

THE WEEK'S EVENTS

IMPORTANT NEWS OF STATE, NATION AND THE WORLD

BRIEFLY TOLD

ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

A Condensed Record Of Happenings Of Interest From All Parts Of The World

Domestic.

Warning to the public "to be most careful in the future when eating bread, rolls, cakes and pastry," because "jagged bits of glass have been found in flour, bread and bread wrappers," has been issued by the federal board in New York City.

A message from David Lloyd George, prime minister of Great Britain, calling upon the United States to send "American reinforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible space of time," was read by Lord Reading, British high commissioner to the United States, at a dinner given in New York in his honor.

The Texas court of criminal appeals reversed and remanded for a new trial the case of Harry J. Spain, who was found guilty by a jury and sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary for the killing of Lieut. Col. M. C. Butler, U. S. A., at Alpine, Texas, on July 20, 1916.

A dispatch from Marfa, Texas, says ten Mexicans and Private Theodore K. Albrit, an American cavalryman, were killed in a fight between United States cavalry and Mexican bandits near Pilares, Mexico.

Suspension of the meatless day regulations for 30 days has been ordered by the national food administration in instructions telegraphed to all state food administrators.

Amid the rumor that the administration at Washington had been planning to shelve General Wood, it is announced that he has passed the most rigid physical examination, and will at once return to his command at Camp Funston, Kansas.

Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of directors of Morris & Co., Chicago packers, claimed exemption because he had accepted a position with the government at Washington and would become one of the \$1 a year statesmen in Washington. The district appeal board ruled that inasmuch as Mr. Morris had gone to Washington it was apparent that he was not essential to the business, and placed him in class 1A.

Six great German-owned New Jersey woolen mills, with a total valuation of more than \$70,000,000, have been taken over by the alien property custodian. Here they are: The Passaic Worsted Spinning mills, the Jersey Worsted Spinning mills, the Forts Mann and Huffman company and the Gann mills, all of Passaic, N. J., and the Garfield Worsted mills of Garfield, N. J.

Riots which for a time threatened to assume grave proportions broke out at Kansas City, Mo., when efforts were made to resume street car service, paralyzed by the general strike which has been on for several days.

Second Lieut. S. J. Dickson of Los Angeles, Cal., attached to Camp Joe Johnston at Jacksonville, Fla., was shot and killed by Mrs. Louise Biebert of Girard, Pa., who then committed suicide. The cause has not been made public.

Teddy Roosevelt, speaking before the state Republican convention at Portland, Maine, waxed sarcastic and said: "War is not won by kid gloves and fine phrases."

European.

"The deeds performed by the army are worthy to rank with the most brilliant feats of the war," was the message sent by Emperor William to the vice president of the reichstag. "We have grievously taken England's army, by God's help. We are advancing daily, notwithstanding tenacious resistance."

An American who escaped from Minsk, Russia, two days after the Germans occupied the city, has reached Moscow and reports the local population there much incensed against the invaders.

While German communication deal slightly with German losses, it is significant that even in the most out of the way places in Belgium and Germany the wounded are arriving.

Amsterdam advices say that enormously long ambulance trains are passing through Liege and Namur, Belgium, on their way to Aix-la-Chapelle and other parts of Germany with wounded men from the French battle front, according to The Telegraf correspondent.

Submarines and mines have increased their weekly toll of British shipping. The admiralty's report shows that in the last week 28 merchantmen were sunk, 16 of the vessels being 1,600 tons or over and 12 under that tonnage. One fishing vessel was lost.

Seventy-five persons were killed and ninety wounded, most of them women and children, when a shell fired by a German long range gun fell on a church in the region of Paris while Good Friday services were being held, according to an official announcement. The councillor of the Swiss legation in Paris was among the killed.

General Foch (French) has been appointed commander-in-chief of all the allied soldiers on the western front. This means unification of all the armies opposing the Germans, a step which the American and French military men have long urged.

After eight days, during which it has swept forward over the rolling hills of Picardy, at times like a tidal wave, the seven-mile depth of which is about thirty-seven miles, the German offensive has been slowed down. Its progress has been checked in all but one sector, this fact being admitted by the German war office, which is very unusual for that department.

The French shipping losses for the week ending March 23 by mine or submarine were one merchantman of over 1,600 tons and five merchantmen under that tonnage. Two vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

From the region of the Somme southward to where the battle line turns eastward furious fighting has continued on various sectors, but the Germans have been held and even pushed back at some points.

Nowhere have the Germans been able, although they continued to throw great masses of men into the fray, to gain ground, except an infinitesimal tract from the French north of Moreuil.

So great have been the losses of the Germans in front of the British north of the Somme that Easter Sunday saw them unwilling to take up the gaze of battle.

The British have gone on the offensive along the Scarpe and to the east of Arras. The British have captured the village of Feuchy.

The town of Moreuil has changed hands four times, but finally rests in the hands of the Anglo-French troops. The bombardment of Paris by long range guns was resumed at 2:15 p. m. Easter. Notwithstanding this the services at all the churches were crowded more than usual on Easter.

The squares of the Dutch merchantmen in American ports is characterized by the Dutch government as an act of violence which it will oppose with all the energy of its conviction and its wounded national feelings.

Official announcement is made in Paris that the presence of the Franco-British front of Bulgarian and Austrian troops has been established.

Germany has issued new paper money in the occupied Russian territories in denominations of three rubles, one ruble and smaller amounts. The money is emitted by the Eastern Bank of Commerce and Industry of Posen.

Reports have reached Paris that the channel port of Dunkirk, which has been bombarded by the Germans with long range cannon, has been under fire again for several days.

Odessa has been recaptured by the soviet and Ukrainian troops after a bloody battle in which naval forces took part, according to a Moscow dispatch from the semi-official Russian news agency.

The forces of General Korniloff have been surrounded by Bolsheviki forces, according to a telegram from Petrograd to London.

Two nuns and a chaplain of St. Elizabeth at Antwerp have been executed by the Germans in the courtyard of the barracks.

Nineteen merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked by submarines during the past week. The arrivals at ports in the United Kingdom numbered 2,471 sailings, 2,485.

German newspapers announce that General Paul Hoeft von Bloch von Hoenstein, an infantry division commander, was killed at the front on March 23.

"There is a strong movement in progress in the Caucasus for a declaration of war against Turkey," says a dispatch from Moscow.

A dispatch from Petrograd reports that the tribes of the Chechenes, on the north slope of the Caucasus, where their number about fifty thousand, have risen under Russian officers against the soviet authorities in the Caucasus.

Losses of Italian shipping through submarine attack during the week ended March 23 were three steamers of more than 1,500 tons, two sailing vessels of more than 100 tons and three sailing vessels of less than that tonnage. One steamer was unsuccessfully attacked.

Washington.

The gun with which the Germans are bombarding Paris is a product of the Krupp works at Essen.

"Entirely new in this warfare, the Americans worked like the best veterans in the battle of the Somme," said a wounded French captain who had been taken back from the front, says the Paris La Liberté.

The presence of American auxiliary troops on the fighting line in the great battle is the subject of much favorable comment.

Cost of living is reported to have increased from 200 to 300 per cent, while wages of the working people have only increased 50 per cent.

To make known to British and French labor the position of labor in the United States with regard to the war, a delegation of nine American labor leaders, with credentials of the American Federation of Labor, will sail shortly for England and France.

Charges that German spies are responsible for this country's failure to keep up in its airplane program were made in the senate by Senator Overman of North Carolina.

A Paris dispatch says that a number of German soldiers who had put on British uniforms in order to create confusion in the battle on the Somme front were taken prisoners and summarily executed.

The rate at which troops will go forward to Europe cannot be stated for military reason, but it is largely dependent upon the speed with which ships are turned out.

The extent of American military aid to the allies this year depends on the work done in American plants of all kinds.

Back from a visit to the western battle front, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, in a confidential statement before the senate military committee, declared that allied military opinion is unanimous that the German offensive will fail, and urged that a great increase—4,000,000 or 5,000,000 men—in America's army must be made if we hope that this country might enact compulsion.

The United States senate cracked under the strain of the giant battle raging in France and launched a most sweeping assault on the American war government.

The appeal of Premier Lord George for urgent haste in American troop movements to France, read in New York by Lord Reading, British ambassador, is viewed in Washington as a call to the American people.

The resolution extending the selective draft to men reaching the age of 21 years since June 5, 1917—the first registration day—has been passed by the senate by a vote of 36 to 26, after a futile attempt had been made to add to it a provision for training the youth of the country who are between 19 and 21 years old.

HERALD'S REVIEW of NORTH CAROLINA
A Record Of Important Events At The Capitol And Throughout The State, Reported For Herald Readers

PAGE CRITICIES UNION EMPLOYES

DECLARES THAT IF THE UNION STANDS FOR THEIR VIEWS ITS BURIAL IS AT HAND.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

If the administration of the affairs of the Farmers' Union of North Carolina is to remain in the hands of the socialistic crowd now directing the publication and distribution of its official organ, 'The Farmers Union Bulletin,' I think the attention of the patriotic men of this State should be focused on these men and the harmful effects of the work they are doing.

By my standard of measurement, they are every one disloyal to the core," Mr. Page continued, naming Dr. H. Q. Alexander, president and associate editor of the Bulletin, Leach, editor of the Bulletin, Denham, advertising manager, and Fairless, secretary of the Union. Mr. Page commended Mr. J. Z. Green, Farmers Union organizer, for his recent protest and declared "it should serve to call attention to the patriotic members of the Farmers' Union to the direction in which their employees are heading the organization."

"Moreover," Mr. Page added, "the people of the State generally, have the right to know if the Farmers' Union stands for the policies and views being promulgated by these men in the name of the union. If so, its final burial in this State is close at hand or I am badly mistaken in the temper of my fellow citizens."

242,456 Farmers in North Carolina.

The United States Department of Agriculture furnished an estimate to the effect that there are 242,456 farmers in North Carolina. The classification follows:

Dairy farmers, 145; farmers in the strictest sense of the classification, 241,144; gardeners, 1,018; stock raisers, 26; apiculturists, 3; corn shellers, 2; poultry raisers, 92; unclassified, 132. These figures represent both men and women engaged in agricultural pursuits in North Carolina during 1917.

The age minimum used in the computation was from ten years old upward. The farm laborers in North Carolina are classified under a separate column in the files of the Department of Agriculture and it is estimated that there are 358,881 farm laborers in the Tar Heel State. According to their classification by agricultural pursuits the summary runs:

The total number of farmers estimated to be in the entire United States is 6,147,835, and 6,242,205 farm laborers. There are 139,255 gardeners in the country.

The wages of male farm labor in North Carolina during 1917 averaged \$25 and board, compared with \$16.40 and board in 1916. The wages in 1910 amounted to \$13.60 a month and board. The wages per day during the harvest of 1917 were \$1.60 and board, as compared with \$1.03 and board in 1910. The wages paid farm labor between the harvest time were \$1.18 and board or \$1.50 without meals. The wages in 1910 during off harvest season were 73 cents and board.

The average farm wage paid for the entire United States in 1917 was \$28.87 a month and board, as compared with \$19.21 in 1910.

Freight Rate Decision Point.

Through the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission just made North Carolina for the first time in more than half a century comes into possession of a freight rate basing point that will revolutionize freight rates throughout eastern North Carolina, and which paves the way for a general shake up and reformation of freight rates throughout the South.

Show Big Increases.

State, private and savings banks in North Carolina reporting to the State Corporation Commission at the close of business December 31, 1917, had on hand resources totaling \$156,480,401.33, representing an increase of \$26,753,952.42 over report for the previous year.

Among other items are United States bonds, \$55,009,578.90—an increase of \$5,006,178.90; State bonds, \$68,134.04—an increase of \$186,112.54. There is also an increase of \$1,861,909.75 in National Bank notes.

Solution for Unpaid Bonds.

What to do with unpaid assessments upon Liberty Bonds is a question that troubles banks, employers and others who sold Liberty Bonds on the installment plan. There have been thousands of people who have paid anywhere from \$1.00 to \$20.00 on their Liberty Bonds and who have stopped. These bonds are being held by their banks or their employers and are becoming a considerable worry to many, for the reason they don't know what disposition to make of the bonds in order that no loss will result to those who have partly paid for them.

The plan adopted by the Ford Motor Company, also by the Burroughs Adding Machine Company is a clear and simple solution of the problem. These companies pay back to each employee the amount of his equity in these bonds in Thrift or War Savings Stamps. Then these companies take over the unpaid bonds as their own investment or dispose of them as they choose.

This plan is recommended by Col. F. H. Fries, state director of War Savings, to North Carolina banks and corporations. There is no doubt, he says, but there are many banks and employers in the State who will be glad to adopt this plan in disposing of unpaid Liberty Loan Bonds. He suggests that the chairmen of the county war savings committee make this arrangement with the banks for their people.

Progress in Suffrage.

Petitions and letters containing nearly 10,000 names have been sent from North Carolina to Senators Simmons and Overman asking them to vote for the Federal amendment for suffrage. The friends of the measure have resolved to increase the number to 100,000 signatures.

One of the most striking petitions that has gone forward in favor of the measure is from Boone, Watauga county, which was signed almost unanimously by the teachers and students of the town as well. Among the latter the following are signers: Hon. F. A. Linney (Republican candidate for governor against Bickett); and Mrs. Linney, W. D. Farthing, clerk of the Superior Court and Mrs. Farthing, W. R. Bragg, Register of Deeds, and Mrs. Bragg, C. P. Hagaman, cashier of the Watauga Bank, and the assistant cashier of the bank J. T. Miller, Capt. E. F. Lovell.

Educational Meeting at Charlotte.

At the closing session of a two-days conference at Charlotte of cotton mill owners, educational and social welfare workers of Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, United States Commissioner P. P. Claxton, who presided, was asked by vote of those present to name a select committee to make a survey with a view to adoption of a more universal form of education along the lines of the best city and rural schools.

Addresses were made by J. C. Muerman, of the interior department, and John L. Patterson, president of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Among those participating in the conference were three State superintendents of education: J. Y. Joyner, North Carolina; J. E. Swearingen, South Carolina, and Harry Hart, Georgia.

Feed Sour Buttermilk.

A great many young chickens especially those hatched and brooded artificially, seem to be susceptible to bowel trouble such as white diarrhea. Buttermilk or clabbered skim-milk has the effect of counteracting these troubles, the acids of the milk destroying the bacteria that cause the trouble, states Dr. B. F. Kaupp, poultry investigator for the North Carolina Experiment Station.

Waste milk also furnishes a great quantity of animal protein and hastens growth. Chicks supplied liberally with milk make superior fryers; the pullets mature and lay earlier than those not fed milk.

Waste milk also increases the egg yield by nearly 50 per cent.

Save Crimson Clover Seed.

Since the supply of Crimson Clover seed is limited, the present stock on hand being short and no likelihood of further amounts of seed being imported, all seed needed this fall should be saved this spring. Clover means fertility; fertility means better crops; better crop yield means greater prosperity and this all means that more clover seed must be saved.

Instead of the acreage of clover being decreased this next fall, it should be increased, states Director B. W. Kilgore of the agricultural extension service. This, he recommends, in spite of a seed shortage. To get this increase in acreage, all seed should be saved before the crop is turned under this spring for soil improvement.

State Hospital Clinic Open.

Since the announcement several months ago of the opening of a clinic for advice and treatment of nervous and mental diseases at the State Hospital for the Insane, quite a number of sufferers have availed themselves of the opportunity. "There is no doubt," says Dr. Anderson, "a large number of people who are in need of advice and a frank discussion of their troubles with some one who understands them that have not yet for various reasons sought the help that awaits them here."

OFFICERS SEEKING STEEL PROMOTERS

ARREST AND BAIL PROCEEDINGS ARE INSTITUTED AGAINST THEM.

SELLS MUCH OF ITS STOCK

Empire Steel Company Has Authorized Capital of Four Millions But No Assets.

Raleigh.—J. F. Armistead, fiscal agent for the Empire Steel Company a North Carolina corporation, is being sought by officers of Wake county who have warrants for his arrest in arrest and bail proceedings, the warrant being sworn out by persons who have purchased stock in the corporation on alleged fraudulent representations.

Officers of the State Insurance Department are also seeking Mr. Armistead and other responsible officers of the company because of alleged violations of the North Carolina laws pertaining to the sale of stock in corporations.

Arrest and bail proceedings brought by Attorney J. M. Broughton for clients in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, a few days ago resulted in the recovery of \$1,400 for those clients. The claims were paid in cash and the assignment of an automobile then at Norfolk by Mr. Armistead personally, the criminal proceedings being dropped upon the satisfaction of the civil claims. Since that time Mr. Armistead is said to have left this city.

The Empire Steel Company was chartered under the laws of North Carolina on February 1 with an authorized capital stock of \$4,000,000. Of this amount the sum of \$1,000 was paid in at the time the charter was granted, and incorporators named in the application for the charter having been Charles H. Twist of New York City and R. C. Tyree and S. Haywood, both of Raleigh.

In the charter Raleigh was named as the home office of the company, but an effort recently to locate the offices in this city proved in vain. J. F. Armistead came to the city early in January to investigate conditions here, and it was through his efforts that the charter was obtained. He has later represented himself as the fiscal agent of the company, while Charles H. Twist of New York City is named as the treasurer.

So far as those who have been endeavoring to investigate the activities of the men interested have been able to learn no effort has been made during the nearly two months that has elapsed since the company was incorporated to do anything in the way of starting a steel plant. Records fail to disclose that any site has been purchased, or any other steps taken toward carrying out the purpose for which the charter was granted.

On the other hand, there is much evidence of widely scattered sales of stock in the company. Reports from Norfolk, Greenville and Farmville indicate that stock salesmen have been particularly active in those sections, and there are indications that sales have also been made in Winston-Salem, Greensboro and Burlington. It was estimated yesterday that at least \$100,000 worth of the stock has been floated in the State already.

At Norfolk sales were made, it is stated, to people there on the representation that a sufficient subscription from that place would insure the location of the plant of the company in that town.

\$12,000 Lodge Destroyed.

Asheville.—Fire of unknown origin completely destroyed the Arden Park lodge, about six miles from Asheville, causing a property loss of something like \$12,000. In addition to the lodge two cottages nearby were destroyed. The buildings were unoccupied at the time of the fire, and it is supposed that some intruder who was spending the night therein unwittingly caused the fire by his carelessness. The lodge, which is used as a summer resort, is the property of Mrs. C. W. Beall.

Used It on Herimac.

Charlotte.—Traffic Officer J. T. Dwyer, of the city police department, has 'to his possession an act which was used by his grandfather, Thomas K. Dwyer, in helping to build the Merrimac near Norfolk, Va., during the war between the states. Mr. Dwyer prizes the old relic very highly, and members of the police department were recently given the opportunity to inspect it. His father was also chief mechanic at the Confederate navy yard, at Charlotte, in the latter part of the war.

Wrightsville Is Chosen

Statesville.—Of interest to organized merchants and business men throughout North Carolina is the announcement by Secretary J. Paul Leonard, of Statesville, that the State Merchants' Association will hold its 1918 convention at Wrightsville Beach June 18, 19 and 20. At a recent conference of the officers of the association held in Charlotte Messrs. Morris and Leonard were instructed to arrange for the convention to be held at some point on the seacoast.

GERMAN LOSSES FIXED AT 300,000

OFFICIAL FRENCH STATEMENT SAYS GERMANS ARE SENDING WOUNDED TO BELGIUM.

TO DECIEVE THEIR PEOPLE

Kaiser Would Not Have His People Know Awful Slaughter of His Men at the Western Front.

Washington.—A French official estimate of the German losses in the great battle on the western front puts their casualties at between 275,000 and 300,000 men. The Germans are sending most of their wounded to Belgium, it is declared, to conceal from the German people their heavy losses.

It has been possible to identify, the dispatch says, nearly 100 German divisions, more than 19 of which were twice engaged. Some of the divisions, it is declared, had to be relieved at the end of the first day after losing more than half their men.

The dispatch follows: "After an 11 days' offensive, during which the Germans have recklessly pushed forward their attacking waves, one may gather a fairly accurate estimate of their losses.

"In the first place, it has been possible to identify nearly 100 of their divisions since the beginning of the offensive, more than 10 of which were twice engaged. Some divisions had to be relieved at the end of the first day, having lost more than half of their men; such was the case of the 45th and the 88th. The latter had been nearly entirely wiped out. Among those that have suffered the most are the 5th, 12th, 28th and 107th divisions, as well as the 2nd (Prussian guard), the 16th, the 21st and 26th divisions of reserves.

"In the second place, an enormous number of corpses were found on the battleground, and the prisoners on being questioned acknowledge the extent of the losses of their respective units.

"To conceal from the German people the heavy sacrifices that their offensive methods required, the Germans are sending most of their wounded to Belgium.

GERMAN ARMIES' ADVANCE ALMOST AT A STANDSTILL

While the advance of the German armies in Picardy has come almost to a halt, there has been severe fighting on the extreme edge of the battle zone. Encounters in which large forces have been engaged have occurred north of Moreuil, but there seems to be no decided advantage gained by the Teutonic invaders. They claim to have taken heights and to have carried a wood in advance of their line near Moreuil, but the British say that they have driven back the enemy from positions they have occupied elsewhere in this sector.

The French lines further south have stood firm against savage assaults, especially in the region of Montdidier and eastward of that place along part of the line which was subjected to a terrific strain for two days late last week. In a number of sectors the French have surged forward and taken hard-earned ground from the Germans and have established their lines solidly along the Oise river. The expected allied counter-offensive has not yet come, but the Germans, who are reported to be entrenching along the French front, evidently expect it there.

The elements have been it work in delaying the German advance. Rains are reported along the French and British fronts. Wet weather, it continued, would handicap further advance of the Germans and be of infinite value to the allies, who are moving their forces and supplies over solid ground instead of ground which has been churned into a condition where every step is beset by difficulties.

EVERYTHING ON DUTCH SHIPS TO BE SEIZED

Washington.—Formal orders for the taking over of all tackle, apparel, furniture and equipment, including bank coal and stores belonging to the Dutch ships in American ports which have been seized by President Wilson. Some of the masters of the vessels removed, or attempted to remove, navigating instruments, glasses and other equipment when they surrendered possession of their ships.

5,000 WORKMEN AT NAVY YARDS HAVE WALKED OUT

Norfolk, Va.—With the strike spreading to other trades, it is estimated that fully 5,000 men, principally union carpenters, have quit government work at the various government bases and the navy yards. Union leaders claim there are a great many more than this number, but the figures are believed to be correct. Work at the Hampton Roads naval base, at the army depot at Bush's Bluff, is almost at a standstill.

Disagree on Wheat Price.

Washington.—Senate amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill, including the provision for increasing the government wheat price guarantee to \$2.50, were disagreed to by the house and the measure went to conference.

Pope Would Save Paris.

Ottawa.—"Pope Benedict has lodged a protest with Berlin against the bombardment of Paris and especially against the destruction of churches and the massacre of people."

100,000 AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO FRONT

PERSHING'S ENTIRE FORCE HAS BEEN GIVEN INTO HANDS OF GENERAL FOCH.

ON THEIR WAY TO FRONT

Germans Lose Great Numbers in Killed and Wounded—French and British Make Gains.

The American army in France is to fight shoulder to shoulder with the British and French troops who now are engaged in the titanic struggle with the Germans in Picardy. General Pershing's entire force has been given into the hands of General Foch, the new generalissimo, who is to use the men where he desires.

More than 100,000 Americans, intensively trained and fully accoutred, are available or immediate use is being made to stem the tide of the German hordes, and large numbers of them, on railroad trains and in motor trucks, and even afoot, already are on their way to the battle front, eager to do their part in defeating the invaders.

The miserable weather which has broken over the country is proving no deterrent to the Americans as they push forward from all directions toward the battle zone.

The acceptance by France of General Pershing's offer for all American men and material for the present emergency has in effect virtually resulted in a unified army command, so far as the French army and American forces are concerned. This is shown by the fact that the orders issued to the American troops are of French origin.

Great activity continued throughout the zone where the American troops are quartered, etc., as sent.

Even more activity was observed behind the German lines opposite the American front on the Toul sector. An entire battalion was seen on the march. Infantry at other points was being shifted about, while the cavalry also was seen again. Numerous automobiles of members of the German staff made their appearance behind the lines.

Three American patrols penetrated the enemy's lines. One patrol went in until electrically charged barbed wire was encountered. This was cut. Enemy sniping posts took warning and opened fire on the Americans, who were forced to retire. No casualties were suffered.

Another patrol inspected German front line trenches, but did not encounter a single German. The third patrol penetrated the enemy's wire field to a French airplane which fell there last week. The engine of the plane was found to have been removed.

The enemy gas-shelled the American batteries without effect.

On Way to Front Lines.

Washington.—The announcement that American soldiers actually are on their way to the fighting lines to take places beside their hard-pressed British and French allies, sent a thrill throughout the national capital. It was the first positive statement that General Pershing's forces actually are on their way to the battle lines to help stem the tide of the German drive.

The American soldiers previously referred to in the official dispatches being in the fighting are believed to have been the engineers or other auxiliary troops, which probably were caught at their work, as they were a few months ago at Cambrai when the Germans suddenly enveloped parties of British forces behind their lines in a swift turning movement.

The sending of General Pershing's fighting troops to places in the British-French line has been expected by military experts to follow the creation of a unified command under the French chief of staff, General Foch, and General Pershing's formal offer of all the available American resources.

KING GEORGE VISITS HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE

London.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France, describing King George's visit to the front, says:

"In the course of an inspection the king visited an air-drome, where he inspected an American section, the members of which he congratulated upon their fine and smart appearance, praise which was well justified, for a likelier looking set of lads never yet swore to drive Huns out of the air."