at the front, and workers engaged in national defense work. The occasion was a congress of these military and labor delegates for the purpose of cementing national unity against the foe.

"We swear it," went up a thunderous chorus. "We swear it," they repeated. "This ends one of the most dramatic patriotic demonstrations seen since democracy came to Russia. And strikingly significant of that democracy was this incident at the opening of the congress—a private soldier was elected its vice-president. The young Cosack, Sorokoleff by name, fresh from the fighting front, in field uniform and his rifle slung over his shoulder, mounted the speaker's tribune amid a storm of cheers. As he made a brief speech of acceptance, looking down upon the audience, among which glistened many a general's uniform, those present could not help but ponder in amazement the historic upheaval that had made such a scene possible.

One of the chief speakers at the congress was General Gurko, commander-in-chief of the Russian western front. Private Sorokoleff is stationed on that front—

"An end must be made of German militarism which is an eternal menace to the peace of the world."

Other speakers were President Rodzianko, of the Duma; War Minister Guechhoff and M. Rosenner, head of the Council of Women's and Soldiers' Delegates at Minsk, and president of the patriotic congress; M. Rodzianko had just paid a visit to the western front.

Toward the end of the meeting French and British officers made speeches telling of the fighting in the west.

GERMAN PEOPLE URGED NOT TO GIVE IN FOR BREAD

AMSTERDAM, April 22 (via London).—An appeal to the German people not to give in for the sake of a mouthful of bread, but to hold out only a little while longer," is printed in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. "America found out," says the statement, "that England will be beaten, and she entered the war to save what she could of the money put into the munition business. Shall we let America reap the profits? Set your teeth and it will soon be over. Remember, all is at stake."

The Association of Christian Trade Unions, of Berlin, in a manifesto couples an affirmation of loyalty to the German Emperor and empire with a strong condemnation of strikes, which it says "do not provide a single gram more bread, and the enemy, like a drowning man, is grasping at the straw, eagerly watching for the least sign of disunion in Germany."

"Therefore," says the manifesto, "all must stand pat."

Explosions Shake Country for Miles

(By Associated Press.)
HEARNY, N. J., April 22.—One man was killed and property damage estimated at \$100,000 was caused to-night when a fire of undetermined origin, followed by two explosions that shook the surrounding country for many miles, occurred in a new plant in course of construction for the Seaboard By-Products Toluene Company, on the banks of the Hackensack River, near here. The explosions occurred in two large tanks, only a short distance apart, one of which contained 100,000 gallons of oil, and the other 150,000.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE DAY IN CAPITAL OF FRANCE

Throughout Paris Star-Spangled Banners Gayly Wave and French Pay Tribute.

MINGLE WITH THE TRICOLOR
It is "United States Day," and America's Flag, Flung to Breeze From Eiffel Tower, Is Saluted With Twenty-One Guns.

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, April 22.—The Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze from the Eiffel Tower at 2 o'clock this afternoon and saluted by twenty-one guns. This marked the opening of the ceremonies of "United States Day" in Paris. The French tricolor and the Star-Spangled Banner were at the same hour unfurled together from the residence of William G. Sharp, the American ambassador, in the Avenue d'Yvry, from the American embassy, from the City Hall and from other municipal government buildings.

It was a great day for the Red, White and Blue. Over all the capital, street vendors did a thriving trade in the colors of both allies, while 40,000 American flags, handed out gratis by the committee, were waved by the people who thronged the vicinity of the manifestations.

While cannon boomed in honor of the American colors floating from the top of Eiffel Tower, and aviators, flying over the spot, waved both French and American flags, "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by Mademoiselle Nina May, of the Opera Comique, and the "Marseillaise" by Jean Note, of the opera.

Members of the American Lafayette Flying Corps, a delegation from the American Ambulance at Neuilly and the American field ambulances, with a large representation from the Association of Veterans of the Marine, were the guard of honor before the Lafayette statue at the Tuilleries Gardens, where the official procession halted to deposit a bronze palm.

Ambassador Sharp and his escort were received at 3 o'clock at the City Hall by the members of the Municipal Council, by Marcel de Lannay, prefect of the Seine, E. Laurent, prefect of police; Premier Ribot, Georges Desplais, Minister of Public Works; Jules A. Steau, Minister of Public Instruction; Captain Andre Tardieu, high commissioner to the United States, and other distinguished persons. Adrien Aithouard, president of the Municipal Council of Paris, in a speech, welcomed Ambassador Sharp, who responded briefly, acknowledging the honors paid to the United States by the people of Paris.

AMBASSADOR GREETED WITH GREAT APPLAUSE

The ambassador's speech was greeted with great applause, particularly when addressing the people of Paris, he said:

"Citizens of Paris: 'By I say to you on this holy day you have with such fine sentiment set apart to honor my country, that America remains no longer content to express to France merely her sympathy. In a cause which she believes, as verily as you believe, to be a sacred one, she will consecrate all her power and the blood of her patriotic sons, if necessary, to achieve a victory that shall for all time to come insure the domination of right over wrong, freedom over oppression, and the blessings of peace over the brutality of war."

A plaque representing "Liberty Enlightening the World," after the statue of Bartholdi, protected by the American eagle, was presented to Ambassador Sharp as a memento of the occasion.

Ambassador Sharp then ordered a luncheon in the City Hall after the ceremonies. Toasts were drunk in honor of the United States, and after the ambassador signed the "golden register" of the municipality.

When Mr. Sharp left the building he was given an enthusiastic demonstration by thousands of persons gathered on the outside, who waved American flags and shouted: "Long live the United States!" "Long live Wilson!" and "Long live Sharp!"

Citizens of all parties, responding to the call of the Mayors of the various arrondissements, had decorated private houses and business places with the Stars and Stripes and the French tricolor, which gave the city in the bright spring sunshine the gayest aspect it had shown for many months.

SALES CAMPAIGN TO BE NATION-WIDE

"Publicity" McAdoo's Method of Disposing of \$5,000,000.-000 Bond Issue.

MANY PATRIOTIC OFFERS
Every Method of Advertising in Country Placed at Government's Disposal.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 22.—A nationwide advertising campaign of extraordinary proportions has been decided upon by Secretary McAdoo as the most effective means of disposing quickly of the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue soon to be offered to the public.

So many patriotic offers of aid have poured into the Treasury Department recently that practically every method of publicity in the country will be at the government's disposal, without charge, in helping to make the issue a success.

Newspapers, magazines, street car advertisements, even the billboards, soon may be proclaiming the issue in big type and summoning every American to do his duty to his country by purchasing larger advertising agencies have offered their services, free of cost, in writing the advertisements and otherwise assisting in the campaign.

ADVERTISING COLUMNS OPENED BY NEWSPAPERS

Many newspapers have opened their advertising columns without charge, and expect others of a similar nature. There will be no general campaign of paid advertising, it was said authoritatively to-night, nor the incurrence of any items of expense whatever that are not absolutely essential.

Five million dollars will be available for all items of expense. A force of approximately 1,000 persons will be added to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, already working night and day to meet the present heavy demands of the government, and at least 200 clerks will be employed in the clerical work incidental to the big bond issue. This force will be obtained through the Civil Service.

Offers of assistance have been received from many unexpected sources. Department stores have offered not only to accept subscriptions, but to solicit them, and in some cases to make subscriptions easier for their customers by buying bonds outright, and accepting instalment payments for them. Express companies have offered the service of their money order departments free. Chains of stores dealing in various commodities have asked if they might not be authorized to receive subscriptions. Patriotic societies, civic organizations, fraternities and hundreds of individuals have urged the department to permit them to conduct an active selling campaign.

The chief burden of distribution will devolve upon the banks, and it is likely that all financial institutions with good standing which apply will be authorized to receive subscriptions.

150,000 PLACES WHERE BONDS MAY BE PURCHASED

There probably will be at least 150,000 places in the United States where bonds may be purchased. These include banks, State and national, trust companies and private institutions, internal revenue offices, custom-houses, and the long list of post-offices. Every governmental agency of tax collection probably will be authorized to accept subscriptions, and similar authority may be given to many private enterprises of repute.

Large employers of labor have signified their intention of urging their employees who can to invest in the bonds. In some instances fraternal organizations have decided to use their machinery as clearing-houses for subscriptions of members. Offers have been received from traveling men who want to do their bit toward helping, by indicating the bonds as a side line.

Indications are that the big issue may be offered to the public by June 1, and that the interim will be devoted largely to advertising. Should one suggestion before the department be adopted, as seems likely, subscribers will be given thirty days in which to make final payments. This would make the proceeds available for the government about July 1.

BERNHARDT HAS RELAPSE

One of Four Attending Physicians Declares Her Case Is Hopeless.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, April 22.—Sarah Bernhardt, after rallying from the effects of the operation she underwent last week, apparently has suffered a relapse, and is again in a critical condition, according to a somewhat cryptic bulletin issued to-night by her physicians.

"Madame Bernhardt was more seriously ill last night and most of today," the bulletin said. "The evening she rallied. There is no temperature." In response to a question as he was leaving the hospital, one of the four doctors said:

"The case is hopeless."
An earlier bulletin had described the patient's condition as "stationary."

EXPLOSION IS TERRIFIC

German Battleship Is Believed to Have Been Blown Up in Port of Wilhelmshaven.

HOSPITAL SHIPS ARE TORPEDOED

Donegal and Lanfranc Go Down. Victims of German Submarines.

LOSS OF LIFE IS HEAVY
Berlin and London Differ as to Results of Recent Naval Battle.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, April 22.—The British hospital ships Donegal and Lanfranc, with many wounded aboard, have been torpedoed without warning. They were sunk on April 17. Of those on the Donegal twenty-nine wounded men and twelve of the crew are missing. The Lanfranc carried German wounded, as well as British. Of those aboard, nineteen British and fifteen Germans are believed to have perished.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Andrew Bonar Law, announced on April 19 in the House of Commons that there had recently been further losses of British hospital ships which would be published soon. To-day the Secretary of the Admiralty issued the following statement:

"On the evening of April 17, the steamships Donegal and Lanfranc, while transporting wounded to British ports, were torpedoed without warning. The Donegal carried slightly wounded cases—all British. Of these twenty-nine men, as well as twelve of the crew, are missing and are presumed to have been drowned.

The Lanfranc, in addition to 231 wounded British officers and men, carried 167 wounded German prisoners, a medical personnel of fifty-two and a crew of 123. Of these, the following are missing, and are presumed to have been drowned: two wounded British officers; eleven wounded British, other ranks; one royal army medical corps staff; five of the crew; five wounded German officers, and ten wounded Germans, other ranks.

GERMAN PRISONERS ARE AMONG VICTIMS

"One hundred and fifty-two wounded German prisoners were rescued by British patrol vessels at the imminent risk of being themselves torpedoed.

"Owing to the German practice of sinking hospital ships at sight and to the fact that distinctive markings and lighting of such vessels render them more conspicuous targets for German submarines, it has become no longer possible to distinguish our hospital ships in the customary manner. On these two ships, therefore, though carrying wounded, was not in any way outwardly distinguished as a hospital ship.

"The distinctive markings of the other had not yet been removed. Both were provided with an escort for protection."

STAND AT ATTENTION AS SHIP IS SINKING

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, April 22.—The story of the sinking of the hospital ship Lanfranc will rank with the sinking of the Birkenhead and Tyndarous. According to a British officer, the British soldiers stood at attention while the ship was slowly sinking beneath them. Their conduct was in marked contrast to that of the Prussian guardsmen aboard, who in the moment of danger, rushed for the lifeboats.

The Lanfranc was attacked by a submarine about 7:30 o'clock Tuesday evening," said the officer. "The crash shook the liner violently, the explosion sending splinters of wood and glass flying in all directions. Within a few minutes the engines stopped and the vessel seemed to be sinking rapidly, but to our surprise she steadied herself, and after a while remained motionless. We had aboard prisoners of the Prussian Guard and many British wounded, including some serious cases.

"The moment the torpedo struck, the Prussians made a mad rush for the lifeboats. When they were ordered to await their turn many showed cowardice by dropping on their knees and imploring pity.

"The crew and staff went to their posts. The stretcher cases were lowered first to the boats. Meanwhile, in response to distress calls, many vessels came hurrying to her assistance. Even while wounded and helpless Tommies lay unaided in their cots, the cowardly prisoners made another attempt and managed to crowd into a lifeboat, which, however, toppled over directly as it was lowered. Then they fought each other to reach another boat containing some gravely wounded.

"I shall never forget the behavior of our own lads. They tried to stand at attention, crippled as they were, while the graver cases were being lowered. The crew and staff remained at their posts until the last man was taken off. Some doffed their garments and threw them to those in the lifeboats, wanting warm clothing, and in the midst of the distress and tragedy our men were able to strike up some popular ditties."

The Lanfranc was a vessel of 6,287 gross tons. She was 418 feet in length and was built in 1907. Her owners belong to the war were the Booth Steamship Company, of Liverpool.

The Donegal registered 1,997 tons gross. She was built at Greenock in 1904 and was 231 feet long. The Midland Railway Company, of Belfast, owned the steamer before she was taken over by the British Admiralty.

CALAIS BOMBARDED BY GERMAN DESTROYERS

(By Associated Press.)
CALAIS, FRANCE, Saturday, April 21 (via Paris, April 22).—German torpedo-boat destroyers to-day fired 100 shells in the region of Calais. Some civilians were killed. Twelve persons were slightly wounded.

NATION RECEIVES ITS NOTED GUESTS

Progressive and Republican Leaders Urge Certain Measures at Once

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, April 22.—Prominent Progressive and Republican party leaders issued a statement here to-night pledging their support of the administration's war plans and urging the adoption of measures which, they said, they believed to be "immediately necessary."

Among those who signed the statement were: Hiram W. Johnson, Raymond Robins, Harold L. Ickes, William Draper Lewis, Gifford Pinchot, Miles Poindexter, Ogden Reid, E. A. Van Valkenburgh, Chester Powell and William Allen White.

"To carry forward the war plans of our government with full success," the statement said, "and thereby achieve the ends just named, we believe that the following measures are immediately necessary:

1. Universal military service to insure equality of sacrifice in the national defense.
2. Universal industrial service of both men and property in support of the nation.
3. An official guarantee that the government will buy at stated prices all agricultural products offered, so as to encourage the largest production on our farms.
4. Government control of the price of necessities of life, including rent, food and fuel, to stop undue increases of the cost of living.
5. Federal and State guarantees to the wage-earners of America that their rights shall not be lost, so that the sacrifices that are required of them in common with all other citizens during the war shall not continue after peace is restored.
6. Government co-operation to maintain and develop the efficiency of law-abiding enterprises, thus preserving the foundations of our commercial prosperity. The tremendous struggle for the markets of the world which will follow the war must not find us unprepared.

"7. A graduated income tax, by which an increasing part of the larger incomes shall be conscripted for public purposes, so that wealth may bear its fair share in the general sacrifice.

"8. A limit upon profits on American and allied government orders, and a surtax on excess profits due to war conditions. To lend our nities \$3,000,000,000 and then exact the return of much of it in extortionate profits would be indefensible.

"9. Conservation of grain, so far as possible, for food purposes.

"10. The payment of as much of the cost of war as can be met out of current revenues.

"11. National and State legislation granting women equal political rights with men, thus completing the establishment of democracy.

"12. The retention and control of all natural resources now held by the government so that the foundation of national efficiency and industrial strength may not be impaired.

"13. The workers of our country will make heavy sacrifices during the war. With peace will come industrial readjustment. A government commission should be organized now to prepare for the distribution of unemployed labor after the war, and for government use of surplus labor. With far-sighted purpose, we should plan to carry forward into the coming peace the increased industrial power resulting from a reorganization of labor and capital made necessary by the war.

"14. From common devotion to service to perpetuate and advance democracy there should be assurance of common benefit, so that out of the sacrifices of war America may achieve broader democracy in government, more equitable distribution of wealth and greater national efficiency in raising the level of the general welfare."

NEW WAR ARMY MEASURE TO HAVE RIGHT OF WAY

Administration's Selective Draft Plan Will Be Under Debate in Congress This Week.

INTEREST CENTERS IN HOUSE
Great Fight in Prospect Between Spokesmen for President and Majority of Committee, Which Favors Volunteer System.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 22.—The administration's war army bill will be under debate in both houses of Congress to-morrow, with right of way over all other legislation until passed. Interest centers upon the House, where there is to be a great fight between spokesmen for President Wilson and the majority of the Military Committee over the selective draft plan. A vote may be reached Wednesday.

In the Senate, debate began yesterday, and probably will continue for several days, but it is regarded as a foregone conclusion that the matter as drawn by the general staff and approved by the President will be passed there by a substantial majority.

Chairman Dent, of the House Military Committee, and nine other committeemen will make the fight for the bill as reported by them, which proposes that the army shall be raised by calls for volunteers in increments of 500,000, and that the draft shall be resorted to only unless and until that system has failed.

Despite the opposition of Chairman Dent, administration supporters maintained to-night that they would override his volunteer plan by from twenty to twenty-five votes at the very least. Advocates of the volunteer system made no predictions, but they felt sure, it was declared, that they would make a good showing.

Particular interest attaches to the debate in the House because Representative Kahn, a Republican, born in Germany, will present the administration views. This is the first time that a Republican actually has been advanced to speak for the administration. Discussion will start to-morrow, as soon as possible after the House convenes.

Under an agreement between the leaders, eighteen hours' general debate will follow, and that time, with added debate under the five-minute rule, probably will bring the measure to a vote some time on Wednesday.

TURKEY BREAKS WITH U. S.

Constantinople Dispatch by Way of Berlin Tells of Severance of Relations.

(By Associated Press.)
AMSTERDAM (via London, April 22).—A Constantinople telegram sent by way of Berlin states that owing to the severance of diplomatic relations between Turkey and the United States, which heretofore has protected enemy nationals, Holland has assumed protection of Russian, British and French interests, while Spain will look after Italian, Roumanian and Montenegrin, and Sweden will protect American and Serbian nationals.

PRESIDENT AND CABINET TO ENTERTAIN VISITORS

First Two Days of Their Stay Here Will Be Given Over to Formal Receptions.

THEN CONFERENCES TO BEGIN
To-Day Balfour Will Call on Wilson, Marshall and Lansing, Lunch With French Ambassador Jusserand and Dine at White House.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 22.—Formal entertainments will be given during the next two days for the members of Great Britain's war commission to the United States, preliminary to the serious business of discussing co-operation in the fight of the world's democracies against Germany.

Tired from their long railroad journey, Foreign Minister Balfour and his party retired to rest soon after their arrival to-day, and the official ceremonies of welcome ended when Secretary Lansing had seen the nation's guests installed in the residence prepared for them.

So far, there has been no announcement of arrangements for the war conferences. There will be much opportunity for planning to-morrow and Tuesday, for none of the calls, dinners or receptions will be purely of a social character. No women accompany the visitors; consequently only men will attend the chief functions arranged in their honor.

To-morrow, Mr. Balfour will call on President Wilson, Vice-President Marshall and Secretary Lansing. He will lunch with the French ambassador, J. J. Jusserand, and dine at the White House. Tuesday evening several cabinet dinners will be held, with members of the commission as guests, and will be followed by a reception by Secretary Lansing in the Pan-American Building in honor of Mr. Balfour.

PRESIDENT TO RECEIVE BALFOUR AT WHITE HOUSE

Mr. Balfour will visit Secretary Lansing at the State Department, accompanied by Hugh S. Gibson, designated by the State Department as Mr. Balfour's aid. From the department Mr. Balfour will be taken to the White House by Secretary Lansing, who will present him to the President. Later the Foreign Minister will go to the Capitol to call on Vice-President Marshall, accompanied by Assistant Secretary of State Phillips and Mr. Gibson.

While Mr. Balfour is paying his calls, Major-General Bridges will call on Secretary Baker, accompanied by Captain H. H. Spender-Clay, of the British army, and Captain J. G. Quekemyer, U. S. A. At the same time, Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair and Fleet Paymaster-General Lawford, accompanied by Commander D. F. Sellers, U. S. N., will visit Secretary Daniels.

Lord Canliffe, governor of the Bank of England, accompanied by Sir Richard Crawford, commercial attaché of the British embassy, will call on Secretary McAdoo.

CAPITAL EXTENDS GRACIOUS WELCOME TO BALFOUR PARTY

Crowds on Streets Burst Into Cheers and Applause.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS ARE HEAVILY GUARDED
Detail of Regular Soldiers Assigned to Safeguard Allied Commissioners.

STORY OF TRIP IS GIVEN OUT
State Department Permits Publication of Precautions to Insure Their Safety.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 22.—The American capital to-day extended a simple, but heartfelt, welcome to the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, Arthur J. Balfour, and the other members of the British commission, which has come to Washington, as Mr. Balfour himself expressed it, "to make co-operation easier and effective between those who are striving with all their power to bring about a lasting peace by the only means that can secure it—namely, a successful war."

There was no music to greet the visitors, the original plan, including the presence of the Marine Band, having been amended to conform to the view expressed by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing that this was a grave and serious event in American history, and not to be lightly treated, or regarded as a social and festive affair.

On the 5,000 people waiting patiently for a glimpse of the nation's guests, restrained at a proper distance by hundreds of blue-coated policemen and by two troops of the Second Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Fenton, part of the garrison at near-by Fort Myer.

Within the station, lines had been drawn separating the traveling public from the space at the eastern end of the concourse across which the visiting party was to pass on the way from the train shed to the President's room. All of the police captains of the District had been ranged here in a double line as a guard of honor, and to keep back intruders. Two score newspaper men, standing to the east of the concourse, were the only unofficial persons permitted in this section of the station. Detectives swarmed everywhere through the crowds, and at various angles where any danger might lurk. Altogether the precautions taken to insure the safety of the nation's visitors exceeded anything ever known in the history of the District.

ONLY FEW PERSONS ALLOWED IN SHED

Exactly on time, at 3 o'clock, the train bearing the British commissioners and their attaches drew into the station. Aside from the guards, only a very few persons had been permitted to enter the train shed. These included Secretary Lansing, Frank L. Polk, counsel for the State Department; William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State; Hugh Gibson, secretary of the American legation at Brussels, who distinguished himself by his extraordinary efforts to save the life of Edith Cavell, and several other State Department officials.

Representing the British government were Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador; Colville Barclay, counselor for the embassy; Thomas Spring-Rice, Mr. Hohler, Lieutenant-Colonel Murrrough O'Brien, Commodore Guy Gaunt, secretaries and attaches of the embassy.

As the special train stopped, two of the military officers of the British party stepped to the floor of the shed, preceding Mr. Balfour. The Minister for Foreign Affairs descended, hat in hand, and was immediately presented by the British ambassador to Secretary Lansing. The two secretaries exchanged a hearty handshake, and the remainder of the party emerged from the train and ranged themselves along the side to permit of a photograph being taken by an official photographer, the only one which is to be permitted, according to the present plan. When this was done, the visitors moved quickly along the train shed to the station, preceded by Thomas Spring-Rice and Mr. Gibson, Mr. Balfour on the right of Secretary Lansing. The Foreign Minister, with his hands clasped, with head erect, smiling his greetings to the handclapping and cheering of the party that had gathered within the concourse. The remainder of the party followed without any attempt at order or precedence, and passed into the President's room, at the entrance of which a number of automobiles had been brought up in line for their reception.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS WITH BRITISH GUESTS

In the first car were Mr. Balfour, Secretary Lansing and an army officer as an escort; in the second were the British ambassador, Counselor Polk and Counselor Barclay; in the third, Major-General Bridges, Lieutenant-Major O'Brien and Major-General Leonard A. Wood, U. S. A.; in the