

# OVER 2,000 GERMANS CAPTURED WITHIN TWO DAYS BY THE BRITISH

Tuesday's Fighting Not so Intense, Although Fierce Battles Continued to Rage

## GERMAN LINE DISORGANIZED

Counter Attack Fails Near Arras, French Seize Four 105-Millimeter Howitzers

## SAMARA, IN TURKEY, TAKEN

British Seize 16 Locomotives and 224 Railroad Cars

There was a diminution in the intensity of the fighting between the British and German armies Tuesday, although battles of great fierceness continued at several points. In these, according to the British official communication, the advantage rested with Field Marshal Haig's forces.

Southeast of Arras the British made progress between the Seneze river and Monchy le Preux, driving their lines to within a stone's throw of the villages of Fontaine les Croiselles and Cherisy and straightening out the sharp salient that had existed there.

German Retreat in Disorder. Northeast of Arras in the Gavrelle sector the Germans threw a strong counter attack against the British, but the British guns raked the German line and drove it back in disorder, and played shells upon the men in their hurried retreat.

Since Monday more than 2,000 Germans from numerous divisions have been made prisoner by the British and still others are awaiting transfer to the prisoner cages.

No infantry attack has developed from the artillery preparation the French have been making all along their front for several days.

Tuesday the Germans were heavily bombarded on various sectors from St. Quentin to the Champagne. Among the booty captured by the French during the recent heavy engagements on the plateau of the Chemin-des-Dames, northeast of Soissons, are four of the famous 105 millimeter German howitzers. These guns now have been brought into the French lines and doubtless soon will be used in the operations against their former owners.

British Capture Samara. General Maude's troops have captured the road station of Samara, on the Tigris river, some 75 miles west of Baghdad, and with it 16 locomotives and 224 railroad cars. Heavy casualties were inflicted by the British on the Turks and many prisoners were taken during the advance from Iztahat to Samara.

In Palestine the Turks apparently propose to make a stand against a further advance by the British through the Holy Land.

Austrian Positions Occupied. Gorizia to the head of the Adriatic coast and artillery duels are in progress between the Austrians and the Italians. At several points in this region during a let-up in the firing the Austrians asked for and by the stripes. The Austrians occupied advanced Austrian positions and made prisoners of the defenders in the Sugrana valley extending from the Adriatic to the sea. The Austrians carried out, possibly with the intention of opening an offensive in this region. The guns here are roaring in a mighty duel.

Along the entire Macedonian front frequent bombardments are taking place.

## RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICA IS DEMONSTRATED

Minister Mikuloff and Mr. Francis Clasp Hands at Public Meeting.

Petrograd, April 23, via London, (AP)—(Delayed)—Professor Paul N. Mikuloff, minister of foreign affairs, and David R. Francis, the American ambassador, clasped hands in the city square of Alexander Hall in the city tonight, while an immense crowd gathered. It was the first public demonstration of the friendship of Russia growing out of America's entry into the war.

The meeting was arranged by the Society for Promoting Friendly Relations between Russia and the United States. Mr. Francis had just concluded his speech, in which he declared that Russia was not thinking of a separate peace, that militarism in Russia was doomed and the liberty-loving people of Germany would soon be freed as the Germans had been freed and that government consent would be established throughout the earth. The audience arose shouting approval of the sentiments expressed by the ambassador, while Professor Mikuloff reached out and grasped the Ambassador's hand. Then, in an address, Professor Mikuloff confirmed the words of Mr. Francis that Russia was not dreaming

# 40 GERMAN FLIERS BROUGHT DOWN BY BRITISH MACHINES

Brilliant Battles Take Place in Cloudless Sky Fifteen Thousand Feet From Ground

## ONLY 2 BRITISH MISSING

German Troop Trains Attacked and Transport Columns on Roads Disorganized

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press, via London, April 24.—The intensely bitter ground fighting of the last two days has been reflected in the air and the British Royal flying corps yesterday established a new record by bringing down forty German machines. Fifteen of these were actually seen to crash, while six collapsed or fell in spinning nose dives, completely out of control. The flights took place 15,000 feet in the air, from what distance it is barely possible to see the ground, and wholly impossible to see an adversary crash, unless the pilot deliberately followed down. Such a course is not feasible where the fighting has taken on the character of general melees, as it nowdays often is the case. Remarkable that of yesterday's performance is that only two British machines are missing.

It was the finest day for war flying that the young khaki pilots ever had, and today they have been at it again since sunrise, but the full reports of their exploits are not yet in. A balloon destroyed in Hungary. One intrepid young flier, failing to find a single German observation balloon aloft, sought out one in its hangar on the ground, dived at it and set the big gas bag ablaze from stem to stern.

Since Sunday the British airmen have been reveling in weather they have long desired. Not a cloud was in the sky today, behind which a German could find shelter. Deprived of that means of "digging themselves in," the German fliers were far scarcer than usual and very difficult to find. British machines were everywhere along the battle front and far behind the German lines. Bombing raids were carried out 45 miles back, the machines deliberately flying over ground where battles were raging, with the greatest fury.

German troop trains attacked. German trains rushing reinforcements to the front were attacked and transport columns on the roads were bombed and completely disorganized. In several instances the British machines came low over the fighting lines and poured machine gun fire into the German ranks. In doing this, machines have deliberately crossed the fire of their own as well as the enemy's guns.

Yesterday one British pilot, after bringing down two Germans and with all his ammunition gone, descended, refueled, filled up his petrol tank and took to the air again. Within half an hour he had brought down his third machine for that day. Another pilot felled two machines, while the other 35 were divided among a similar number of British pilots.

Losses. An Hour. The greatest fight yesterday was a drawn battle. One of the British pilots met a brilliant German flier and for a full hour they maneuvered in a most marvelous manner without either being able to bring his gun to bear on the other. They rolled, looped, twisted. (Continued on Page Two.)

# TWO BILLIONS IN BONDS PROPOSED AS FIRST OFFER

Will be Made Under \$7,000,000,000 War Revenue Law, According to Tentative Plans

## MAY BE IN INSTALLMENTS

Would be Followed by Second Issue in Few Months and Possibly a Third Thereafter

Washington, April 24.—Tentative plans under consideration by administration officials, call for the issuance of \$2,000,000,000 in bonds as the first public offering under the \$7,000,000,000 war revenue law, signed by President Wilson, to be followed by a second issue in from four to six months and possibly a third thereafter.

While the whole program is subject to revision, it is understood that officials also are seriously considering the advisability of collecting the proceeds of the first issue in installments, thirty days apart and lasting over a period of from a to two months.

Should the first issue of \$2,000,000,000 and the installment feature be adopted, it is likely that subscribers will be given four months in which to pay for the bonds. This would bring revenue into the Treasury at the rate of \$500,000,000 per month. It is believed from preliminary estimations to meet the needs of the allies in this country, as well as American military and naval expenses until the new taxation measure should begin to produce revenue.

Indications are that the first issue will be divided among Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, and that some portion of it will be reserved for American military needs, the big proportion, however, going to the allies.

In this connection, it was pointed out tonight that virtually the entire loan to the allies will be spent in this country for food stuffs, munitions and other supplies. The subject will be discussed in conference tomorrow among Secretary McAdoo and Federal Reserve Board officials and members of the British commission. Lord Cunliffe will be the guest of the board tomorrow at a luncheon which probably will develop into a conference concerning the details of the proposed loan to Great Britain. It is also likely that Lord Cunliffe will confer with Secretary McAdoo during the day.

In finally determining the amount of the first bond issue the government will be guided largely by what the representatives of the chief Entente governments indicate as their pressing needs. Italy, it is said, is especially desirous of being among the first considered, as her needs are understood to be pressing at the moment.

Subscriptions to the first offering made under the \$7,000,000,000 measure—\$200,000,000 in Treasury certificates of indebtedness expiring June 30—have passed the \$250,000,000 mark, resulting in a decision by Secretary McAdoo, announced today, to increase the issue to \$250,000,000. The proceeds will be called for tomorrow. Subscription books were closed at 10 a. m. today by the Federal Reserve banks. As expected, the New York Reserve bank leads all others in the amount subscribed. Announcement by reserve districts of the amount subscribed to this issue probably will be made tomorrow.

Annapolis, Md., April 24.—The board of visitors to the Naval Academy, which is conducting the annual inspection today, elected Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, chairman.

# FRENCH COMMISSION ARRIVES AT HAMPTON ROADS AND STARTS FOR WASHINGTON ABOARD MA YFLOWER

## FINAL RECEPTION GIVEN MR. BALFOUR

British Statesmen Entertained by Secretary Lansing at Pan-American Building

## GREET FRENCHMEN TODAY

Pending Their Arrival, the British Commissioners Have Only Held Informal Conferences Concerning War Problems.

Washington, April 24.—A reception given at the Pan-American building tonight by Secretary Lansing in honor of Foreign Minister Balfour, brought to a close the series of official entertainments marking the welcome of Great Britain's war commissioners to the United States. President Wilson and all the cabinet officers attended, while members of Congress and scores of the higher officials of the government came to meet the distinguished foreigners.

Informal conferences have been held during the past two days and some of the serious business for which the visitors crossed the Atlantic has been taken up, but the formal discussion of the part the United States may play in the war against Germany will begin only with the arrival tomorrow of the French commission, which reached Hampton Roads today. The British representatives desire to work in the closest harmony with the French, consequently most of the great questions to be discussed await the coming of Vice Premier Viviani, Marshal Joffre and their associates.

Other Cabinet Members Entertained. Before the reception tonight, the diplomatic members of the British commission were entertained by Secretary Baker; the naval officers by Secretary Daniels, and the financiers by Secretary McAdoo.

Mr. Balfour and his assistants held important conferences during the day over the task ahead of them. The amount of work to be done has proved a surprise to the British officials, as American administrative officers in all departments have requested information that will require time to assemble for submission.

In a sense the British will present not so much their own particular situation, as that of the whole Entente alliance. The allied interests in all lines have been so generally pooled together in the Entente system, that to deal in the affairs of one nation alone, England, for example, has very largely supplied some of her allies with both finance and shipping and it is impossible to go into her financial or shipping situation without examining their relations on the other co-operating nations.

England's Mistakes Explained. The mistakes that England made in a military way early in the war were explained today by Lieutenant General Bridges, veteran of nine wars, and the first British officer to meet the Germans in the volunteer system, he said, had cost England thousands of her best lives, demoralized her whole industrial mobilization, and set the country back immeasurably in the prosecution of the war. Now, he added, conscription had come to be regarded with almost fanatical devotion by the people as the only democratic way of distributing the duties of the war and allowing a scientific marshalling of the nation's resources.

Receive French Party Today. Tomorrow is expected to be devoted largely to greeting the French commissioners, who are due at 12:00 p. m. Mr. Balfour, after a morning at his office finishing the co-ordinating of the work, expects to be on hand to welcome the French leaders and to leave the rest of his day largely at their disposal.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, representative in Congress from Montana, was the only woman present at Secretary Lansing's reception. (Continued on Page Two.)

## EX-PREMIER VIVIANI



Former Premier Viviani, of France, head of the French delegation to the Anglo-French-American War Conference in Washington. With General Joffre and other representatives of the French government, he arrived in America Tuesday.

# ENGLAND WILL GET \$200,000,000 LOAN

Will be First to Any of the Entente Governments Under New War Finance Law

## LIKELY TO BE MADE TODAY

McAdoo Will Call Upon Reserve Banks This Morning for Proceeds From the Issue of \$250,000,000 Treasury Certificates.

Washington, April 24.—The United States will lend Great Britain \$200,000,000, probably tomorrow, as the first loan to any of the Entente governments under the \$7,000,000,000 war finance law signed today by President Wilson. The money for this loan will be available out of the proceeds of the \$250,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, due June 30, and just placed with the banks of the country through the Federal Reserve board.

Secretary McAdoo will call for the proceeds of this issue tomorrow morning and as soon as the money is deposited in the various Federal Reserve banks it will be available for the government's purposes. The British loan will be made as soon thereafter as the necessary formalities of transfer can be completed.

The United States probably will take some other temporary form of security, pending the arrival of the bonds. Final negotiations for the loan were completed today at conference participated in by Secretary McAdoo, Lord Cunliffe, governor of the Bank of England, Pierre Jay, of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, Treasury Department, Federal Reserve Board and British embassy officials. Official announcement of the loan is expected within 24 hours.

The loan is not intended to cover Great Britain's full share of the 600,000,000 intended for the Allies, but is designed to meet England's immediate and pressing financial needs. A somewhat similar loan may be made to Italy.

## IMPOSSIBLE THAT RUSSIA WILL MAKE SEPARATE PEACE

Count Ilya Tolstoy Delivers Message to New York Legislature.

Albany, N. Y., April 24.—American public opinion may be assured of the impossibility of a separate peace between Russia and Germany. All classes of Russia share in this opinion. This was the message delivered today to the legislature by Count Ilya Tolstoy, son of Leo Tolstoy, the famous Russian novelist. The message, which he read, was received by cable yesterday from Prince Lvoff, at Petrograd. Count Tolstoy, who was Governor Whitman's guest at luncheon, was accorded the privileges of the floor in both houses.

## PASSENGER STEAMER AFIRE OFF COAST OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal., April 24.—The steamer Coronado, a passenger-carrying wooden vessel, is afloat off the California coast, according to an "S. O. S." message picked up at a radio station here tonight. The Coronado was en route from Gray's Harbor, Wash., to Los Angeles, California.

# MINISTER VIVIANI HEADS THE PARTY

Commissioners Clothed With Unlimited Powers to Discuss All Subjects of War

## GEN. JOFFRE IS A MEMBER

Will Indicate to American Officials Why Sending of Expeditionary Force to France Would Be Advisable.

Fortress Monroe, Va., April 24.—France's war commissioners to the United States reached Hampton Roads today, and tonight they are bound up Chesapeake Bay for Washington on the Presidential yacht Mayflower. The mission, of which Rene Viviani, vice-premier and minister of justice, is the official head and Marshal Joffre a member, brings no written instructions from the French government, the ministry having decided to give its members unlimited powers to negotiate with the United States on all subjects—military, naval and financial.

It is prepared to discuss the sending of an American expeditionary force to France. Marshal Joffre and other military members will indicate to the American officials, with whom they are to confer, several important military reasons which they consider render the sending of such a force advisable. The most important of these reasons is found in the moral effect to be had from the presence of American troops and the American flag on the battlefield of France.

Plan for Overseas Transports. The French idea of an American expedition calls for a fighting force supported by auxiliary services, such as railway, mail, telegraph and telephone lines, automobile transport and a strong aviation section. The French government is ready to offer whatever may be considered necessary to assist in sea operations, including the use of naval vessels, and the American government is ready to assist in the provisioning of the civil population.

Financially France needs a loan of \$100,000,000 monthly to be spent in the United States. Detailed official information on this subject will be submitted to the American government at the conferences to be held in Washington. First Word for the President. Mr. Viviani as official head of the commission during his stay here gave the following statement to a staff correspondent of The Associated Press, who accompanied the mission from France: "Every American will understand that in deference to the illustrious President of the United States, who I am going to see very soon, I reserve first word for him. I will have occasion to see you again and tell the American nation, through you, in a more complete manner, the agreement with which the representatives of France greet in the name of their country, the first democracy of the world, with which France shares the same ideals."

Have in Sight at Hampton Roads. The members of the commission got their first glimpse of the shores of America at daylight this morning. American naval officials aboard a flotilla of destroyers, met the former French passenger liner which brought the visitors over, and their conveyer at 11 o'clock last night about 100 miles at sea.

The French and American vessels exchanged signals and then all continued toward the Virginia capes. Not a light was showing at any time during the maneuver and the vessels knew of each other only by their phosphorescence kicked up by the propellers. At dawn the flotilla and its guests fell in by rendezvous with an American cruiser, which led the way into the great harbor of Hampton Roads. All the members of the commission were on the bridge of the cruiser with the French admiral commanding, shortly after five o'clock, to see the entrance. The day was magnificent, with hardly a ripple disturbing the broad expanse of water. As the Roads came into view, Marshal Joffre turned to an American naval officer serving as pilot, and said: "What a wonderful scene! I love this sunshine. It reminds me of my own country—the south of France."

French Tri-Color Hoisted. Once inside the harbor the American destroyers slipped away to their anchorages. Meanwhile every American ship in the harbor hoisted to their mastheads the French tri-color, and the band of a warship played the "Star Spangled Banner." Marshal Joffre and the military and naval members stood at salute until the last note had floated across the water, while the civilian members stood with bared heads. Immediately after came the French national anthem, which was saluted in a similar manner.

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General Viviani, the military and (Continued on Page Two.)

# WATCHFUL WAITING WAS WISE POLICY

Joseph H. Choate Lauds President for His Wisdom in Hesitating to Declare War

## GAINED NATION'S SUPPORT

Associated Press, in Annual Meeting, Pledges Hearty Support to Wilson in Effort to Carry Out Nation's Mandate.

New York, April 24.—Newspaper publishers from all parts of the country, assembled here today for the annual meeting of the Associated Press, passed a resolution pledging their hearty support of the effort of the executive of the government to carry out effectively the mandate of the nation, as expressed in the war resolution passed by the Congress on April 6. This action was taken at a business session of the association which followed a patriotic luncheon at which the Stars and Stripes, union jack and tri-color were raised and unfurled amid the cheers of members and while a chorus of 50 voices sang the National anthems of the United States, England and France.

Reading at the luncheon of a telegram from President Wilson, expressing regret that his duties prevented him from being present and exchanging with those assembled "the pledges of unqualified loyalty and devotion to the people of the United States, but the cause of freedom everywhere," was followed by prolonged applause. Jos. H. Choate and former Judge Peter S. Grosscup were the principal speakers. Frank B. Noyes, president of the association, was warmly applauded when he declared that he believed "the spirit of Abraham Lincoln has led us into this war." He pictured President Wilson "as our chosen leader" and urged all to stand by him. "If Lincoln were here today," said Mr. Choate, "his prayer would be written and glorified into the prayer that all civilized nations shall now have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from any portion of the earth. Now I think it is not difficult to understand what this war is. It is a war for the preservation of our government throughout the civilized world. And I believe that I may include in that not only free government of the allied nations and the neutral nations, but of Germany itself."

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"Some of us in the past have criticized the President," Mr. Choate continued. "Some of us have long hesitated and doubted; some of us thought that watchful waiting would never cease, but now we see what the President was waiting for and how wisely he waited. He was waiting to see how (Continued on Page Two.)"

# GOVERNMENT TO PUSH HOUSTON'S FOOD PLAN

Entire Weight of Administration to be Thrown Behind It

President and Cabinet Take Up Question of Increase—Conditions Critical in Several Entente Countries.

Washington, April 24.—Food conditions in several of the nations of the entente alliance have been reported to the American government as critical and as a result President Wilson and his advisers at today's cabinet meeting concentrated their intention upon what is being done to increase the food supply of the United States, and provide additional ships to carry produce to Europe. The question of supplying food, money and ships, will play a very important part in conferences between American officials and members of the British and French commissions. The President sketched briefly to his cabinet today the information already received from Foreign Minister Balfour, of Great Britain. Afterwards it became evident that movements already well under way to better food and shipping conditions will be speeded up. The entire weight of the administration (Continued on Page Two.)

# BULGARIAN SOCIALISTS SEND CONGRATULATIONS

Hope New Russian Regime Will Take Steps for Peace

Telegram From Brussels Indicates Dispatch of More "Peace Missionaries" to Russia Through Germany

Copenhagen, April 24 (via London).—The Danish social democratic party has received from the Bulgarian social labor party for transmission to N. C. Tcheldse, socialist member of the Russian duma, and A. F. Kerensky, Russian minister of justice, a message of congratulation to the Russian working classes on the results of the revolution. The message expressed the hope that the new regime, with the support of the Russian working classes, will immediately take steps to open the way for the eagerly desired peace. The dispatch of further delegations "of peace missionaries" to Russia by Germany is indicated by a telegram signed by Romanoff and Tatarinoff, two socialist members of the second duma, who were caught in Brussels by the German invasion, and transmitted through the Danish social democratic party, asking Tcheldse and Minister Kerensky to obtain permission for (Continued on Page Two.)

# 'TANKS' OFTEN PRECEDE THE BRITISH ATTACKS

Masses of Shells of All Descriptions Hurlled at Germans

German Official War Statement Tells of Second Great Thrust Made by the British Monday in the Arras Battle.

Berlin, April 24.—The German official statement today follows: "Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the Arras battlefield British troops standing on French territory yesterday delivered a second great thrust to break through the German lines. The heaviest batteries for days have been hurling masses of shells of every description against our positions. Early Monday morning the artillery battle increased to very strong drum fire. Soon afterwards British attacking troops, often preceded by their tanks, broke forward on a front of 30 kilometers to the attack behind this wall of fire. "Our destructive fire received them and in many places forced them to withdraw with heavy losses. At other points the battle ebbed and flowed with great bitterness. Wherever the (Continued on Page Twelve.)

# Family of the Kaiser Exerting Pressure On Him to Abdicate?

Rome, via Paris, April 24.—The Corriere d'Italia declares that it is able to confirm reports published in the Spanish newspapers that the Emperor is exerting pressure on him to abdicate. The paper says that at a recent meeting of the Hohenzollern family, one member, bolder than the rest, intimated that the Emperor might save the situation by following the example of Emperor Nicholas. The German monarch is reported to have turned pale, and, after observing that the general opinion was against him, left the room, muttering, "We shall see." The same evening he summoned another family council. The chancellor and some of the ministers were present, but what passed remains unknown. Little importance is attached to this story in Italian political circles. In these quarters it is thought that the story has a German origin and is put out with the intention of influencing opinion.