

BRITISH WITHSTAND THRUST OF TEUTONS ON FIFTY MILE FRONT IN FIERCE ENCOUNTER

AT POINTS LINE BENT BACK BUT NOWHERE IS LINE OF HAIG BROKEN

Britons Inflict Frightful Casualties on the Enemy

BERLIN CLAIMS SUCCESS

States That 16,000 Men and 200 Guns Have Been Captured in Offensive

STRIVE TO DRIVE WEDGES

Germany Trying to Penetrate Both Sides of Cambrai Salient—About 400,000 Teutonic Troops Are in the Fight.

In a battle that has rivalled in ferocity any that has preceded it during three and a half years of warfare, the British, on a 50-mile front, have withstood a great German offensive in its initial stages. At some points the British line has been bent back, but not as much as had been expected by military experts acquainted with the forces the Germans had brought up and the power of the guns they had upon and behind the line.

As the result of the struggle on that part of the front just west of Cambrai, where the fighting was apparently hottest, the British line has nowhere been broken and Field Marshal Haig's men have inflicted frightful casualties on the enemy.

Claim 16,000 Men Captured.

As an indication of the sanguinary nature of the fighting, the Berlin foreign office states that 16,000 men and 200 guns have been captured. This may be compared to the British losses in the German counter offensive on December 4, 1917, when 6,950 men and 100 guns were captured.

The first reports of infantry fighting were indicative of an attempt on the part of the Germans to drive wedges into both sides of the Cambrai salient, isolate the British troops farther east and regain the Hindenberg line, from which they were driven on November 22, 1917, by General Byng's sudden blow. Subsequent dispatches have proved that this was, indeed, the plan of the German general staff. The fighting on the rest of the 50-mile front was but a side issue to the terrific onslaught aimed at Gueude wood and Lagnicourt, the south and north bases of the salient.

There is no data upon which it is possible to estimate the success attained by the Germans to the south, but names of towns where the armies were battling on Friday, show that on the northern side of the salient the Germans bent the British line back about two and a half miles. It was reported that St. Leger was the scene of a hard struggle and that Douglas had been re-taken by the British. These points are about four kilometers, or 2.5 miles, back of the British lines, as they stood before the attack began. Berlin claims that British first line positions from Arras to La Fere were captured.

Forty German Divisions Employed.

The concentration of men and artillery on the British front, as shown in official reports, demonstrates that the Germans are making a determined effort to smash the British front. Forty divisions, or about 400,000 Teutonic troops are in the fight. The total number of cannon the Germans are employing cannot be estimated, but unofficial reports say that there were 1,000 guns on one small sector. Austrian and Bulgarian troops have made their appearance on the British front.

The attack was launched under the eyes of Emperor William, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, the three guiding spirits of the German war machine. The French report fighting in various sectors and especially in Champagne and Lorraine.

Hostilities are not limited to the front in France, but the Italian battle line is beginning to show signs of activity beyond the ordinary. An Austrian attack in the Frenzela valley was checked by the Italians after an advanced post had been taken. A drive there

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MOTOR BOAT WITH GERMANS AND ARMED SEIZED AT SEA

A Pacific Port, March 22.—A 60-foot American motor boat, the Agassiz, which sailed from a Mexican port with Germans, German flags, rifles and pistols on board, has been seized at sea by an American warship and taken to a Pacific port for investigation to determine whether she was starting on a commerce raiding cruise.

YOUNG SALISBURY WOMAN DIES WHILE IN TRAINING

Salisbury, March 22.—Miss Emma Rice, a young Salisbury woman in training for a nurse at Watta hospital, West Durham, died there this morning. The body was brought here this evening and the funeral will be at Franklin, near Salisbury, Saturday at 3 o'clock p. m.

16000 Prisoners and 200 Guns Taken By Germans

London, March 22.—(British Admiralty, Per Wireless Press.)—Sixteen thousand prisoners and 200 guns have been captured by the Germans, according to a German official communication received by wireless tonight. The text of the communication follows: "The success of yesterday in the fighting between Arras and La Fere were extended in the continuation of our attack. "Sixteen thousand prisoners and 200 guns so far have been reported captured. Before Verdun the artillery duel continued. From other theaters of the war there is nothing new to report."

RUSSIAN SOVIETS NOW DISBANDING OLD ARMY WITH AMAZING SPEED

Eliminating the Army's Influence in Public Affairs

SOLDIERS GIVE TROUBLE

At Petrograd Sleeping Troops Are Disarmed by Bolshevik Red Guard

PUT PRISONERS TO WORK

Teuton Prisoners Do Not Know United States Has Entered the War—Volodga Becomes a Congested Transfer Point.

Moscow, Tuesday, March 19.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Soviet government is rapidly disbanding and disarming the old army and eliminating its influence from public affairs. The Moscow soviet has removed from its executive committee all soldier representatives and similar action is taking place throughout Russia, as the old army is presumably out of existence and not entitled to representation.

The new voluntary army will select representatives in the various soviets. The old soldiers are unwilling at many places to surrender their arms and return to work. At Petrograd three regiments declined to be demobilized. The Bolshevik red guards entered the barracks, surprised the sleeping soldiers, seized their arms and forced them to leave the city.

Say Soldiers Are Lazy.

The Petrograd soviet has issued a statement saying that these regiments were under the influence of the revolutionary movement, were lazy and undisciplined and refused to assist in guard duty. In explanation of the government's evacuation of Petrograd, the soviet has issued a statement saying the commissioners went to Moscow for the purpose of saving Petrograd from destruction, as they believed the government's removal will demonstrate the strength of the Russian people's government and show the Germans that the capture of the capital would be useless as the government is prepared to fall back constantly before the German advance, resisting and slowing down the enemy onslaught.

All available rolling stock is being used for the evacuation of Petrograd along the trans-Siberian railroad toward the Ural mountains. The Putiloff munition works and the Shusselburg powder factory, near Petrograd, employing from 30,000 to 40,000 workmen, are being moved to Omsk and Tobolsk.

The entire western end of the trans-Siberian railroad is congested with trains and automobiles. All sorts of war materials and factory equipment were stacked on flat cars and government employes, factory workers and thousands of German and Austrian prisoners, are being sent to Omsk and other Siberian cities, for industrial work in re-establishing plants.

Prisoners Know Little of War.

Many prisoners, when interviewed by the Associated Press correspondent, show little interest in the war, especially the Austrians, who apparently have no desire to return home. Some of them did not know that the United States had entered the war.

Volodga, where the American embassy is now located, has suddenly developed from a provincial city to a congested transfer point, with a large floating population. Military missions of many nations leaving Rumania and Ukraine, have gathered there, awaiting transportation. Refugees unable to reach Moscow and other points because of hordes of disarmed soldiers, have centered at Volodga in the hope of finding accommodation on railway trains leaving for points where the food situation is better. There is little freight moving, except government supplies. Every inch of space inside of cars, on platforms and on the bumpers, is occupied by refugees. All the stations are crowded with men, women and children, fighting for space in the cars.

Golf Tournament at Pinehurst.

Pinehurst, March 22.—A record field of 70 players will tee off at Pinehurst tomorrow in the qualifying round of the sixteenth annual united north and south championship tournament for women. The field will qualify in eight on the championship course.

'NOT GUILTY,' VERDICT OF THE BURKE COUNTY JURY IN PITTS TRIAL

Verdict Freeing the Accused Returned Late Yesterday

SCENE IMPRESSIVE ONE

Garfield and Aaron Pitts, Charged With Killing Hennessee, Not Affected

GOOD ORDER MAINTAINED

Judge Cline Upon Reassembling of Court Told Those in the Courtroom That He Would Not Tolerate Any Demonstration.

(Special to Daily News.)

Morganton, March 22.—"Not guilty" was the verdict returned at exactly 6:30 o'clock this evening by the jury in whose hands rested the fate of Garfield and Aaron Pitts, whose trial on the charge of murdering Dr. E. A. Hennessee at Glen Alpine, has been in progress since Monday morning. The scene in the Burke courtroom was an impressive one as the jury filed in and its spokesman, W. H. Knox, announced their decision in the case.

Judge Cline finished his charge at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the jury retired. It deliberated on the case for two hours before announcing its readiness to return a verdict. The court had been dismissed shortly after 5 o'clock, the judge instructing the sheriff that when the jury had settled upon its verdict he and other court officers should be notified.

There was a tenseness in the atmosphere of the courtroom and a vibrant, though unexpressed feeling of excitement permeating the crowd which gathered quickly when it was noted about the streets that a verdict had been reached. This excitement could be plainly read on the face of every person in the courtroom.

Prisoners Appeared Confident.

The prisoners appeared to have as they sat before the bar just before they learned whether they should live or die, that same confident manner they have displayed all during the trial. Their faces were an interesting study. Pale but with clear steady eyes they looked toward the jury whose words meant so much to them. The younger, Aaron, seemed slightly more nervous than his brother, Garfield.

Upon the reassembling of court Judge Cline impressed upon the crowd in unmistakable language that he meant to have no demonstration whatever of approval or disapproval of the verdict the jury might render. He gave officers implicit instructions that until formal adjournment no one should approach the jury or defendants. When the defendants were told to stand up and the clerk asked the court for their decision the lawyers seemed almost to stop breathing until the answer came.

After court adjourned many shook hands with the Pitts boys, their family and attorneys. Soon after the brothers accompanied by relatives, left for their home at Glen Alpine.

Judge Cline's Able Charge.

The mother of the boys and the wife of Garfield Pitts were not in the courtroom when the verdict was returned. The Hennessee family had left the room soon after their decision except two sons of the murdered man.

Judge E. B. Cline delivered an able charge to the jury. He began this charge immediately after the dinner intermission, explaining clearly and forcefully the law as applied to the case which he reviewed in its principal features. He gave a comprehensive outline of what in law constitutes first and second degree murder, telling the jury that if in their deliberations they found the evidence to show deliberate and willful design on the part of the defendants to take the life of Dr. Hennessee they should find one or both guilty of murder in the first degree. If the evidence showed beyond reasonable doubt they killed Dr. Hennessee without premeditation the deed their verdict should be murder in the second degree. If the evidence in the case did not show them to be the murderers the jury should return a verdict of not guilty.

Final Appeals to the Jury.

All the morning session of court was taken up with the two final arguments in the case. J. F. Spainhour for the defense made a strong and impassioned plea for his clients. Reviewing the evidence from the standpoints of the defense and answering the contentions of the state his speech was pronounced by many as one of the most convincing made on behalf of the defense.

Solicitor R. L. Huffman for the state closed the argument and no one of the eight attorneys who had preceded him made a stronger speech. Mr. Huffman has a fine record as a prosecuting attorney but surpassed all former efforts today in the appeal which he made to the jury that the majesty of the law in Burke county be upheld and in the manner in which he reviewed the state's evidence in the case against the Pitts.

There is a general feeling of relief that the trial is over. Groups have been standing on the streets tonight discussing the evidence and the verdict but there is no indication whatever of any undue excitement.

TROTZKY DENIES THAT HUN PRISONERS OCCUPY RAILWAY

Moscow, Thursday, March 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—Rumors that Austrian and German prisoners of war have occupied the trans-Siberian railway are characterized as an absolute falsehood in a dispatch received by Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, in response to inquiries made of the representatives of the Bolshevik commissaries at Irkutsk.

JURY WHICH ACQUITTED MAJ. GEO. L. PETERSON MYSTIFIES THE WORLD

And Makes the Case Sole Subject of Talk in Raleigh

IS FEELING OF OUTRAGE

Utter Failure of Peterson to Account For Any of \$7,600 Raised Conviction Talk

LOSE SIGHT OF ISSUES

Talk of Young's Hatred of Peterson, Suggestions That Young Falsified Record Beclouded Real Issues.

(By W. T. BOST.)

Raleigh, March 22.—The Peterson jury that acquitted Maj. George L. Peterson of embezzlement on an admitted shortage of \$7,600, has mystified the world and made the case the sole subject of talk today.

It is telling nothing secret to say that the part of the state government responsible for the prosecution has a feeling of outrage. The utter failure of Major Peterson to account for any of the \$7,600 discrepancy, which the governor, the attorney general, the assistant attorney general and others heard Major Peterson admit, coupled with his declaration that he could account for it all if given time, made defense against the charge apparently impossible. Then when Major Peterson's attorneys rested their case without offering evidence, it became common talk that Judge Stacy would charge the jury that if it believed the evidence of Major Durham, Judge Sykes and Auditor McKinney it would be the duty of the triers to bring in a verdict of guilty.

Judge Stacy made no such charge; moreover, he gave the defense special instructions as asked. But at best, the law and the evidence were so overwhelmingly against the major on trial that the judge doing his level best and begging the jurors to "be fair to the state and fair to the defendant," opened himself to the charge by the defense that he had "made a hell of a last speech for the state." So complete was the evidence against the major that many expected the judge to direct the verdict in so many words.

Worse still, the defense offered no explanation of the alleged discrepancy which ceased to be an allegation when Major Peterson had his investigation before Governor Bickett, Attorney General Manning and Assistant Attorney General Sykes. Major Peterson of course would not admit any criminal shortage, but asked by Governor Bickett to explain an item of shortage that he had no record and no recollection of any such expenditure. There the defense was with a shortage admitted, the money paid back the 10 manipulations of the adding machine to cover these discrepancies all admitted, and the evidence offered in mitigation of the price of the case, the defendant's fraud. Yet Major Peterson offered no testimony, his friends were betting any amount at any odds on acquittal and the jury was out but a bare half hour.

That Political Effect.

Of course it is embarrassing politically. Nobody expects the Republicans to keep their hands off the state affairs this year no matter how many soldiers are in France. There can be no attack made on the Bickett administration which detected the shortage, demanded its straightening out, received no satisfaction, ordered the prosecution, instructed the attorney general to participate and stood stupefied when a typical Wake county jury lost itself in irrelevancies and collateral issues. Every hour of today somebody has explained the alleged discrepancy in a picturesque opinion of the verdict, but visitors have so swamped him that he may not have had a chance to cuss.

Fool members of the jury, mouthy fellows, are quoted as having expressed their dissatisfaction with the result because they thought they ought not to go home until they tried "the real rascal, General Young." That statement is vouched for often. The juror hasn't said so to your correspondent. Throughout the testimony and the argument it seemed much as if General Young was on trial and not Major Peterson. The bad blood between the two men has been known a year or more. The defense skillfully got before the jury the suggestion that General Young inspired the prosecution and by fearsome attack on him drew the jurors away from law and evidence.

Why Was Young Offered?

Old lawyers who have tried cases before juries have been utterly confounded by the state's employment of General Young as a witness. The case was present without him; shortage admitted, present state officials acquitted by Major Peterson of any wrong doing, machine manipulated to cover results, money paid back and no evidence of personal feeling on the part of the prosecution. Moreover, there was just the opposite condition. Governor and Major Peterson were great friends; Judge Manning and Major Peterson were political confederates. Major Peterson had worked hard in Sampson for both. Yet they were so impressed with the inability of Major Peterson to make good on any accounting for the shortage that Governor Bickett ordered Judge Manning to have the warrant sworn out and Major Peterson arrested before he could return to camp.

But Judge Manning examined General Young and with him the defense made its case. It pitched into the jury box a statement that not a cent of the money was spent by Major Peterson in this shortage of \$7,600 that was not solely collected by General Young, Major Peterson's "superior officer." Then came the further suggestion that Major Peterson was in the way of General Young's ambitions; that General Young falsified the record which showed when he became

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PRESIDENT ONLY CAN AVERT SKY-HIGH PRICES FOR BREAD

Unless Checked by Wilson, Senate Action Designed to Raise Wheat to \$2.50 a Bushel Will Cause Distress to American People, Disrupting Economic System For Rationing America and Feeding Allies—Need Competent Commission.

(Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office The Riggs Building (19 Leased Wire) (By DAVID LAWRENCE) (Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post.) Washington, March 22.—While the nation is watching the German drive and events abroad, something has happened here which, unless checked by President Wilson, will drive sky-high the prices of bread and foodstuffs to the American people.

The average man not acquainted with matters agricultural does not know the difference between a price of \$2.20 a bushel for wheat as fixed by the President and \$2.50 as it would be fixed by the senate should the amendment passed yesterday become law. The only visible difference is that the farmer gets more money.

What it means to the consumer, to the price of bread and board throughout the country, what it means to the whole economic system whereby America has tried to ration herself and feed the allies isn't usually taken into consideration. And the fact is that the senate didn't break the precedent. Not a bit of data was collected or presented on behalf of the consumer. Senators who feared that their farmer constituents would remember the vote on this measure when election day came around voted pretty solidly for the Gore amendment.

Uppels Economic Scheme.

But here is what it means to the rest of the nation—the consumers of wheat. Adding 30 cents on wheat at the elevator figures out an increase of \$3 on every barrel of flour consumed and a total additional cost to the American people of about 400,000,000.

While it may be true that the farmer hasn't been getting a fair profit, the question for the government to decide is whether it would not be cheaper in the long run to subsidize the farmers and take care of their increased costs of production without changing the price of wheat.

In fact, the interference by the senate

price fixing program of the government practically upsets the whole economic scheme on which the food administration and the department of agriculture are resting. Were it not for the absolute confidence that President Wilson will not tolerate such tactics, but will veto the measure, Washington would have been pretty much excited over the senate's action. The President may be spared the necessity of vetoing the bill if he writes a letter to a member of the congressional conference committee and makes his views plain.

What is needed is a competent commission to investigate costs of production and the whole situation from production to consumption. If the President will give the farmers the assurance that he will act upon the recommendations of such a body, the conference committee will be able to recede gracefully and abandon consideration of the amendment.

Backed by Malcontents.

No one in the department of agriculture or food administration with whom I discussed the matter was able to hazard a guess as to how the senate bill would work if actually put into operation. No provision is made for the absorption of differentials, as the price is fixed at the elevator.

The agitation for a higher price for wheat is really at bottom an antagonism of a few senators, backed by malcontent farmers. Until the rumpus was raised, most of the farmers, according to official reports, were satisfied with the price fixed. Since the possibility of getting 2.50 for wheat was raised, of course, more converts were made until now many of them are shouting for an abandonment of all price fixing whatsoever, and a return to the old time speculation and fluctuation that can make for bread riots in our cities as fast as any other kind of war privation.

Nobody realizes more keenly than the President that the costs of basic commodities ought to be reduced to the farmer and if Congress had followed the recommendations made in the last message of Mr. Wilson on the subject, the profit of the farmer on \$2.20 wheat would mean more to him in prospect than it does now.

SIXTY-TWO NAMES ON LATEST CASUALTY LIST

Casualties Among Americans in France Include Two Killed, Thirteen Missing

ONE KILLED BY ACCIDENT

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, March 22.—Sixty-two names appear on today's list of casualties among the American expeditionary forces, including two men killed in action and 13 missing in action. Fifteen men died of disease, one was killed by accident, one died of wounds, nine were severely wounded and 21 slightly wounded.

The list follows: Killed in action—Corporal Henry H. Fall (previously reported wounded); Private Richard Groes. Died of accident—Private Sylvester P. Sullivan.

Missing in action—Sergeant Joseph Stolina; Corporals John J. Payne and Edw. E. Struck; Privates Rudolf M. Backus, Barney Bogin, Wm. O. Carrender, Marius Hansen, Hans Larsen, Adelbert Morrey, Hugh O'Neil, Samuel J. Peters, Hector E. Rollman and John T. Aracka. Died of disease—Sergeant Michael L. McElhinney, pneumonia; Corporal Alfred H. Israel, pneumonia; Corporal Alfred J. Renaud, pneumonia; Privates Herman Recen, Charles E. Boggs, Ryan E. Brillhart, Allen K. Hartman, Henry K. Larsen, Milton L. Michelson, Walter H. Owens, Henry Perry, Wm. T. Robbins, Robert Smith, Elmer Spear, John Trimble.

Died of wounds—Private Boleslaw Grochowski.

Wounded severely—Lieut. Harry W. Groos; Corporal Harry G. Stickler; Privates Stanley Aranz, Simon Gondol, Oliver W. Morrison, James J. O'Donnell, Carl Anderson, George B. Greer, Abraham Lepofsky. Wounded slightly—Lieut. Les Morgan; Pickett and Charles Glenn Roberts; Chief Mechanic Geo. La Victoire; Sergeants Kenneth V. Hughes, Lemmie Winstead; Corporals Floyd Heath, Elmer J. Partlow, Jack Peavy; Mechanic Frank E. Blossom; Privates Robert A. Foster, Salvatore E. Beatrice, Edmund Bolinski, Charles Cain, Leslie E. Emerson, Basil Glass, Frederick V. Gould, Oliver W. Holmes, Earl E. Kastner, Mike Peoris, Michael Tymchok and Fred S. Yates.

KINGS MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY RANGE IS CAMP CHRONICLE

Charlotte, March 22.—Maj. Gen. E. B. Babbitt, commanding, today officially designated as Camp Chronicle the camp for artillery regiments at the newly established artillery range of Camp Greene, at Kings Mountain, near Gastonia, where the revolutionary war battle of Kings Mountain was fought. He said the camp was named for Maj. William Chronicle, a native of Gastonia, who was a leader of the American forces in this battle.

Private Dies at Camp Sevier.

Greenville, S. C., March 22.—The death at the base hospital of Private George W. Gordon, 116th field artillery, was announced today at division headquarters, Camp Sevier. His father, P. T. Gordon, lives at Pulaski, Tenn.

JAILER CLICK IS SHOT BY ESCAPING NEGROES

Salisbury Was the Scene of Bold Jail Delivery Yesterday Afternoon

A WELL ORGANIZED PLOT

(Special to Daily News.)

Salisbury, March 22.—A jail delivery was effected here this afternoon by six negroes who overpowered the jailer, Dudley Click, and took his pistol from him. Mr. Click was shot in the breast by his own pistol during the scuffle but the ball glanced off, hitting the breast bone and lodged near the skin without making a serious wound. Three of the negroes were captured later in the afternoon. One of them, John Mills, was shot through the arm before he was captured.

It looks like a well organized plot to escape. Some of the dozen negroes on the first floor had Mr. Click to bring up some extra coffee. Mills met the deputy in the cell lobby, all the others being back in the cells. Instead of taking the coffee from the officer's hands Mills grabbed Mr. Click and called to the others. At least half a dozen responded; a scuffle ensued in which the officer was shot. He fought with the men after being shot and knocked down Dave Brown while the negro had him covered with his own weapon. Brown kept the officer's gun and he and two others were still at liberty tonight. One of these, Curtis Craig, is a United States prisoner. None of the negroes was up for a long time.

Baxter Cain, under sentence of death for murder, continued to eat his dinner during the getaway. Considerable excitement was created and many men joined in the search for the escaping prisoners. Jailer Click was taken to a hospital but as soon as his wound was dressed the plucky young officer returned to his duties at the jail.

MAN WHO SHOT JAILER SHOT OFF TRAIN AT HIGH POINT?

When passenger train No. 12 arrived here last night, the story was told of the arrest of one of the escaping Salisbury prisoners at High Point. It was stated that the negro rode to that town on the top of the passenger coaches. He was discovered and High Point officers sought to make him come down from the train. Instead of obeying he ran from one end of the string of coaches to the other, seeking to elude his pursuers.

The officers kept closely after him and finally took two shots with a revolver at the negro. The fellow tumbled off the coach then and said he was shot in the back. However, he got up seemingly unhurt by fall or bullet and walked without assistance up the street with the officers. It was the understanding of people on the train that the central figure in this little spot of excitement was the man who shot the jailer. His name was not learned.

MUNITIONS DIRECTOR IS NECESSITY OF WAR. SAYS BRITISH OFFICER

Third Liberty Loan Drive Artillery Preparation Is Made

THREE SPEAKERS IN CITY

Miss Katherine Synon Member of Party Here at Municipal Theater

TREASURER BURKE THIRD

Great Crowd of Greensboro People Heard Discussion of the War and the Needs of the American Army Which Must Be Met.

The opening gun in the drive for the third liberty loan was fired here last night, with three speakers at the Municipal theater. John Burke, the treasurer of the United States, Captain Leslie Vickers, of the British army, and Miss Katherine Synon, a member of the woman's liberty loan committee, were the speakers. Greensboro's interest in the campaign to be made is great if the size and spirit of the audience of last night were indicative. The theater wouldn't accommodate the people.

Captain Vickers aroused the greatest enthusiasm of the night. He was a preacher in New Jersey when the war began in 1914, but was a British subject for 25 cents a day as a soldier and as an officer he got \$2, and paid income tax on that. This is what all British officers are doing. Great Britain is in the war for all that she has and is—her men, women and children are pledged to carry on to the end. Captain Vickers made his auditors understand the spirit of consecration to the cause which moves his countrymen, and it had a telling influence. After the first sentence, virtually every statement of the speaker brought applause.

This expression of approval reached its height and lasted a minute or more when he referred eloquently to the bond of union which exists between America and Great Britain, one which he prophesied would never be torn again. "You are the only country that has ever looked us," said the captain, "and you did it twice to show that it was not an accident. But, the reason you won was that you were right and we were wrong. Thank God we believe we are right now and Germany wrong, and with His help we are going to win."

No Fear of German Offensive.

The officer spoke of the offensive of the Germans now raging. "I have no fear of that," he said. "Of course our line will be broken in some places, and in others our men will fall back, but we are prepared now and their gain will be only a temporary one. We were not prepared when the war began, having an army of only 140,000 men. Now we have 5,000,000 men; then we had 27 arsenals and munitions factories, now we are operating more than 7,000. Then we had one shell for each gun a day, now we have a thousand."

Captain Vickers emphasized the part women of Britain are playing. More are employed in munitions factories now in that land than were in work of all sorts previously. The affray for women is only part payment of the debt of English men, he said. Old men, too, retired years ago, are back in the work. One man the captain knew, who had retired with a competency, enlisted for factory work the day after the outbreak of the war. He could have paid for a limousine and servants to accompany him, but he used the street car, did his work day after day, and is only one of a great class.

England's word is her bond, said the captain. She was on agreement to respect Belgian territory herself and protect it from infringement. She is living up to that pledge. America is properly in the war, he said, for it is the war of this country and of every other whose principles are those upon which the United States were founded. Captain Vickers said this nation is profiting by British mistakes and he said he had never seen such gigantic, thorough-going preparation as is being made in the United States for prosecution of the war.

One Man to 25 Yards.

When the war began, the speaker said, the British held their line with one man to 25 yards, against the Germans with one man to every three yards. Now, the allies have one man to every yard and all the guns and ammunition they can use. He said that there were times when the ammunition ran out, and the necessity was seen for a minister of munitions. The United States must come to that, he said—this country must ultimately have a man whose business it is keeping the munitions supplied. The quicker such a man is named, the better, is his idea.

Although British men, knowing of the atrocities in France and Belgium, are in the war to see it through, they have worked to the zenith of their power, and henceforward American assistance is needed to keep the strength at its present greatness. Captain Vickers said that the atrocities alleged against the Germans were true. He told of personal observations. He said it was the desire of all British officers to speak chivalrously always of a brave foe, but they cannot speak a good word for the German. No British officer will speak lightly of the Turk, who fights bravely and like a gentleman, according to the speaker, who put the Germans in a class by themselves.

R. L. Thompson presided over last night's meeting. He introduced the speakers. Miss Synon spoke first, and made a fine appeal for support of the liberty loan and was well received. Mr. Burke was last. He said the United States got into the war in time to save the allies, who were bankrupted of money and supplies. He said he knew they were out of money because the

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