

North and South Carolina: Probably show late tonight and Wednesday, except fair tonight on the coast; cooler.

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BRITISH COMPELLED TO WITHDRAW FROM TOWN OF BAILLUEI

Tremendous Pressure by Fresh Troops Forced a Slight Retirement

ENEMY IS MASSING FOR FURTHER ATTACKS

A Determined Resistance is Now Expected From Haig's Men to Prevent Fall of Important Positions.

Tremendous pressure exerted by fresh troops in the desperate German effort to drive the British from Messines ridge, has compelled a slight retirement of the British from the northern side of the Lys battle front. The town of Bailluei has been evacuated and the British front withdrawn to a line running from north of that town to the north of Wulverghem and thence to Wytschaete.

Wytschaete occupies the highest point of the easterly ridge system and the British have been firmly established here since the early days of enemy offensive. The Germans, through their push into the south-west are now apparently in a more advantageous position to attack it and their expected drive upon it was reported this morning. As it forms the pivot of the British line which extends from the north an extreme determined defense of it is looked for from Field Marshal Haig's troops.

Although the loss of Bailluei and some of the comparatively high ground around it such as Mount De Walle and Revetsberg, represents a setback for the defense, the British line as it has been withdrawn will on ground much higher than the Germans occupy. The British army thus possesses numerous vantage points from which it can continue to pour in a devastating fire upon the attacking columns. Chief among these high spots is Mount Hemmel, which towers up more than 400 feet from the low ground about Wulverghem, two miles to the south-east. Apparently Field Marshal Haig's forces still have a firm hold on all this valuable hill region.

What may be called the frontal attacks of the Germans upon the ridge system back of Messines, Wytschaete and Hollebeke furnish the spectacular feature of the operations as reflected in today's news. One brief progressive in Field Marshal Haig's report, however, has an importance attached to it that should not be overlooked. It records the repulse of a German attack south-west of Haig's Berquin. The German line from here runs along the eastern border of Nieppe wood and it is by a dash to the northwest in this region that the enemy hopes to reach Hazebrouck, some five miles distant, and take this highly important railway town. Well-nigh vital rail communications to the Messines and Ypres regions would thus be cut. The British line is being strongly held in this region, however, and the flanking movement shows no signs of making progress as the report of the Vieux Berquin engagement shows.

The German effort at present seems centered upon the northern side of the Lys battlefield, no important fighting being reported from the southern sector.

In view of the recent rumors of possible naval activities by the Germans to accompany their land offensive the news from London today showing that British naval forces have been operating in the Cattogat, the strait between Sweden and Denmark and have sunk 10 German trawlers there, is significant. Still more important means the form of the British announcement which comes in a report from Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander-in-chief of the Grand fleet. This would appear to indicate that the Grand fleet is out and possibly presages most important naval developments.

The operation was undertaken yesterday for the purpose of sweeping the Cattogat of mines, the report shows, and may still be in progress. That further British effort, if any, the operations implies, cannot well be forecast. It is indicative of intensified British naval activities, at any rate, it is not preliminary to far more important operations on the part of the British naval forces.

British resistance having stiffened and held the Germans to small gains in the past three days, the battle west of Arras has reached the stage of massed local attacks to gain a decided objective.

There are indications that the German will start a drive on the new line in an effort to reach Bethune. The enemy artillery fire along a 10-mile front from Robecq to Givenchy is increasing in intensity and large numbers of troops have been discovered behind the German lines. The British line here is about one mile

LABOR WILL NOT MEET ENEMY REPRESENTATIVES

American Federation's Attitude is Praised by London Newspapers

London, April 16.—The declaration of the American Federation of Labor that it will not meet enemy representatives during the war which James Wilson, chairman of the visiting American labor delegation, expressed at a luncheon yesterday, is welcomed by the press. The Daily Mail says: "The luncheon at which Mr. Barnes entertained the American labor delegation was intended to express, and we hope did express, the peculiar pleasure it gives the British people to welcome at a time like this their kinsmen from the United States. America's entrance into this war affected us as has no other event since the outbreak.

"From the Americans, as Mr. Barnes said, we have nothing to hide. Let them examine and inquire into everything, remembering only that we have been fighting all but four years and that, as Ambassador Page warned, it is a British just as much as an American habit to take whatever we do well for granted and say nothing about it while we discuss our blunders with a frankness which may be misunderstood sometimes.

James Wilson stirred the audience to enthusiasm when he declared that "the American Federation of Labor by unanimous vote had agreed not to meet any representatives from an enemy country so long as the war lasted. That is the spirit of America and the more widely it is understood the better for us and the Allied cause."

TRAINLOADS WOUNDED GERMANS GOING BACK

Washington, April 16.—The heavy price the Germans are paying for their advance on the Western front was told in dispatches to the State Department today, saying that 25 trainloads with wounded are passing through Aix-La-Chapelle every night.

The hospitals at Aix, the dispatches said, have been crowded beyond their capacity and the wounded were lodged in schools, public buildings and even private houses. There was a great lack of medical supplies and no morphine.

It also is reported that the morale of the German troops is not good except among the new levies of the very young.

north and parallel to the La Bassée canal. Givenchy, held by the British, has not been attacked since the repulse of strong enemy efforts last week.

Like the drive in Picardy, the offensive in Artois seems to have worn itself out in the first week. The Germans have ceased their attacks along the entire front and are confining their efforts to an endeavor to outflank the Messines ridge. The capture of Neuve Eglise, four miles west of Bailluei, was a strategic gain for them.

Around Wulverghem, between Neuve Eglise and the Messines Ridge, heavy fighting also is going on. The British have straightened out their line near Neuve Eglise by retiring to the northwest.

Berlin claims to have gained the British lines northeast of Wulverghem which would bring them before Messines on the eastern slope of the ridge.

On the Picardy battlefield, the German attacks on Hangard have died down. Very violent artillery fire continues there and the French gunners have dispersed enemy infantry attempting to advance from Demuin.

On the remainder of the French front there has been artillery exchanges. The Germans facing the Americans north and east of St. Mihiel have not renewed their attack.

The rebel cause in Finland appears to be in bad straits. German troops have occupied Helsingfors, the Finnish capital, and which was held by the rebels. The Russian fleet of 200 vessels stationed at Helsingfors was reported to have escaped to Kronstadt last week.

Danger of a crisis in the British cabinet is believed to have been avoided through a conference the labor ministers had with Premier Lloyd-George. They urged the premier to grant self-government to Ireland on the basis of the majority report of the Irish convention and Ireland is reported to have been satisfied. Meanwhile, a home rule bill is being drawn up and meetings of protest against conscription are being held throughout Ireland.

AMERICAN POSITION CAPTURED.

Amsterdam, April 16.—North of St. Mihiel on Sunday night say. Wolff Bureau dispatch from Berlin, dated Monday, the main part of the American position situated to the eastward and southward of Maizey, on the right bank of the Meuse river, was taken by storm. A large section of the main enemy lines of defense on the high road from St. Mihiel to Rouvrois (a distance of three and a half miles), the dispatch adds, was rolled up despite the brave resistance of the enemy who suffered the severest casualties in addition to the loss of prisoners.

PROTEST AGAINST CONSCRIPTION ACT

London, April 16.—Meetings to protest against conscription were held Monday in 100 parishes in Ireland, all classes of the population participating says a dispatch from Dublin to the Times. The clergy took a leading part in all the meetings. Resolutions of protest are pouring in from public bodies and Sinn Fein clubs are very active.

"Unquestionably," the dispatch adds "the present temper of Nationalist Ireland is very deplorable. The country has lost all senses of proportion and has forgotten not merely home rule, but the war. It is a country of rule, but the war. It is a country of and some other towns voluntary recruiting has been remarkably good in the past few days."

COLONEL BOLLING AMONG THE MISSING

New York, April 16.—Colonel Royal C. Bolling, former solicitor of the United States Steel Corporation, yesterday reported captured or missing in General Pershing's list of casualties, was last seen on the morning of March 25, driving his automobile in a northeasterly direction from Amiens according to private dispatches received by former business associates here today. Colonel Bolling was accompanied by his chauffeur. Their destination was not stated in the message, but it is believed they were on their way to the Franco-British front to join American troops sent there as reinforcements.

The new information leads the Colonel's friends to believe that on the morning he left Amiens he lost his way, ran into the German lines and was captured.

NO COPYRIGHTS TO ENEMIES.

Washington, April 16.—President Wilson today stopped the issuance of patents and copyrights to enemies and revoked the authority given Americans to apply for patents in enemy countries.

MANY PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY ANNOUNCED

Ten New Major Generals and 27 New Brigadier Generals

Washington, April 16.—Ten brigadier generals of the National Army were nominated today by President Wilson to be major generals, and 27 colonels were nominated to be brigadier generals. The major generals nominated follow:

William P. Burnham, James H. McRae, Ernest Hinds, Charles S. Farnsworth, Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., Willard A. Holbrook, George B. Duncan, Charles H. Martin, James W. McAndrew, Leroy S. Lyon.

Those nominated to be brigadier generals were:

Colonels Robert H. Noble, Arthur Johnson, Charles Gerhardt, William K. Dashiell, Guy H. Preston, Frank M. Caldwell, Lutz Wahl, Joseph L. Hines, Joseph C. Castner, Julian R. Lindsey, George H. Jamerson, Lincoln C. Andrews, Dwight E. Aultman, Ora E. Hunt, Adrian S. Fleming, Thomas W. Darrah, Johnson Hagood, Lytle Brown, Alfred A. Starbird, Edward T. Donnelly, Fred T. Austin, William I. Westervelt, Augustine McIntyre, Richard W. Young, George A. Wingate, Hugh S. Johnson, Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Wood.

Will Go to Palestine.

Washington, April 16.—A commission of about 60 members, headed by John H. Finley, commissioner of education of New York, has been sent to Palestine. It was announced today at Red Cross headquarters, to study the needs of the people of the Holy Land and assist in their relief.

GERMANY FORCING CRIPPLED MEN TO JOIN THE COLORS

Disabled Soldiers Not Discharged and Cripples are Called to Arms

HARD PRESSED TO KEEP UP MAN POWER

Disclosures Made in a Recent Reichstag Debate—Propagandists are Also Forced Into Military Service

New York, April 16.—Germany is so hard pressed for man power that permanently disabled soldiers are retained in the army and cripples are called to the colors. This statement was made in the Reichstag by Deputy Ryssel, an Independent Socialist, on February 23, according to the Berlin Vorwarts, a copy of which has been received here.

Other deputies also laid bare sensational conditions prevailing in the German army.

The disclosures were made in a debate which was precipitated by a motion introduced by Deputies Mueller-Meiningen, Peoples' Party; Fehrenbach, Centrist party; Dr. Stresemann, National Liberal and Stueckel Socialists, requesting the Chancellor to see to it that the classes of 1869 and 1870 be discharged from the army as soon as possible and that the men of the Landsturm who have been in a slave service since the beginning of the war, and who have one year in the front line trenches, be permanently transferred to the home reserves.

Deputy Ryssel said it was explained that the men in question could not be replaced. He added:

"The resolution adopted by the Reichstag two years ago, providing for the discharge of persons permanently sick and unfit for service, is not being acted upon. On the first reserve battalion of infantry regiment number 81 a great many cripples have been drafted and the same is the case regarding infantry regiment number 175 at Graudenz. A man who had been stricken three times with appendix was accepted without examination as fit for service in the Husar regiment at Grossehan.

"Strikers and such persons as had caused offense politically are put into the army as a punishment. In Ruedstringen 20 men who joined the Socialist party on January 30 were drafted into the army on February 14.

"The soldiers in general complain of insufficient and bad food. What becomes of the food articles which are supplied the army? The non-commissioned officers employed in the cantons continue to take food home. In such manner some individuals enrich themselves by taking what belongs to the soldiers. Many officers eat as much as they like while the soldiers received bad meat. There are now troops who have been named 'hunger companies.'

"In many instances a furlough may be bought. It is granted to persons whose undesirable politically receive no furlough. Soldiers belonging to Socialist party are treated like dogs."

Deputy Stueckel said there were general and severe criticism of the fact that soldiers 48 years of age are still in the trenches. He said the furlough situation was chaotic and that much favoritism was being shown.

Soldiers at home were often employed to perform "the most ridiculous duties," declared Deputy Schoepflin, Socialist. One infantry man and four artillery men, he said, were employed in Swinemunde to guard the cabbages of the major in command.

General Scheuch, representing the war department, said no one was being drafted because of political affiliations. This caused laughter among the Socialists and the general added:

"But we draft persons proven to be propagandists or instigators."

The motion under discussion was adopted by the Reichstag.

VLADIVOSTOK CALM SAY THE JAPANESE

Tokio, Wednesday, April 10.—Official advices from Vladivostok say the city is calm. Japanese bay jackets are not replying to occasional shots from snipers at night. Protection of the French consulate has been taken over by the Japanese.

The Japanese foreign office announces there is no confirmation of a Petrograd dispatch from the Bolshevik government has proclaimed a state of war in Siberia and ordered the Red Guard to oppose the Japanese marines.

TORONTO FIRE EXTINGUISHED.

Toronto, April 16.—Firemen had virtually extinguished this morning a fire which did \$750,000 damage at the plant of the Harris Abattoir Company at the Union stock yards, after burning throughout the night. The police today are investigating a report of mysterious explosions preceding the fire, which started in the plant's laundry.

SECRETARY OF WAR RETURNS FROM HIS EUROPEAN JOURNEY

ZEPPELIN WORKS HAD A DISASTROUS FIRE

Two Zeppelins and 40 Aeroplanes Burned in Germany Saturday

Geneva, April 16.—Enormous loss was caused by the fire which broke out Saturday in the Zeppelin works at Manzel, near Friedrichshafen and destroyed the plant, which had been transformed for the manufacture of airplanes of the Gotha type, according to reliable reports from Rorschach on Lake Constance. Vast quantities of raw materials were burned and it is reported at Constance that two large Zeppelins and 40 aeroplanes also were destroyed, comprising the whole fleet then at the plant.

Many warehouses were reduced to ashes, as also were the offices of the plant, situated close to the workshops. The number of victims was considerable, but as the military authorities are preventing any one from approaching the scene of the fire, the number of killed and injured cannot be learned at present.

The fire broke out between 10 and 11 o'clock on Saturday and burned all day Sunday, according to two travelers who were in Friedrichshafen on Sunday. The fire began with an explosion and there were frequent explosions throughout Saturday night and the following day, apparently due to the bursting of gasoline tanks and hydrogen cylinders.

There was something like a panic in the town where several houses were set on fire and others damaged. Masses of debris were hurled into the air by the explosions.

GERMAN PRISONERS MUST EARN BOARD

Washington, April 16.—The War Department has decided to make the German prisoners of war now held in this country earn their keep. Orders were sent to the army officers commanding the enemy prison camps at Forts McPherson and Ogleshorpe, Ga., authorizing them to utilize the labor of the 1,370 inmates in completing a new system of roads about the post.

The proposal that interned aliens, including crews of interned merchant ships also be put to work has been taken under consideration. Under international law, they cannot be forced to work except at such labor as is necessary to keep their place of internment in a sanitary condition. It is expected that these prisoners will be given an opportunity to volunteer for other work at a fair rate of compensation.

ARGUMENT RESUMED IN CHILD LABOR CASE

Solicitor General Davis Argues for Law, Morgan O'Brien Against It

Washington, April 16.—Resuming argument today before the Supreme Court in the government's attempt to sustain the constitutionality of the Federal Child Act of 1916, Solicitor General Davis drew a running fire of questions and comment from the justices when he stated that underlying this statute is the conviction that child labor is always and everywhere an inherently evil thing, and all statutes are a reflection of the privilege open in the public mind.

He asserted that "Congress had power under the Interstate Commerce clause to forbid transportation of commodities which were not undesirable in themselves.

"Congress can look to the welfare of citizens in the places products to be delivered as well as in the places of production," he added, citing the repeal of State laws against child labor forced, he said, because other States allowed it.

Morgan O'Brien, of New York, opened the attack upon the law, following the Solicitor General.

The statute was held unconstitutional by the Federal Court in the Western District of North Carolina, from which an injunction restraining its enforcement was secured, and is now appealed directly to the Supreme Court by the government. It forbids the interstate shipment of products of industrial establishments where children under 14 years are employed, or children over 14, but under 16, are employed for more than eight hours per day.

LIBERTY SUBSCRIPTIONS TOTAL \$806,465,250

This Morning's Report Increased Last Night's by \$114,853,450

Washington, April 16.—Liberty subscriptions amounting to \$806,465,250, were reported today to the treasury from 11 of the 12 Federal Reserve districts. This is \$114,853,450 more than was reported last night and includes most of Monday's subscriptions. No report has come from the Minneapolis district, where the selling campaign started yesterday.

Reports from local committees continue to tell of the receipt of a large number of subscriptions from persons of small means and of the withholding of the bigger subscriptions by banks until later in the campaign. The number of small towns which have exceeded their quotas is so great that the treasury has given up efforts to keep a complete roll.

The Kansas City district reports that honor flags have been won by 33 counties and 147 towns, and that many communities are now asking for honor flag stars indicating the doubling their allotment.

Iowa reports it quota 38 per cent. over-subscribed.

In Chicago a holiday has been declared in most industries and commercial houses for Saturday, when a big Liberty Loan parade will be held.

FURTHER DECLINES IN COTTON FUTURES

New York, April 16.—Upon the opening of the New York cotton market today another severe decline in prices, the failure of Gay L. Schiffer, one of the best known floor brokers on the Exchange, was announced. It was said his liabilities were not large. Schiffer became a member of the Exchange in 1893.

Initial prices today showed breaks of from 45 to 110 points. May opened at 28.50, July at 27.75, and October at 26.30.

TEN HUN TRAWLERS SUNK BY BRITISH

London, April 16.—Ten German trawlers have been sunk by gunfire in the Cattogat (between Sweden and Denmark), the admiralty announces. Their crews were saved by British ships. There were no British casualties.

The operations in the Cattogat, the statement says, were undertaken by the commander-in-chief of the Grand fleet.

Although the market continued extremely nervous, a quick recovery followed, October selling up to 28.90. Liverpool ended heavy selling orders here, the market there recording the maximum decline permitted in one day.

The initial break was equivalent to \$5 a bale, or about \$30 a bale below the highest of the season.

MINES TIED UP

Cumberland, Md., April 16.—The mines of the Georges Creek and Upper Potomac coal fields are tied up today as the result of a strike of 6,000 men who declare they will remain out until grievances are satisfied. The question of wages is not involved, it is understood but the men say they want better working conditions. Recognition of the miners' union is said to be one of the principal demands.

GOVERNMENT PAYE TO RAILROAD

New York, April 15.—The first large payment made by the United States government to a railroad since it took control of railroads was announced today with the receipt by the Bankers' Trust Company from Washington of \$43,964,000 to take up outstanding notes of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. The money was taken from the \$500,000,000 war finance fund.

CLEMENCEAU RETURNS FROM FRONT

Paris, April 16.—Premier Clemenceau returned to Paris last night from the battlefield where he had been getting into close touch with conditions. The impression of the situation which he brought back to the capital with him was a favorable

99 YEAR LEASE ON OIL WELLS.

Amsterdam, April 16.—In connection with the provision of the Rumanian peace treaty giving Germany a lease of 99 years on the Rumanian oil wells, the Berlin Tages Zeitung reports, Germany has reserved the right of military occupation of the oil producing territory for several years.

ARRIVED IN AMERICA THIS MORNING AFTER ABSENCE OF SIX WEEKS

GREATLY PLEASED WITH HIS VISIT

Expressed Satisfaction With Achievements of American and Allied Forces—Hurries to Washington.

(An Atlantic Port, April 16.—Secretary Baker returned to America today, after a journey to Europe impelled by his desire to confer with British, French and Italian military and political leaders regarding his own country's co-operation in the war against Germany and by his wish also to become intimately acquainted with the American troops under arms in France. On this unprecedented mission the Secretary was out of the country about six weeks. "I return with a sense of pride and confidence in the achievements of the United States and Allied troops abroad that would justify many trips across the water," the Secretary said, as he stepped aboard of a train which will take him to Washington.

This was the only statement the Secretary said he cared to make until his return to Washington, where he promised a broad review of his voyage and its results. Those who returned with the Secretary said they did not doubt but that they reflected Mr. Baker's feeling when they said there was complete optimism and confidence among the people of the Entente nations that the war would be won.

Apparently in perfect physical trim, with color in his cheeks, and eager to plunge into his duties at Washington, the Secretary stepped ashore, at 8:30 o'clock this morning, from the deck of a ship which once sailed the seas as a German merchantman.

Accompanying the Secretary were Major General W. M. Black, chief of engineers; Colonel M. L. Brett, ordnance department, and Ralph Hayes, Mr. Baker's private secretary.

Questions asked of the Secretary by newspaper men remained unanswered. "Not a word," he said, in reply to queries as to his opinion regarding the Irish situation, aircraft production and the appeal of Arthur J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, for the United States to hurry troops to France. "All I can say is what I have given you," the Secretary added.

Mr. Baker first learned today of the death of Senator Stone, of Missouri. "I must express my deep regret," he said.

Mr. Baker said he would be prepared to discuss later the historical voyage which took him to England and France, where he conferred with the Entente war leaders, military and political, and General Pershing, and assembled military facts which he will present to President Wilson.

The Secretary left American shores about six weeks ago, arriving at a French port on March 10. At Paris he conferred with Arthur J. Balfour, British foreign secretary, and General Foch, of the French army.

The great engineering feats which Americans have accomplished to accommodate the accumulating arrival of American soldiers in France were inspected by the Secretary.

He toured the American lines of communication, at one point narrowly escaping injury from a German shell. He visited the Belgian front and met King Albert, went to London and was received by King George, and visited Premier Lloyd George and American Ambassador Page.

Returning to France, Mr. Baker conferred with General Pershing, approving the American commander's action in placing his troops at the unqualified disposal of General Foch.

Early this month Mr. Baker went to Venice, inspecting the ruins caused by Teutonic air raids; visited Italian army headquarters and was welcomed at Rome by the American ambassador and the Italian officials. He conferred with Premier Orlando and the foreign and war ministers. Returning to Paris on April 4 he attended the ceremony held in celebration of the anniversary of America's entering the war. He was received by Premier Clemenceau.

The Secretary's departure for America was shrouded in the same secrecy as that which attended his embarkation when he left for Europe and until his arrival here today nothing had been published regarding his voyage.

MORE DRASTIC SHIPPING LAWS.

Washington, April 16.—Proposed legislation giving the President power to prescribe tonnage charter rates was urged before the House Merchant Marine committee today by Shipping Board officials. A bill seeking further to curb the disposal to foreign nations ships built in this country also was advocated.