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RIGHTEOUS, TRIUMPHANT FORCE TO THE UTMOST "WITHOUT STINT OR LIMIT," IS AMERICA'S ANSWER

Baltimore, Md., April 6.—President Wilson, at a great Liberty loan celebration here tonight, gave America's answer to the German drive on the western battle front; to the renewed propaganda for a German-made peace; to all proposals to end the war before Germany is awakened from her dream of world dominion. The President's answer was:

"Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

President Wilson's acceptance of Germany's challenge that the issue between the central powers and her enemies be settled by force brought 15,000 persons cheering to their feet.

At the conclusion of the President's address subscriptions were opened for Liberty bonds. The Savings Bank of Baltimore immediately took one million dollars worth. Other large amounts were subscribed.

A few hours before the President spoke he had reviewed a division of citizen soldiers, called only a few months ago from the pursuits of peace, now transformed into fighting men to carry the ideals of America to the battlefields of Europe; at the moment a million more of their kind were all over the land celebrating the opening of the third Liberty loan; while the President was speaking the orders for mobilizing the first of the great army of a second million were going out to the country.

Those were some of the physical facts which backed his words, when, after reviewing briefly the evidence that Germany seeks a German-made peace for her world dominion, he declared:

"I accept the challenge. I know that you accept it. All the world shall know you accept it. It shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in. This now is the meaning of what we do. Let everything that we say, my fellow countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response till the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we hold dear.

"Germany has once more said that force alone shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men; whether right as America conceives it or dominion as she conceives it shall determine the destinies of mankind.

"There is therefore but one response from us; force to the utmost, force without stint or

limit, the righteous force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion in the dust."

Warning anew that a triumph of arms for Germany means ruin for all the ideals America has won and live for, the President reiterated he was willing to discuss at any time a fair, just and honest peace sincerely proposed, "a peace in which the strong and weak shall fare alike."

"But the answers," said he, "when I propose such a peace, came from the German commanders in Russia and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer.

"They are enjoying in Russia," the President declared, "a cheap triumph in which no brave or gallant nation can long take pride. A great people, helpless by their own act, lies for the time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandisement; and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their dominion.

"Are we not justified in believing that they would do the same thing at their western front if they were not there face to face with armies whom their countless divisions cannot overcome?"

The house cheered for several minutes when the President arose to speak and it was some minutes before he could make himself heard.

Former Governor Philipps I. Goldsborough, introducing the President, declared that out of the war would come a new world, dedicated to liberty. Mr. Goldsborough, a republican, said that all parties in the country must rally behind the executive.

When the President declared that he accepted Germany's challenge and that force must decide the issue the audience arose to its feet and cheered for several minutes.

The President's audience was plainly with him in his denunciation of Germany's military masters. It applauded his declaration that he is ready at any time to discuss a just peace sincerely proposed.

The President's declaration that nothing is proposed for Germany but justice was warmly applauded as was his statement that Germany's course in Russia is a cheap triumph.

150,000 TO BE SENT TO CAMPS.

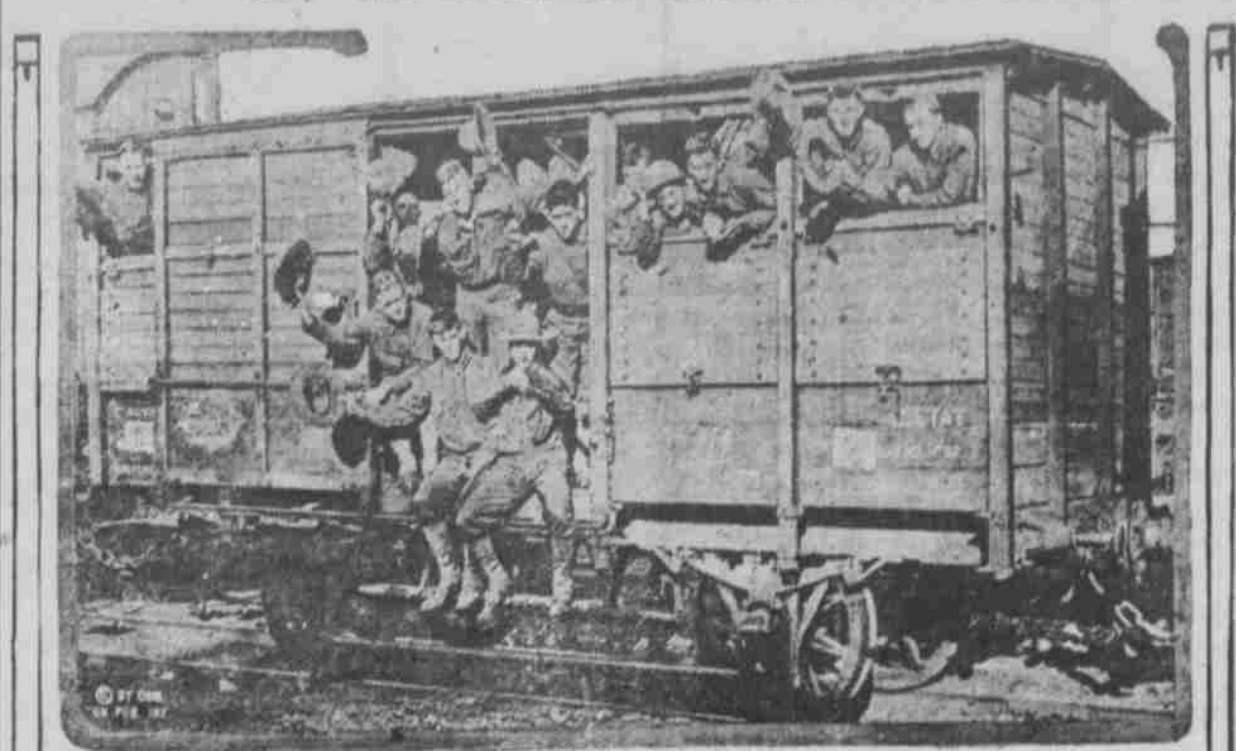
Washington, April 6.—Approximately 150,000 men will be sent to training camps during the five-day period beginning April 26 under orders sent to State governors today by Provost Marshal General Crowder for mobilization of the April call for the second draft. This is three times the number it was ordinarily planned to call and is nearly twice the monthly quota as based on the calling of 800,000 men over a period of nine months.

Calling out of the increased number was made necessary by the decision of President Wilson to respond without delay to the need of France and Great Britain for reinforcements in the great battle in Picardy. Vacancies in national army divisions resulting from the withdrawal of men to complete national guard and regular army units and for the formation of special technical units asked by General Pershing, will be made good by the April draft. Those divisions farthest advanced in training are to receive first attention in order that the maximum number of complete units may be sent abroad soon.

Failure of Congress to pass the amendment to the selective act, which would permit the fixation of state quotas on the number of men in class one, necessitated temporary adherence to the old system.

Local boards have been officially advised, however, that they are to ignore "quotas" for the time being and to simply continue call-

AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE IN THEIR "PARLOR CAR," AND ADVANCING THROUGH ENEMY'S BARBED WIRE



These photographs from the American sector in France show, above, a bunch of our soldiers happy in their "parlor car," and, below, a detachment starting on a reconnaissance through the enemy's barbed wire entanglements.

GERMANS ATTEMPT RAID ON AMERICAN POSITIONS BUT FAIL COMPLETELY

With the American Army in France, April 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Germans attempted a raid this morning on the American positions northwest of Toul, after a violent artillery preparation. They were driven off by the American artillery and machine gun fire and suffered comparatively heavy casualties, leaving two prisoners in the hands of the Americans.

From the German point of view, the raid was a complete failure, as not a single American was captured.

As soon as the German barrage fire lifted the American outposts saw the enemy infantry advancing and called for a counter-barrage, which fell within two minutes just in front of the enemy. The Germans scattered as the American infantrymen came from their underground shelters and began pouring machine and automatic gun fire into their ranks.

An American corporal in a listening post saw a big German sergeant wearing the iron cross passing close by. He leaped out and hit him with his rifle and then throttled him and hauled him into one of the American trenches. Another German was captured in "No Man's Land" by a corporal whose squad covered the German while the corporal advanced and demanded his surrender. The German threw up his hands and yelled "Kammarad."

The American general commanding the troops in this sector has personally congratulated the American captors and has promised to reward them for their cool headed courage in the face of the enemy's fire.

The prisoners talked freely and divulged considerable valuable information.

General Pershing arrived at the headquarters at the front as the prisoners were brought in.

ing up men until they have obtained the number they have been instructed to forward. When a basis for establishing state quotas has been found, due credit against future increments will be given for those already called. Among the men to be called will be approximately 115,700 whites and 33,700 negroes. Pennsylvania leads with 10,965; Ohio is second with 10,302, and New York third with 10,171.

Virginia is asked for 1,065; North Carolina for 5,054; South Carolina for 1,969; and Tennessee for 4,751.

MORE THAN 150 WARSHIPS BUSY

Cleveland, O., April 6.—A great fleet of American warships, numbering more than 150 vessels, and including, in addition to the far famed destroyers, battleships, cruisers, submarines, gunboats, coast guard cutters, converted yachts, tugs and other auxiliaries, is operating in the war zone.

Manning this fleet, and the many small submarine chasers, which are not reckoned in the total, and doing duty on air patrol and at the supply stations ashore, are 35,000 officers and men, half the navy's personnel when the nation entered the war just a year ago.

These hitherto carefully guarded facts were disclosed here today by Secretary Daniels in an address at a celebration marking the opening of the third Liberty loan campaign. Mr. Daniels said that while he was not at liberty to tell the fleet has taken of German submarines, the nation could "rest assured that our forces have inflicted telling losses upon the enemy."

"As an instance of naval activity," said the secretary, "I may cite the work of one detachment of destroyers for a six month period: Total miles steamed in war areas, 100,000,000; submarines attacked, 81; single vessels escort ed 717; convoys escorted, 86; total number of days at sea, 3,600.

"The navy has furnished every aid possible that the countries allied with us in the war have requested or suggested, and has worked in the closest co-operation with them. Our forces have played an important part in the war against the submarines, and have aided materially in the marked reduction in sinkings of merchantmen, as compared with the number sunk in the corresponding period a year ago, and in the no less notable increase in the number of submarines destroyed."

Under Vice Admiral Sims, who is in supreme command of all the American naval forces in the war zone, are four rear admirals with stations in Europe, said the secretary, they are Henry B. Wilson, in France; Albert T. Niblack, in the south; Hugh Rodman, in command of battleships, and Herbert O. Dunn, on special duty. "The navy has made a record of which we may well be proud," declared Mr. Daniels. "But much more must be done. Ours has been a modest accomplishment in comparison with the achievements of our allies, but our contribution has been considerable and is rapidly increasing."

'UNBEATEN ARMIES ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN TOWNS,' SAYS OFFICIAL

Paris, April 7.—Attempts by the Germans to make gains against the French troops in the region of Hangard-En-Santerre Sunday were blocked, according to the official communication issued tonight. The French artillery took under its fire German troops at various points north of Montdidier. A strong attack by the Germans in the region of Hill 344, in the Verdun sector, was put down.

Paris, April 7.—The German attack yesterday on the left bank of the river Oise between Chauny and Barisis is taken by some military critics as indicating that the enemy, finding himself cramped in the salient his offensive has created toward Montdidier and Amiens, is seeking more elbow room, as without it he will be unable to deploy his masses in Hindenburg style.

The retirement of the French to positions prepared in advance causes no uneasiness here.

"People should not allow themselves to be hypnotized by the official bulletins," said a high official whose advice seems to have been accepted. "In a battle like this," he added, "bulletins showing more or less important advances and retreats are simply geographical summaries which convey little meaning except to those who are directing the operations."

"People ask: 'Will the Boches get Amiens?'

"My reply is perhaps they will if General Foch can smash more German divisions by letting them in than by keeping them out. Unbeaten armies are more important than are towns.

"Germany's gains look like a fat juicy pear to the newspaper reader, but the kaiser knows how hollow it is at the core.

"General Ludendorff is being fenced with and hustled, not by our main forces, but by little more than our covering troops, and if it is no time for bragging and over confidence neither is it the time for nervousness over little fluctuations in the battle fronts."

"General Foch, it now is generally understood, will not be drawn by the Germans but will hold his reserves for the moment chosen by him.

"Wait a bit. Wait a bit." Thus the entente allied supreme commander replies with a characteristic sweep of his arm when asked about the future. General Foch's calm deliberation is compared with the bearing of Marshal Joffre before and during the battle of the Marne and this contributes no little to confidence in his battle plans.

AMBITIOUS PLANS OF GERMAN HIGH COMMAND UPSET

Washington, April 7.—French and British tenacity has upset the ambitious plans of the German high command for the battle of Picardy, says the war department's weekly military review tonight, and now the enemy, determined to gain some sort of success at any cost, is throwing fresh forces into the battle in an effort to secure limited objectives. Because of this, the situation is expected to remain uncertain for some time to come.

General improvements in the strategic position of the allies is noted, and the review declares that under General Foch the allied military machine is working smoothly and efficiently in stemming the German assault.

There is no mention whatever of the American troops reported hurrying to the front to join the British and French.

"At the opening of the third week of the German offensive, we find that the enemy is still short of attaining his principal objectives," says the review in part.

"It is now evident that the German high command contemplated overwhelming the British at the outset, between the Oise and the Senese and driving a wedge into the Franco-British forces.

"The enemy fully expected to achieve a decision in the field in the course of one great battle. The success of this plan depended on being able to obtain a break-through of the British front and advance so rapidly that neither the French nor the British reserves could come up in time to close the breach in the line.

"Evidence of prisoners tend to confirm that the enemy hoped to gain the line of the Somme by the evening of the first day of the offensive. As a matter of fact it took the Germans ten days to cover the ground they expected to overrun within 48 hours.

"The German high command is now throwing fresh forces into battle in an effort to secure some of its more limited objectives.

"The German offensive has not spent itself and owing to the determination displayed by the enemy to gain some sort of a success at no matter what cost, the situation will continue uncertain for some time to come. However, the general strategic and tactical position of the allies is becoming more favorable. Pierce fighting continues and hostile units have penetrated westward to within five miles of the main line of the Paris Amiens railway.

"Allied forces are massed to check the invaders in this area. The French have extended their lines northward, which will enable the British to secure greater

Major Moynahan Among the Wounded in France



Among the slightly wounded in a recent casualty list from the American forces in France is Maj. Timothy J. Moynahan, a prominent officer of the 6888 Central Postal Directory.

M'ADDOO WILL OPEN THIRD LOAN DRIVE IN RICHMOND

Richmond, Va., April 6.—While airplanes soared over the city dropping paper bombs advertising the liberty loan, whistles shrieked the announcement and traffic on the streets halted, motorists sounding their gongs awoke Richmond Saturday to the fact that the liberty loan drive will begin here Monday with an address by Secretary McAdoo, who will arrive at noon from Washington. He will be accorded a reception at the Hotel Jefferson and at 8:15 will deliver the address in the city auditorium. Richmond's campaign to sell \$0,000,000 apportioned will then be under way. Bankers in charge of the campaign declare already inquiries indicate the loan will be over-subscribed.

GERMAN PAPERS COMMENT ON U. S. WAR ANNIVERSARY

Amsterdam, April 6.—Nearly all the German newspapers received here contain long articles devoted to the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war.

The Taegliche Rundschau says Germany lost her chance to keep the United States out when she "failed to prevent President Wilson's reelection because of his anti-German leanings." "But," says the newspaper, "it is well to remember that Mr. Wilson will soon come forward with another peace proposition."

The Kreuz Zeitung says: "The U-boat was a useful pretext for America to enter the war and we supplied it. It enabled President Wilson effectually to conceal his true war motives. We thoroughly misread American sentiment."

The Berliner Tageblatt refuses to believe American help can bring victory to the entente. Continuing, it says: "America's economic assistance now has passed its zenith. The seizures of German, Austro-Hungarian, Dutch and Swedish shipping aggregating 2,000,000 tons, constitute the entente's last reserves which in three months probably will be disposed of by our U-boats. Then the entente will be faced with the final question whether new construction can keep pace with the losses by U-boats."

depth of conscription. "There has been relatively less activity north of the Somme than the Germans have made a number of serious attempts to encircle Arras.

"Allied aircraft has been particularly active throughout the week, not only in maintaining superiority in the air and keeping the skies clear of hostile craft, but more especially in bombing enemy dumps, convoys, trains and railheads. British escadrilles did fine work in dispersing German units going into action with machine guns.

"A number of American transport sections have taken an active part in the battle and the American aviation service is co-operating with the British.

"Our own forces engaged have been relatively busy. Under the cover of a heavy barrage, the enemy raided one of our outposts in the Woivre area and the increase of artillery activity is noted in this section.

"Our troop units have taken up a new position in the line and are occupying well prepared entrenchments along the Meuse hills south of Verdun.

"In the Italian theatre there has been an increase in hostile activity.

"Reports continue to be received indicating that the enemy contemplates launching an offensive thrust. The Austrian armies with the exception of a few units operating in the Ukraine or in the western area, are now in the Italian theatre. It is possible that the enemy will initiate an offensive.

"In the eastern theatre various local conflicts took place."

Leader of Opposition to Lenin and Trotsky



M. Tchernoff, leader of the social democrats in the Russian constituent assembly. He is head of the forces opposed to the rule of Lenin and Trotsky.