

SOLDIERING WILL SOON TAKE ON A NEW ASPECT.

Officials Ready to Apply to New Army Lessons Learned From European Battlefields.

Washington, April 28.—Soldiering will take place on an aspect entirely new to American military science when training of the forces to be assembled under the draft bill begins at the 16 training cantonments. Careful plans laid by war department officials provide for the application immediately of every lesson learned from European battlefields, and much of the work to be done will be new, even to men recently in army instruction camps.

The American training system probably will follow to some extent that used in Canada, where the instructors have made every effort to reproduce as closely as possible conditions at the front.

Another work new to American troops will be bombing practice. Every company will have its section of grenadiers to clear the way into a disputed trench.

Machine gun work will be revolutionized. With the artillery, all the complicated mechanism for curtain and barrage fire must be provided for. It takes long training to fit gunners for this work, and absolute certainty of the lines of communication with the observation posts.

So for each element of the army there are days of endless toil ahead.

Secretary Baker said today that many problems involved in raising, organizing and training the new army could not be solved until actual cases were presented. He said it now seemed unlikely that the entire 7,000,000 or more men who will be liable for duty in the conscriptive forces could be enrolled, physically examined and otherwise passed upon for exemptions, before the process of calling to the colors began.

Mr. Baker is inclined to favor the jury wheel system of choosing the men to be called first. When any township is called upon for its quota to fill the first 500,000 increment, the names of all of its citizens previously registered for military duty would be placed in the jury wheel and the proper number drawn. Examination of that number would then be carried out and additional names drawn to fill up the quota, with provision made for exemptions.

The secretary indicated that passage of the draft would be followed by further vigorous efforts to stimulate voluntary recruiting in the regular army and national guard. President Wilson may issue a proclamation calling for 600,000 or more volunteers for these branches of the service. Mr. Baker made it plain that the war department does not plan to apply the draft to fill up the regular and guard forces until the supply of volunteers has been exhausted.

Within a month after enactment of the bill, the secretary expects to set the registration date for the conscriptive forces. A proclamation will be issued notifying all men affected to appear at the registration places. The election machinery of each community will be used to facilitate registration, and the police forces will be employed to bring in those who fail to appear voluntarily.

Exemption boards will be localized to the greatest possible extent, as Mr. Baker desires to get the benefit of neighborhood sentiment and neighboring knowledge in carrying out this work. The importance of a man in his civilian occupation is well known among his neighbors.

The department issued a statement today to correct the impression that the army Springfield rifle is to be abandoned for the British Enfield.

The department announced also that it had ordered two types of heavy field howitzers of foreign design.

The department issued this statement:

"The final list of citizens who are to be admitted will be published on May 8, or as soon before that time as practicable. Those who are selected will be notified and will be expected to report at the camps as soon as possible after notice is received and in no event later than May 14.

"All reserve officers of infantry, cavalry, field artillery and coast artillery will be ordered into active service at once, to report to training camps as may be designated by department commanders. They are expected to arrive in these camps not

later than May 8th.

In order to handle without confusion or delay the problem of supplying and equipping troops to be raised under the war army bill, many quartermaster officers in the reserve corps already have been called out for active service as assistants to the depot quartermaster at headquarters of the four military departments.

As to Treason and The Penalty Everything.

The law defining treason is about as wide as an alligator's mouth, and the man who wants to try to walk the tight rope on that frontier lying between loyalty and treason had better go prepared to be hanged. Just now the President has given out a proclamation to the effect that all persons guilty of treason shall be hanged—and in the broader sense any person giving aid or comfort to the enemy is guilty of treason.

Treasonable utterances and treasonable acts have been defined many times, but as it remains for the judge and jury to determine from the evidence it may be here suggested that all people inclined to criticize this government had better pin up a large sign in front of their eyes reading "safety first", and then proceed to button their lips. In this country, where there are so many Germans, well intentioned citizens, there will be much trouble, no doubt on the "utterance" score. The average German talks excitedly and the average American citizen, if the war gets warm and the lines are closely drawn, is going to construe what might pass for a joke in times of peace to be a very serious matter in times of war.

But not only Germans are admonished by the new proclamation to hold the tongue in abeyance, but all these people who have erstwhile shot off their mouths at random must curb the tongue. The street corner has to be the effect that the Constitution guarantees freedom of speech should not lead men too far. The man who criticizes the President, the man who abuses the flag, the man who orally gives aid or comfort to the enemy will speedily be found guilty of treason—and treason, my worthies, is punishable by death.

And it is well. This free America has taken too many privileges. Funny old world, that war measures are so much more strict than peace measures. In times of peace the cartoonist can come in and slander and vilify the President of the United States; the gossipers can crucify the fairest character; the newspapers can lambast any man running for office and claim the privilege because it has been made the custom by rowdies in power; but in times of war the man who speaks disrespectfully of the stars and stripes will be hauled up before the United States commissioner and put under ten thousand dollar bond, and when he is tried, if guilty he can be shot because he has committed a treasonable act. The man who speaks disparagingly of the President of the United States is guilty of treason—if he speaks loud enough and there are no ifs or ands about it.

In other words, the man who claims protection of the flag; the man who lives in this country must walk the chalk. He must keep his mouth shut if he doesn't like the program and the much vaunted freedom of speech becomes a myth, as it should, and the freedom of the press which the Constitution guarantees is abrogated—and the editor with his fume and foam and swagger who has cut a swath in the path of peaceful times dips his pen no more in vitriol. He takes a long needed rest.

The proclamation just issued by the President is timely and will bear much fruit. The peace propaganda must have a care. The citizen who has been in the habit of chewing tobacco and expectorating on the sidewalk and declaring that he'll be—if he endorses this thing must have a care; the editor must be cautious, and all of us get under the flag and talk for it and write for it and fight for it and die for it if need be.

Such is the majesty of the law—such its supreme function. Just how many men will be arrested is problematical. But the Germans and the German sympathizers are going to be closely watched, and the thing for them and all of us to do is to understand that the war is on and that the laws are strict. "Keep your mouth shut" is the companion piece now to "safety first", and he is a wise man who carries these two mottoes always in his mind.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

With German and British Destroyers Locked Together the Men Fought Furiously.

London, April 25.—Two British destroyers on patrol duty in the English channel off Dover on the night of April 20 came upon a flotilla of six German destroyers and then ensued an encounter which will live long in the history of naval engagements. German destroyers were torpedoed and rammed; every gun aboard the combatants was working, sweeping the decks and tearing gaps in the sides of the opposing craft. There was the locking together of a British and German destroyer, and the men fought furiously in a hand to hand battle.

German seamen of a rammed destroyer climbed aboard one of the British boats and a midshipman fought them back with an automatic pistol. They were killed or driven into the sea by British jacksies who came to the midshipman's aid.

The British destroyers were the Swift and the Broke and although they had received many wounds, they returned to port.

The destroyer leaders, Swift and Broke, on night patrol, were steaming on a westerly course. It was intensely dark but calm. The Swift sighted the enemy at six hundred yards and the Germans instantly opened fire. There were six German destroyers, according to German prisoners. The Swift replied and tried to ram the leading enemy destroyer. She missed ramming, but shot through the German line unscathed and in turning, neatly torpedoed another boat in the enemy line.

Again the Swift dashed at the leader, which again eluded her and fled, with the Swift in pursuit.

In the meantime the Broke had launched a torpedo at the second boat in the line which hit the mark and then opened fire with every gun. The Broke's commander swung round to port and rammed the third boat fair and square abreast the after funnel. Locked together thus, the two boats fought a desperate hand to hand conflict. The Broke swept the enemy's decks at point blank range with every gun from main armament to Pom-pom maxim rifle and pistol.

Two other German destroyers attacked and poured a devastating fire on the Broke whose foremost gun crews were reduced from 18 to 6 men.

Two minutes after ramming, the Broke wrenched herself free from her adversary and turned to ram the last of the three remaining German boats. She failed in this object, but in swinging around, succeeded in hitting the boat's consort on the stem with a torpedo. Hotly engaged with these two fleeing destroyers, the Broke attempted to follow the Swift in the direction she was last seen but a shell struck the Broke's boiler room, disabling her main engines. The enemy then disappeared in the darkness. The Broke, altering her course, headed in the direction of a destroyer, which a few minutes later was seen to be heavily afire, and whose crew on sighting the British destroyer, sent up shouts for mercy. The Broke steered slowly toward the German, regardless of the danger from a possible explosion of the magazines, and the German seamen redoubled their shouts of "Save! Save!" and then unexpectedly opened fire.

The Broke, being out of control was unable to extricate herself, but silenced the enemy with four rounds; then, to ensure her own safety, torpedoed the German amidships.

Meanwhile, the Swift continued her pursuit, but slight injuries which she received earlier in the action prevented her from maintaining full speed, so she abandoned the chase and sought fresh quarry. Sighting the outline of a stationary destroyer, from which shouts were heard, the Swift approached warily with her guns trained, to find that it was the destroyed which had already been rammed by the Broke. The Germans were bellowing "We surrender!"

Fearing treachery, the Swift waited and presently the destroyer heeled over and sank stern first, the crew jumping into the water.

As no other enemy was visible and the action, which had lasted approximately five minutes, appeared to be over, the Swift switched on her search lights and lowered boats to rescue the swimmers. Those who remained of the crews of the Swift and the Broke, after exchanging details of the action, cheered each other until they were hoarse.

THRILLING BATTLES ARE FOUGHT IN THE CLOUDS

Allied Birdmen Engage the Enemy Craft and Many Planes are Sent to Earth.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press with the British Armies in France, April 27.—The German airmen had one of the greatest surprises of their lives late yesterday. The day had been heavily overcast until nearly 6 o'clock in the evening, when the clouds suddenly thinned and the sun broke through. A few German machines had been sighted well back of their lines during the obscured period, but when the sun shone out several enemy squadrons which had been housed all day came out to stretch their wings in the slanting afternoon's rays.

They had scarcely taken the air when the British machines pounced upon them, and in the after-noon time fighting that ensued several German machines were seen to crash and eight others to be driven down completely out of control, which are believed to have been destroyed.

Between 6 and 8 o'clock the air was filled with wonderful incidents of deeds of daring. There were running fights and general melees. One distinguished young Britisher who only recently returned to the air after several months of rest, deliberately "sat over an enemy airdrome" and watched six enemy machines leave the ground and begin to climb toward him. He was sitting at 13,000 feet and calmly remained there until the leader of the challenging planes had attained about 6,000 feet.

In the meantime he had noticed that one of the hostile birds was something of a stranger. It had a very long tail and very short nose. The Britisher did not stop to worry about it. He dived at the highest of the climbers and gave him two bursts from his machine gun. Down went the German in a crash just outside a bit of wood.

While this little action was going on five other Germans had formed between the British plane and his home line. Firing as he came, the Britisher tried to break through the formation but failed. Then he turned away, as if about to attempt an escape toward the south. All the Germans started in pursuit. One of them soon outdistanced the others and was approaching the Britisher, when the latter whirled about and fired into the German at point blank range and saw him burst into flames.

Next in line was the long-tailed, short-nosed stranger. "I drove him down, too," said the pilot's report, "but after falling a great distance he flattened out and was apparently all right."

A young khaki-clad pilot was carried far from his own airdrome, but managed to cross the British line safely just before nightfall. His machine was absolutely riddled with bullets, but he was unhurt. Asked to tell about his adventures the airman merely shrugged his shoulders and said:

"Oh, I just had a bit of luck, that's all."

This young flier according to his companions, holds the absolute belief that he will never be killed while flying, and with that fatalistic assistance takes the most desperate chances, the result being that he is rolling up one of the most brilliant records of the war.

Not content with felling 15 hostile machines during their brief flying interval yesterday, the British airmen also downed one observation balloon and sallied forth under the stars last night on a great bombing expedition during which they upset three German trains bringing troops toward the front. Two of the trains were completely derailed and the engine of the third appeared to explode.

One of the British pilots during the raid temporarily lost his bearings. He was fired at from the ground, some of the projectiles being in the nature of greenish colored rockets. In the glare he happily saw a supply depot just beneath him, whereupon he let go one of his bombs and obtained a direct hit, the depot disappearing in a great flame. All the British machines returned safely, notwithstanding the darkness of the night.

The Germans have evidently brought more of their best pilots opposite the British front to meet the determined aerial offensive that has been in progress since early in April. Most of the machines met nowadays are handled in a manner far above the German average. It is seldom, however, that the Germans ever attack

the British unless they outnumber them at least three to one.

A lone German pilot took a fatal chance yesterday against a British scout formation, which was escorting reconnaissance machines. By clever maneuvering, at which the hostile airman also was an adept, the British managed to entice him to attack one of their machines from behind. As he did so, a second British machine dived at the German's tail and down he went, one of his wings breaking off in the deadly descent.

Germany Planned to Make War on America.

New York, April 26.—With Maj. Gen. G. T. M. Bridges, of the British war commission as their guest of honor, the members of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, at their annual dinner here tonight, proclaimed their confidence in the future of the United States and her allies and pledged anew their patriotic devotion to the nation.

James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, who was the chief speaker, after General Bridges, made an impassioned appeal for universal military service. It is the only thing which can save the nation from Prussian militarism, he declared.

"The worst enemies in this country today", Mr. Gerard declared, "are the insidious enemies here at home who misrepresent facts."

Mr. Gerard arraigned Speaker Champ Clark for his advocacy of the volunteer system. He said he had supported Mr. Clark in his campaign for the Democracy nomination for President in 1912.

"But, thank heaven," he exclaimed, "some beneficent providence, which keeps the American people from putting forward their near-statesmen, intervened."

Referring to Germany's military ambitions before the war, Mr. Gerard said Admiral von Tirpitz had openly advocated the seizure of the coast of Florida as a base for operations against England and America. The von Tirpitz party now is in the ascendancy, he said. Germans of all types, Mr. Gerard explained, advocated bringing England to her knees, seizing her navy and using British warships to operate against the United States, thereby forcing this country to pay all the expenses of the conflict.

JOHN CAMERON BUXTON DIED EARLY THURSDAY,

Prominent Winston-Salem Attorney Passes Away After A Long Illness.

Winston-Salem, April 26.—Hon. John Cameron Buxton, one of Winston-Salem's leading citizens, prominent member of the North Carolina Bar association and member of the General Conference of the Episcopal church, died this morning at his home following a lingering illness of several months.

Although he had been under the care of a physician for some time prior, the seriousness of his condition was not observed until October of last year, when he was taken desperately ill while attending the general conference of his church at St. Louis. Since that time he had been constantly under the care of medical attendants.

The death has cast a gloom over the entire state, for Mr. Buxton has always been active in all things that were for the advancement of the Old North State, and especially active in the promotion of the progress of Winston-Salem and piedmont and western North Carolina. Widely known as a leader in his profession, he was also recognized as a leader in everything that pertained to the advancement of the educational, social and religious life of the people. For 26 years he had served as chairman of the city school board, and during all these years Winston-Salem has maintained its position as a leader in public school activities.

Surviving are Mrs. Buxton, one son, Cameron Belo Buxton, of Dallas, Tex., and two daughters, Miss Anna Nash Buxton, of this city, and Mrs. Caro Buxton Edwards, of Dallas, Texas. One granddaughter, little Elizabeth Stuart Edwards, also survives. One son, Jarvis Buxton, preceded the father in death in 1892.

Mr. Buxton was a member of the Twin-City club, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Winston-Salem Lodge of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

BAYONET CHARGES OF BRITISH FORCE ENEMY TO VACATE POSITIONS.

Cold Steel Asserts Itself As Arm of Last Appeal.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press in France, April 26.—Despite all the wondrous war weapons modern science has created the cold steel of the bayonet has asserted itself anew in much of the recent bitter fighting as the arm of last appeal. As already related the struggles about Monchy since Monday have attained an intensity unequalled by any of the fighting in the Somme campaign last year.

There was one German position north of the town and paralleling the Scrape river which resisted four desperate attacks. It was finally decided to take this position at the point of the bayonet without a shot of any kind being fired to rob the attack of its surprise nature. The attack was made along a three quarters of a mile front under cover of darkness.

The British battalions were formed in comparatively close order and at the whispered word of command, repeated along the line, trudged forward into the night. Grim and silent figures they were, some in kilts, some in plain khaki, each man wearing a steel helmet, each having a firm grip of his rifle with fixed bayonet, the polished surface of which, however, caught no reflecting glint in the enveloping darkness.

Overhead shells were droning and back of the lines guns could be heard. But it was only a desultory bombardment going on and there were fleeting intervals of strange quiet just where the determined line of British troops was approaching their unsuspecting gray-clad foes.

Four unsuccessful daylight assaults had left a touch of chagrin which was to be wiped out in this "getting" of a man. There is little more to tell. The sound of the fighting in the trenches was lost in the British barrage which closed down some distance behind the German position immediately the British signalled they had entered the position. This barrage cut off any German who attempted to flee from the bayonet charge.

Thus in 10 minutes with the silent bayonet was secured a position which had held out for two days.

The bayonet also has come in effectively in dealing with the ever troublesome machine gun and gunners. A few brave men, stealing out in the night have been able to accomplish much.

Several British battalions have reported in the last few days that the Germans are again employing the old "kamerad" ruse, suddenly standing up in the shallow trenches and holding up their hands and shouting across to their opponents that they would surrender. Two battalions, believing the sincerity of this proposal, started across to bring in the prisoners, but were immediately attacked.

Incidents like this has helped materially to give the element of bitterness to the fighting to a degree which has startled even those men who have been in the battles since the first German rush through Belgium.

The British have given unceasing attention to the bayonet fighting drill in the past two years. The month of training in England has been supplemented by post graduate courses in the great training camps in France.

White House Banquets Now on A War Footing.

Washington, April 27.—White House banquets, in the past noted for their extravagant elegance, have gone on a war footing.

Three courses are now served instead of the usual seven to 10.

This was illustrated in the dinners given by President and Mrs. Wilson to the visiting English and French commissions. The menus for both dinners included:

- An appetizer of tomatoes stuffed with anchovies.
- Plain soup.
- Filet of beef with peas and potatoes.
- Salad.
- Ice.
- Coffee and cigars.

Best Remedy for Whooping Cough.

"Last winter when my little boy had the whooping cough I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes Mrs. J. B. Roberts, East St. Louis, Ill. "It kept his cough loose and relieved him of those dreadful coughing spells. It is the only cough medicine I keep in the house because I have the most confidence in it." This remedy is also good for colds and croup.