

AMERICAN NAVY TO CO-OPERATE WITH ENTENTE

Ports on the British and French Coasts Will be Placed at Disposal of American Naval Vessels.

Washington, April 12.—With high British and French naval officers in conference here with American naval officials, definite steps have been taken toward participation of the American navy in the war against Germany.

Patrol of the entire Atlantic seaboard, reaching southward to the Panama canal zone and possibly northward to include Canada, will be the first duty of American warships. With that goes the necessity of guarding against the probable extension of the German submarine campaign to include approaches to major American ports.

British and French ships now on this patrol duty, will be withdrawn as soon as the American forces have their lines established. The American squadrons will operate from British and French bases in the south Atlantic wherever necessary.

This was learned today in connection with the announcement that Vice-Admiral M. E. Browning, of the British navy, and Rear Admiral R. A. Grasset, of the French navy, are in Washington conferring with Secretary Daniels, Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations and other officers of the American navy. The conferences have to do with the part the American fleet will play in the war either immediately or later when its strength in light patrol craft and trained men has been increased.

Commanders of the British and French forces off the American coasts, it is known, have expected that Germany would extend her submarine operations to these waters. Arrangements to patrol vigorously the approaches to the chief American harbors have been made and will be carried out by American ships.

It has been expected that Germany would formally announce a submarine blockade of Boston, New York, the mouth of the Delaware, the mouth of the Chesapeake, Charleston and Savannah. These are the arteries through which flows the main traffic in food-stuffs and war supplies for Europe.

Unless a blockade is declared Germany would be under the necessity of giving warning before attacking merchant craft under neutral flags.

Many navy officers doubt that any considerable number of German submarines can be spared from the task of blockading the British Isles for work on this side of the Atlantic. Sporadic operations within such prescribed areas are looked for and no precaution to guard against them will be overlooked by the navy.

The navy department has a considerable supply of submarine trap nets already available and more will be delivered within a few days. It is assumed that the approaches to American harbors will be fully protected in this way and the fleet of submarine chasers now being assembled, equipped and manned, distributed to comb the seas, night and day.

The conferences with the visiting officers have dealt with many subjects. It is understood that not only will the naval bases and other British and French ports on this side of the Atlantic be opened to American naval vessels, but that whenever need arises ports on the French and British coasts will be placed at their disposal. An American naval port probably will be established at some future time on the Irish coast, when the measures of co-operation have been extended.

Accompanying Admiral Browning are the following British naval officers: Capt. A. Lownes; G. A. Miller, flag secretary to the commander; Flag Lieut. Com. A. R. Southby and Capt. E. G. Cheesman, royal marine light infantry.

Accompanying Admiral Grasset is Flag Lieut. James Hennessey, of the French navy, who also is a member of the French chamber of deputies.

No Hearsay Evidence.

(Boston Transcript.)

"Now, madam," said the crotchety judge who had been annoyed by the digressions of previous witnesses, "we want no hearsay evidence. Tell us only what you positively know. Your name, please?"

"Margaret Jones," replied the witness.

"Your age?"

"Well—er—I have only hearsay evidence on that point, so I won't answer."

BRITISH WIDEN ATTACK IN SNOW AND RAIN STORM.

It Was A Wonderful Sight to Watch the Fighting and to Realize that it was the Focal Point of the War.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press in France, April 12.—The amazing April storm, which began almost at the exact hour set for the British attack against the Germans Monday morning, continues and the fighting conditions have been made extremely difficult. The storm is accompanied by snow, rain and sleet and a gale that has seldom fallen below a velocity of 40 miles an hour. There have been occasional bits of sunshine, but these lasted less than half an hour. The night temperatures are well below freezing.

Notwithstanding these circumstances, the British attack widened today by a blow north of Vimy ridge, the latter having been firmly held and consolidated by the Canadians against a bitter German fire. The troops which struck north of Vimy today penetrated to a point a few hundred yards northwest of Givenchy, having carried out their dawn attack with the same precision as has characterized their other operations.

On the remainder of the new front, the work consisted largely of straightening certain elements in the line by annihilating several "pockets" where the Germans had held out. The British also smashed to bits a strong German counter-attack against Monchy-le-Preux, the German losses being among the heaviest they have suffered during the new offensive. The fighting about Monchy has been very heavy since Tuesday, the Germans having been ordered to prevent the British advance reaching that point at all hazards. It was not until large numbers of British field batteries had been brought into play that the Germans were definitely beaten off.

The British attack and the German defense converged at Monchy, and it was a wonderful sight to watch this fighting from a nearby hill yesterday and realize that for the moment this was the focal point of the entire world war. The artillery duel over the pretty little town was a study in black and white, the British shells breaking white on the German positions just east of the town while the German shells exploded over the town with smoke that resembled great balls of lampblack wool. Occasionally, a German shell striking a brick building would send up a sweeping cloud of pinkish dust.

During the fighting, British airplane hovered above Monchy, seeping to sit absolutely stationary astride the howling gale. One was thus "idling on the wind" when out of an overhanging cloud swooped three German machines. The Germans darted for the tail of the British machine, firing as they came. The khaki-clad airman, despite this unexpected attack from ambush, splendidly out-manuevered his foes. He deliberately side slipped out of control, which literally means turning side ways and letting the machine fall virtually perpendicularly.

There was not much height for a long fall in this manner, so after thus escaping the first burst of fire from the Germans, the Britisher flattened out and started for his own lines, to bring the pursuers within range of the anti-aircraft guns, for there is no time to turn and face a foe once he is on your tail. The plan succeeded, and the Germans had suddenly started to turn and climb for their lives, as sharpnel shells immediately leaped for them through the whistling wind.

In the fighting today the British captured a number of additional guns. The Canadians have made a great haul in guns in their attack on Vimy ridge, thus far having brought in four 8-inch howitzers, nine of the famous German 5.9's, and 23 field pieces. In many of the captured gun positions the British found tier upon tier of ammunition.

Brother of Rockefeller Died Sunday in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., April 15.—Frank Rockefeller, 72, youngest brother of John D. Rockefeller, died today in his apartments in a local hotel from a stroke of paralysis and a blood clot on the brain as a result of a relapse he sustained following an intestinal operation a month ago. He became seriously ill on Monday last and had been unconscious since Friday. He is survived by a widow and three daughters. Frank Rockefeller was not on speaking terms with his brother John D., as a result of a quarrel they had years ago.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

From the Farmer to the Housewife Each is Called upon to do His or Her Share in Making Available Vast Resources

Washington, April 15.—The whole nation was called upon for war service in a formal proclamation issued tonight by President Wilson. Declaring that "mere fighting will be fruitless," the President demanded the active support and cooperation of men and women in every walk of life—"a great international service army." From the farmer to the housewife, each individual was called upon to do his or her duty in conserving and making available for war use the vast resources of the nation.

"The supreme test of the nation has come," said the President's proclamation; "we must all speak, act and serve together."

The President declared that while the navy is rapidly being placed on an effective war footing, and a great army is about to be created and equipped, "these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves."

Supply Abundant Food First.

He declared that the first great thing to be done was to supply abundant food, not only for the United States and its fighting forces, but for a great part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause.

The imperative need for American ships was emphasized by the President, who declared that they must be built by the hundreds to carry vast quantities of supplies across the seas, submarines or no submarines. They must, he declared, carry to the people of England and France and Italy and Russia, the things with which "they have usually supply themselves, but cannot now afford the men, the materials or the machinery to make."

"It is evident to every thinking man said the proclamation, "that our industries, on the farms, in the shipyards, in the factories must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international service army—a notable and honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world."

No Manipulation of Food Prices.

The President called on the farmers of the nation for an immediate increase in the production of food stuffs, asserting that "upon the farmers of this country in large measure rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations." He urged young and old alike to turn to the farms. He appealed particularly to the farmers of the south to plant abundant food crops as well as cotton.

The proclamation pledged the co-operation of the government of the United States and the several state governments in the campaign for service. It declared that they would assist the farmers to get adequate seed supplies and fertilizers. The President declared that the government would see to it that there was no manipulation of the nation's food supplies, and that the trade would continue as "unhampered as possible." The middlemen of the nation were warned to forego unusual profits, and to render patriotic and efficient service. The railroads of the country, managers and men, were urged to prevent any obstruction of the transportation facilities of the nation.

The motto "Small Profits and Quick Service" was prescribed by the proclamation for the merchant, and it called upon the shipbuilder and the miner and the manufacturer to give the best service in their powers.

The cultivation of food gardens, was outlined by the President as one way to help. He called upon the housewives of the country to practice strict economy and to prevent waste.

Truthful.

"What is bread worth today?" she asked, pointing to a loaf about the size of a biscuit.

"Worth about two cents, lady," responded the truthful grocer, "but we're charging ten."—Puck.

SEVEN BILLION DOLLAR WAR BILL

Great War Fund Provided to Push War Against Germany.

Washington, April 14.—Without a dissenting voice the house, amid plaudits of members and spectators in the galleries, today passed the \$7,000,000,000 war revenue authorization measure. One member, London, of New York, the only socialist representative in Congress voted "present" on passage of the measure. Owing to general pairs and absentees only 389 votes were recorded for the bill, but both Democratic Leader Kitchin and Republican Leader Mann announced that all of their members would have voted affirmatively if they had been present.

Miss Rankin Votes for It.

Among those voting for the measure was Miss Jannette Rankin, the woman representative from Montana. In marked contrast to her recent vote on the war resolution, when she almost collapsed after bursting into tears and declaring that while she wanted to stand behind her country, she could not vote for war, today she voted "aye" in as firm voice as any other member.

Passage of the measure never was in doubt during the two days it was under consideration in the house and its success in the senate by an almost equally overwhelming vote appears assured. Discussion in the house was confined chiefly to proposed amendments, but only five of any importance were added, four of which were agreed to by the ways and means committee which drafted the measure.

Two Amendments Accepted.

The two most important amendments drafted by Representative Lerro, of Wisconsin, and accepted by the committee, would confirm the proposed \$3,000,000,000 allied loan to countries at war with Germany and permit loans only during the duration of the war. Proponents of the first amendment feared that without this limitation loans might be made to countries now neutral to draw them into war or for other purposes. Supporters of the second amendment feared that without it loans might continue to be made after the close of the war for the rehabilitation of warring nations.

Other amendments would prohibit the sale of United States bonds at less than par, permit the purchase of foreign bonds "at par", and limit the cost of disposing of the \$5,000,000,000 worth of bonds at one-tenth of one per cent of their total.

Louisburg Mother Gives Four Sons to the Service.

Louisburg, April 15.—Mrs. George T. Boddie, of this city, has the honor of furnishing four sons, all she has, for the service of her country. W. W. Boddie, who recently moved from this city to Odessa, Texas, is a member of the federal reserves; Capt. Sam P. Boddie, of this city who made a brilliant record on the border in command of company D; S. G. Boddie of Oxford, is a lieutenant in company C, Vance guards; while her youngest son, T. G. Boddie, 22 years old, is wireless operator on the United States battleship, Aplwin, now on the coast of Cuba.

In an interview Mrs. Boddie said: "Many mothers would consider it a great sacrifice to give up one son, but when the call comes, I will give up four, all I have." While Mrs. Boddie is not at all bellicose in spirit, and her son, one by one, have entered the service of Uncle Sam without her urging them to do so, yet she says: "I am not willing for anyone of them to resign now. They enjoyed the pleasures and benefits of being members of the guards in peace, and now, when the country is in danger, I want them to help."

Government Saves Large Sum on Cartridge Cases.

Washington, April 16.—The government has saved already \$850,000 on cartridge cases bought for the navy under the recent agreement made with copper producers by Bernard Baruch of the advisory commission of the council of national defense. The government is supplying the manufacturers with copper required to fill the orders instead of purchasing it through the manufacturers at market prices. The copper men have agreed to supply the government with several million tons of copper at the average price of the last 10 years.

Mr. Baruch is now working on similar agreements with lead, zinc and oil producers.

HOT FLAME OF WAR RAGING ON FRONT.

Entente Allies Are Prepared as Never Before and the Whole Struggle Promises to be Titanic.

From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press, British Headquarters in France, April 16.—With the hot flames of war raging along the entire western front, British and French alike, it can be stated that each detail of the offensive plans has been worked out at prolonged conferences between General Nivelle and Field Marshal Haig and the war councils of France and England.

The part to be played by each belligerent has been definitely agreed upon, and a schedule has been arranged as for one great cohesive force. Various tasks have been precisely allotted along the wide reaching battle lines, and the supreme military test of war is near at hand.

It was planned that the British should strike from Arras while the French guns were still roaring their preparation for infantry hostilities along a wide front further to the south. The success gained in the first stages of the British advance have given the French great confidence in the inauguration of their own enterprises.

The whole struggle in the western theater promises to be a titanic one. The allies are prepared as never before both in material and personnel and are cooperating with a smoothness which comes from a complete understanding and through appreciation of the work in hand. The Germans have more divisions on the western front than would have been thought possible a year ago and however much of an "easterner," Field Marshal von Hindenburg may have been in the past he will have to devote his entire time and attention to western events for some weeks to come.

Already a half score of Germany's best divisions have been smashed to pieces by the British onslaught and their own unsuccessful counter-attacks. Bavarian divisions were sacrificed first but the Prussian guard divisions, thrown in to stem the British floodtide, have been suffering such casualties in the last few days that they will have to be relieved.

The Canadians accounted for a large contingent of grenadiers in the fighting on the Pimple, while yesterday's affair at Lagnicourt took its heaviest toll both in dead and prisoners from five German guard regiments. It will ever be one of the most striking pictures of this war, the front of the Germans at Lagnicourt after what they believed to have been a successful attack. Running for their own trenches, which were part of the famed Hindenburg line, they were trapped by the barbed wire entanglements which had been built with such great strength and thickness in front of them. The boast of the Hindenburg line has been its belts of protective wire.

Caught within the meshes of this wire, the German guardsmen screamed madly for help and guidance. Some, like trapped rabbits, scurried up and down the outer barrier, searching in vain for openings. The British troops meanwhile, had the greatest opportunity for open field rifle shooting since the battle of the Marne. Lying flat upon the ground, they poured bullets into the panic-stricken gray-coated Germans until each man had fired a full one hundred rounds.

While this was going on the British field guns came into play with a shrapnel barrage, which completed the demolition of the entrapped enemy.

It was little wonder that later 1,500 German dead could be counted or that 400 guardsmen surrendered with upthrust hands and emotional cries of "Kamerad."

Everywhere they have been pushed back from the British front, and especially north of the "rolled up" portion of the Hindenburg line, the Germans are endeavoring by every means to gain time in order to complete defenses upon which to fall back. Their efforts to dig in everywhere and seek the shelter of strongly fortified lines do not tend to corroborate the oft-stated German hopes that the warfare might become open again. In fighting these retarding actions, the Germans are sacrificing their picked troops, as they did during the rear guard engagements in the recent retirement on the Somme. The character of the troops selected for these engagements is considered the best evidence of the importance the Germans attach to what plainly appears to be

their desire to avoid decisive battles just at this time.

Lens was virtually invested today, although the Germans are making a desperate effort to hold their positions about it, as Lens seems to be the pivot of the new back-swing of the German lines, necessitated by the battle of Arras. Against these German strong points many captured German guns were turned today, for with the heavy pieces taken by the British were thousands of rounds of ammunition.

Explosions continue within Lens and the outlying mine districts, and there seems little doubt that the mines will certainly be destroyed as far as possible.

About St. Quentin, at the southern point of British activity, there has been hard fighting, much of it being hand to hand. As one officer expressed it: "Our men got in well with the bayonet, causing heavy losses to the enemy."

The prisoners taken in the southern parts of the line had heard nothing of the Arras fight, except that a British attack was somewhere crushed, and that the Germans had taken hundreds of prisoners. A certain Irish regiment fighting in the vicinity of Lens has, during a breathing spell, taken pains to inform the enemy of the results at Arras. Some of the adventurous spirits planted boards in No-Man's land a few nights ago saying: "We took 9,000 Huns yesterday."

The Germans endeavored all next day to shoot the board down, but they did not succeed. That night, the Irish planted a second board reading: "Sorry we made a mistake. Should have been 11,000 Huns, instead of nine."

The Irishmen fought with great bravery just under the brow of Pimple on Vimy ridge and were up against a steady stream of machine gun fire from the Pimple until the Canadians wiped it off the face of the earth.

"We knew the Canadians would clear them out; so we didn't worry," said a smiling Irishman today.

GOVERNMENT ON TRIAL

President May Fix Death Penalty on Enemy Aliens Plotting Bomb Crimes.

Washington, April 12.—The secret service agents of the government are on the trail of the "master spy."

Convinced that a spy organization, of high efficiency, under the control of a master executive is responsible for the continued munitions explosions and fires, which reached their climax in the Eddystone disaster, Uncle Sam's army of spy catchers were tonight seeking the center of the network of plots. Evidence discovered in connection with the Eddystone explosion, while closely guarded, is known to have shown that the disaster was engineered from a distance, by a well organized conspiracy. The agents of the department of justice refuse to discuss their discoveries, but tonight it was stated that they have found the trail that they hope will lead to the arrest of the highly efficient head of the spy organization.

In this connection it was stated tonight that the continued bomb plots and incendiary fires, with their consequent loss of life will probably lead to the fixing of a death penalty for such crimes. Under the President's war-time authority, he would be able to impose the death penalty on enemy aliens plotting or consummating such crimes. A simple proclamation would inaugurate capital punishment. The heads of the government's spy catchers declare that a few judicious hangings or shootings would be of great value as an example to plotters.

Talked Too Much.

New Bern, April 12.—As a result of having made alleged traitorous and seditious remarks against the government, A. H. Cutler, a well known resident of the Bath section, is now out on bond awaiting trial at the term of federal court to be held at Washington, N. C., next week and indications are that he will be severely dealt with.

Cutler several days ago had quite a lot to say about what he thought of President Wilson and the United States in particular and his remarks were not in the least complimentary.

The matter was reported to United States Deputy Marshall George B. Waters, of this city, who yesterday went to Cutler's home, placed him under arrest and carried him before the United States commissioner at Washington where he was given a preliminary hearing, probable cause found and his bond fixed at \$300.