

**PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS**

Shippensburg.—Whisky smuggled into this "dry" town has caused the dismissal of the police force.

Mechanicsburg.—Finding of stolen articles in a melting snowbank caused the arrest of Rudy Plack and Charles Stouffer, charged with burglary at the store of E. G. Snyder.

Reading.—Berks county school children will take a census under the auspices of County Superintendent E. M. Rapp, of the resources of every farm in the county.

Shamokin.—An Anti-Slacker club, with more than 100 members, has been organized to report the names of all young men attempting to dodge army service.

Easton.—Emmett Gary, of Wood, S. D., and Rufus Bynum, of Otoba, Okla., full-blooded Indians, who have been attending the Carlisle school and recently employed near Belvidere, N. J., have enlisted in the United States Cavalry at Easton.

Bethlehem.—Robert E. Miller has brought suit against the Pure Oil company for \$10,000 damages, alleging that the company brought a tank to his garage for repairs and that while he was working on it, it exploded, badly injuring him.

Allentown.—Hundreds of Usaacs have taken advantage of the order of the war department allowing all soldiers of the ambulance service to request transfers to other branches of the army. About 100 Usaacs left for Mineola, to enter the aviation service.

Franklin.—Word was received here to the effect that two more men of the Franklin district have reached France. They are Captain E. G. Wilson, of Franklin and Guy Runinger, of French Creek township.

Beaver.—Demanding that German instruction be eliminated from high school, 100 citizens have signed a petition to be presented to the school board.

Meadville.—At a meeting of the county commissioners it was decided to bond Crawford county in the sum of \$800,000 for road improvements if the people so vote at the primaries this spring.

Sharon.—A bread famine was averted here when bakers began to make Liberty bread with 20 per cent rye. County Food Administrator Gillespie issued an order to the bakers that unless they provided a substitute they would be compelled to close.

Carlisle.—Less land is under cultivation in Cumberland county than in 1917, owing to failure to secure help, and winter weather.

Burnham.—Thomas Maher, fifty-seven, formerly of Philadelphia, was found dead in his bed at the Y. M. C. A., supposedly of heart disease.

Hazleton.—Doctors in the section south of here have announced an increase in rates for calls from seventy-five cents to \$1, effective immediately.

Hazleton.—The price of telephone calls from Hazleton to the nearby valleys and from country towns to Hazleton went up five cents.

Scranton.—Street car men employed by the Scranton Street Railway company, as well as shopmen, hsemen, etc., are to receive another wage increase.

Carbon Creek.—Because one of their fellow-employees refused to join the United Mine Workers of America, all the 120 employees of the Eureka washery went on strike.

Sunbury.—Lutheran pastors from every church in Northumberland county, with representative laymen gathered at Sunbury, have decided to raise \$5000, as the county's contribution to the Lutheran war work fund.

Reading.—Mrs. C. D. Yoder, who for several years was in charge of the gardens of the Reading Woman's club, has been appointed city agriculturist.

Manch Chunk.—Charles Hinkle, proprietor of a hotel near Beaver Meadows, is the first man, so far as is known, in Carbon county, to kill a snake this season, having killed a fourteen-inch garter snake.

Bethlehem.—Rodnik Costell, of Heltown, a slacker, has been taken to Camp Meade by Officer Brugger, of the Bethlehem police, and Lewis Andrusky and Joseph Berline, Bethlehem slackers, have been taken to the same camp.

Bethlehem.—In its week's campaign to raise \$35,000 for war work among soldiers, the Knights of Columbus have finished, having raised \$46,000.

Pottstown.—Charles E. Jones and Harold K. Bulkley, who were graduated from the Hill school in 1912 and 1915, were recently killed in aeroplane accidents in France.

Cornwall.—Rev. Henry Strickland, rector of Sacred Heart Catholic church, has gone to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., as chaplain.

West Point.—Howard M. Schultz had a narrow escape from death, when an angry bull attacked him. Schultz has four ribs fractured, four fingers dislocated and he sustained numerous lacerations.

Mt. Carmel.—With 672 fewer employees than in the previous year, the Twenty-third (Mt. Carmel) mining district produced 559,542 tons more coal in 1917.

Harrisburg.—State farmers' institutes, which began in November, will close this week with lectures giving special attention to soil conservation and increased foodstuffs.

**NEW SEAPLANE STANDS TEST**

Now Being Delivered to Naval Air Service.

**ANOTHER NEW FIGHTING TYPE**

British And French Take Lively Interest In New American Motor Which Is Considered The Most Speedy Of All.

Washington.—America's first fighting seaplane equipped with Liberty motors has been tried out and accepted, and a number of the craft are now being delivered for the use of the naval air service. They are the advance guard of a big fleet which will be added to the forces engaged in submarine hunting in the war zone.

A second type of fighting plane for the American Army, known as the Bristol model, also has now reached the production stage, and a considerable number will become available during the present month. Still another type, a two-seated machine, also is being manufactured.

Construction details of these planes have never been published. It is known, however, that the seaplanes are substantially similar to the British flying boats and are equipped with two Liberty motors, which provide approximately 700-horsepower to drive the ship. This is understood to be much in excess of the power used in similar British craft, and their performance is expected to be proportionately better.

In this connection it was learned that engineers of the aircraft board now have overcome the last minor defect of the Liberty motors, having to do with the lubrication system. A number of motors taken haphazard from the quantity production supply have been operated continuously for many hours without any trouble developing.

Officials in close touch with progress being made on production of fighting planes in this country are still satisfied that the output will tax shipping facilities before July, when delivery in quantities in France has been scheduled. Already a problem of caring for the planes on the other side is one to which General Pershing's staff is giving serious thought.

Those produced in the United States are in addition to the fighting aviation equipment to be provided under contract through the French and British Government. There are indications that these foreign contracts also are not up to the original schedule of delivery. No details are available, however, as to the actual number of machines that will be turned over to General Pershing during the summer.

The success of the Liberty motor is known to have attracted the attention of both French and British air service officials and both governments have had experts in this country studying its construction and methods of quantity production employed. It is anticipated that a large number of foreign planes, particularly British, will be using Liberty motors during the present year. Steps were taken here recently to expedite the delivery of motors for British use.

Meanwhile American engineers are devoting themselves to a study of the motor to be used next year, which undoubtedly will show a very considerable increase in horsepower over the present 12-cylinder model. There is now time for a very careful study of the various types of motors, both of foreign and domestic design, and a decision as to the machine to be made the standard for 1919 will not be necessary before July.

More powerful motors will be needed for machines to carry such an armament as General Pershing has proposed. In response to an inquiry some time ago as to the gun-power of American fighting planes, General Pershing recommended at least two heavy and two light machine guns, adding:

"We should anticipate the use of three Vickers unsynchronized guns and three Lewis unsynchronized guns on every airplane."

To carry out such a program larger planes would be necessary and it is the judgment of officials here that fighting aircraft will increase constantly in size and armament.

**PACIFIST PAINTED YELLOW.**

High School Instructor Suspected Of Disloyalty.

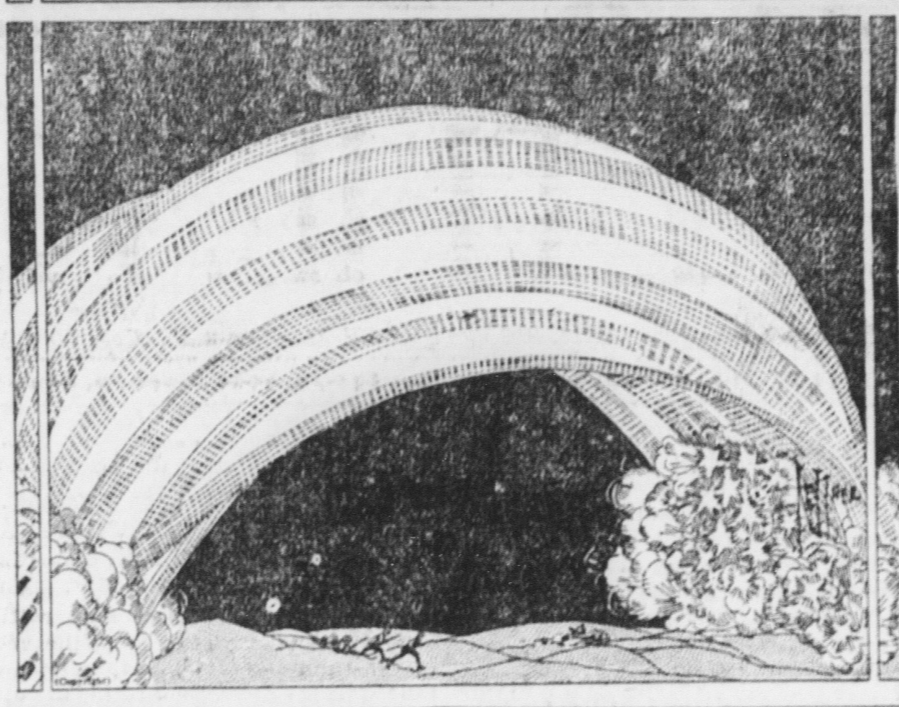
Ottumwa, Ia.—Leon Battig, an instructor in the high school at Albia, suspected of disloyalty, was dragged to the court house steps and there given a coat of yellow paint. Battig said war was against his religion, and had refused to push the sale of Thrift Stamps.

**BRITISH GAIN IN PALESTINE.**

Advance Of Three Miles Is Made On An Eleven-Mile Front.

London.—Attacking over an 11-mile front on the coastal sector in Palestine, East Anglian, South Anglian and Indian troops have advanced to an average depth of three miles, according to an official statement issued by the War Office.

**American Barrage**



American Barrage

**AMERICAN TROOPS STARTING THINGS**

Make Several Bold Raids Into German Trenches.

**BOCHES GET OUT OF THE WAY**

French War Office Reports A Bold Raid By The Americans Monday—Three Successful Raids Made On Sunday.

Paris.—For fully a half hour American troops early Sunday fought a brilliantly successful hand-to-hand combat in German trenches on the Toul front (Lorraine) in the first large scale raid undertaken by our men since their arrival in France. Supported by a smashing barrage from our big guns, they surged forward across No Man's Land, driving the German advanced line troops to flight. Then they dashed into the enemy's positions to a depth of more than 300 yards and "cleaned up." In hand-to-hand fighting they killed many Germans and finally returned laden with trophies and highly informative papers and insignia. No prisoners were taken for the reason that there were none to take. Those of the Germans who had not taken to flight were trapped in their dugouts and killed in man-to-man combats.

**Daring Raids Into German Trenches.**

With the American Army in France, American troops, co-operating with the French, have carried out three raids opposite the American sector in Lorraine. Two of the raids were executed simultaneously Sunday night.

The Americans swept past the German first line and penetrated to the enemy's second line, 600 yards back. The two simultaneous raids, one northwest and one northeast of — (deleted), were made after intense artillery preparation lasting for four hours, in which the German positions were leveled. At midnight two forces, each one of — (deleted), with small French forces on their flanks moved upon the German objectives behind a creeping barrage, each on a front of 600 yards. When the Americans reached the enemy first line the barrage was lifted so as to box in the German position at both points.

The men dropped into the enemy's trenches, expecting a hand-to-hand fight, but found the Germans had fled. Continuing the advance, they went forward 600 yards to the second German line. All the time American machine guns were firing on each flank of the two parties to prevent the enemy from undertaking flanking operations.

One French flanking party found two wounded Germans in a dugout and took them prisoners. The Americans found none.

The Americans remained 45 minutes in the enemy lines. They found excellent concrete dugouts, which they blew up, and also brought back large quantities of material and valuable papers. While they were in the enemy lines German artillery began a vigorous counter-barrage. It was quickly silenced by American heavy and light artillery, which hurled large quantities of gas shells on the batteries.

Soon after these two raids had been carried out the Americans staged another at a point further along the line to the right. They went over the top after artillery preparation of 45 minutes in which the enemy's positions attacked were obliterated. At this place the dugouts were found to have been constructed principally of logs. Engineers accompanying the raiding party completed the artillery's work of destruction. The American infantrymen who took part in this raid are from — (deleted), and the engineers from — (deleted).

The raids were carried out skillfully and but for the fact that the Germans fled more prisoners doubtless would have been taken. The American gas shells are believed to have caused many casualties among the enemy. No Americans are unaccounted for.

**WILSON CALLS SCHOOL PUPILS**

President Wants Every School To Have "Regiment" In War Garden Army.

Washington.—President Wilson, in a letter to Secretary Lane, expresses the hope that "every school will have a regiment in the volunteer war garden army"—the army of school children that it is estimated may raise this year produce valued at \$500,000,000.

The President's letter said:

I sincerely hope that you may be successful through the Bureau of Education in arousing the interest of teachers and children in the schools of the United States in the cultivation of home gardens. Every boy and girl who really sees what the home garden may mean will, I am sure, enter into the purpose with high spirits, because I am sure they would all like to feel that they are in fact fighting in France by joining the home garden army. They know that America has undertaken to send meat and flour and wheat and other foods for the support of the soldiers who are doing the fighting for the men and women who are making the munitions and for the boys and girls of Western Europe and that we must also feed ourselves while we are carrying on this war.

The movement to establish gardens, therefore, and to have the children work in them is just as real and patriotic an effort as the building of ships or the firing of cannon. I hope that this spring every school will have a regiment in the volunteer war garden army.

It is Secretary Lane's idea that is being worked out through Commissioner Claxton, of the Bureau of Education, to have 5,000,000 boys and girls of the schools in every city, town and village in the country, captained by 40,000 teachers, produce as nearly as possible all of the vegetables, small fruits and eggs for their home consumption.

**CAPTIVE AIRMEN RELEASED.**

British Threat Of Reprisal Brings Germany To Terms.

London.—It was officially announced here that the German Government has released from special imprisonment the British lieutenants, Scholtz and Wooley, the two airmen who some time ago were given prison sentences for distributing propaganda in Germany by dropping printed matter from airplanes over German territory. The release was due to a threat by the British Government to take reprisals unless the airmen ceased to be subjected to unusually harsh treatment.

**BILLY SUNDAY TO TRENCHES.**

Will Fight Devil There For Three Months Says Son.

Atlantic City.—Billy Sunday will spend three months in the trenches at the battle front, fighting the devil, according to his son, Lieut. George A. Sunday, United States Signal Corps, who is at the Hotel Traymore on a short furlough. As soon as the evangelist completes a 12-week campaign which he opened in Chicago Sunday, he will start abroad. He expects to return next fall to conduct a revival in Providence, R. I., in September.

**NO EXTRA SWITCHING CHARGE.**

Federal Railroad Administration Office Denies Reports.

Washington.—Reports that the Railroad Administration contemplates establishing extra switching and spotting charges were denied vigorously at the offices of Director-General McAdoo. Nearly 1,000 telegrams of protest against establishment of extra charges were received from shippers and traffic managers.

**2 AMERICAN AVIATORS KILLED.**

Naval Men Victims Of An Accident In France.

Washington.—Two American naval aviators have been killed in an aeroplane accident in France. They were Andrew D. Skages, landsman for Quartermaster, and Leo S. Harvie, boatswain's mate, first class.

**800,000 TO BE CALLED THIS YEAR**

95,000 Will Be Mobilized March 29.

**AMPLE SUPPLIES FOR ALL**

800,000 Of Early Call Will Complete First Draft And Will Be Used To Fill Up Units Scheduled For Early Departure.

Washington.—Eight hundred thousand men are to be called to the colors gradually during the present year, under the second army draft, which begins on March 29.

An announcement by Provost Marshal-General Crowder of the number to be called was followed closely by an order for the mobilization of 95,000 men during the five-day period beginning March 29, some 15,000 of them to be assembled under the second draft. Eighty thousand will be men of the first draft of 687,000 not yet summoned into service.

Details of how the second draft is to be applied will be made public later after Congress has acted upon proposed legislation providing for the registration of youths attaining the age of 21 years and for basing state and district quotas on the number of registrants in Class 1. In his first official statement on the subject, however, General Crowder assures the country that no sweeping withdrawals of large number of men at one time is contemplated and that care will be taken to avoid interference with harvesting.

The 95,000 men now called, it is understood, are needed at once to fill up early departure or to take the place of men transferred from other divisions to make up such deficiencies. Newly organized regular divisions are particularly short of men and heavy drafts on National Army divisions to make these good have been necessary, seriously interfering with the training work of the National Army divisions drawn upon. The call for new men makes it probable that no further transfers will be necessary.

The 800,000 men to be summoned this year represent the number necessary to fill up all existing divisions, to create all the army corps and field army troops to fill out the war machine for which the framework already exists, and to provide a quarter of a million replacement troops. When they have been mobilized, which will not be completed before the first of next year, there will be more than 40 full infantry divisions of 27,700 men each, and all the additional units necessary. No additional divisions of the National Army or National Guard will be created this year, although the program for the regular army, now composed of eight infantry and one cavalry division, may be enlarged.

The first purpose of the War Department is to complete the first field army in France. Probably this will be composed of five army corps of six infantry divisions each. It has been estimated that with that force and its necessary auxiliaries at his disposal, General Pershing would be able to hold a 100-mile sector of the battle front, relieving the strain upon French man power during 1918 to that extent. What that would mean to France may be judged from published statements of French officials that on January 1, 1918, the Belgian Army held about fifteen miles of the western front, the British forces about 105 miles and the French about 350 miles.

The men to be called out beginning March 29 are apportioned by states as follows:

- Alabama, 2,634; Arizona, 148; Arkansas, 1,541; California, 1,745; Colorado, 323; Connecticut, 903; Delaware, 308; District of Columbia, 162; Florida, 2,506; Georgia, 5,925; Idaho, 242; Illinois, 1,961; Indiana, 2,977; Kansas, 587; Kentucky, 1,651; Louisiana, 3,573; Maine, 340; Maryland, 382; Massachusetts, 2,069; Michigan, 5,558; Mississippi, 2,220; Missouri, 1,170; Montana, 521; Nebraska, 459; Nevada, 72; New Hampshire, 212; New Jersey, 4,275; New Mexico, 127; New York, 12,288; North Carolina, 5,174; North Dakota, 2,647; Ohio, 6,955; Oklahoma, 598; Pennsylvania, 7,828; Rhode Island, 361; South Carolina, 343; South Dakota, 226; Tennessee, 2,753; Texas, 3,943; Utah, 247; Vermont, 156; Virginia, 2,178; Washington, 638; West Virginia, 1,514; Wisconsin, 2,214; Wyoming, 134; Oregon, 369.

No call was made upon Iowa and Minnesota.

While General Crowder sets no time in his statement for the second draft, it has been stated previously that supplies and equipment for the men of the second draft would become available in April and action on the designed legislation is expected before that time, the first calls are expected soon afterward.

**TO BUY GERMAN-OWNED PIERS.**

Senate Unanimously Authorizes President To Acquire Property.

Washington.—Without a dissenting vote, the Senate agreed to the amendment to the billion-dollar urgent deficiency bill, giving the President power to purchase the German-owned piers at Hoboken.

**WRITERS TO SOLDIERS—PLEASE NOTE.**

Washington, March 9.—The American Postal Service in France has asked the Post Office Department to urge relatives of American soldiers to exercise care in directing mail to the troops abroad.

Rank and title should be used instead of "Mr." Given names should be written in full.

Return addresses should be given and ink should always be used.

It is explained that lead pencil writing often becomes illegible in transit.

**BAKER AND PARTY IN FRANCE**

MADE TRIP TO FRANCE ON UNITED STATES NAVAL VESSEL.

Carries Word To Fighters That Country Is Backing Them Heartily.

Paris.—Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, arrived in Paris Monday morning. He was received by General Pershing, General Tasker H. Bliss, the American chief of staff; French officers representing Premier Clemenceau and Ambassador Sharp.

The Secretary's voyage was with out incident.

Few people knew of the Secretary's arrival, there being only a small crowd at the station. The members of the party were taken to the Hotel Crillon, which will be their headquarters during their stay in Paris.

No submarines were sighted during the voyage across and the weather was fine except on two days when stormy, rough conditions were encountered.

Secretary of War Baker will see President Poincare and Premier Clemenceau, then visit the American troops at the front.

**His Message To Troops.**

Washington.—Secretary of War Baker, now in France, is carrying word to the American fighters that the nation is backing them heartily and that the War Department is doing a vast task to support them.

He will have personal talks with officers and men and try to impress them with the thought that the work behind the lines is going on as earnestly as the work in the front-line trenches.

Baker's visit will be brief, he announced before departing. It will last sufficient long, however, for him to get a complete view of how affairs are progressing at the front and directly back of the lines. He will have an opportunity to see the Sammies in four sectors, and, more than likely, in action. He is accompanied by Major General Black, chief of engineers, and Lieutenant Brett, ordnance, indicating that he intends a special study of the work by the engineer and ordnance branches.

He will visit ordnance bases, inspect docks, railroads and construction projects. In addition, he will have important confidential talks with General Pershing and other officers as to their needs and as to what, in their opinion, the War Department can do to further the task of beating the Hun.

He may also consult the members of the Versailles War Council, including the American representative, General Bliss. His mission is designated officially as military, without any diplomatic phases.

The censorship on both sides has kept some of the work hidden and as a result the matter of what the other fellow was doing has been subject to doubt or misinterpretation. Baker will dissipate any such condition.

Baker's visit is particularly timely in view of the fact that the west front is living up and he can see at first hand the problem before him. That the Germans are planning "more extensive operations" against the Americans in the Toul sector was indicated in the weekly War Department summary. This also suggested that "nothing in the situation should lead us to estimate that the Germans have abandoned their plans of a major offensive in the west."

Further, it is hinted that the Allies are content to remain on the defensive, confident that, if the Teuton blow comes, it cannot penetrate the western wall. Despite Teuton efforts to shift the struggle eastward, the west remains the key position of the war, says the statement.

Baker, according to men just back from Europe, will be especially heartened by his talks with men in the trenches. Their morale is splendid and if pessimism exists anywhere back of the lines, it is strangely lacking up close to the enemy.

**World War in Brief**

In an air raid upon Paris Monday night the Germans lost four airplanes. Nine squadrons took part in the raid. Thirty-four persons were killed and 79 injured.

In a British daylight air raid upon Mainz three soldiers, four women and a child were killed.