

EXCLUSIVE CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE WAR FRONTS AND EUROPEAN DIPLOMATIC CENTERS

ULSTER IS READY TO GIVE SOLDIERS

Thousands of Irish Would Serve Britain Despite Sinn Fein

LOYALTY RULES BELFAST

Anti-Conscriptionists Abound in North, but Undertone Supports Government

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by the New York Times

Belfast, May 2.—(Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.) It should not be British statesmanship to get many thousands of young men to fight in the army without consent. In Great Britain of fifty, having made the best arrangements they can for the care of their fatherless grandchildren at home, are getting ready to follow the lead of their sons. On this side of the Irish Channel, even more conspicuously in Belfast than in Dublin, men of old fighting age are doing what see in the other islands have come to regard as a work of women. They are justly cleaning off, strenuously waiting at the table, heroically serving over the counter, and when they get leave from those warlike occupations, they mobilize in places of entertainment—an imposing army.

NEW GRENADE ATTACK IN USE BY GERMANS

They Employ It in Seicheppe Engagement—Friedrich Traps Set for Americans

With the American Army in Lorraine, May 2.—Further details of the Seicheppe engagement show that the Germans have a new system of grenade attack. They work in two-man teams, one directly behind the other. The first throws with both hands, the second carrying the grenades in pouches and slipping them over the shoulders of the first. A new type of grenade is used, ignited by a string attachment, which enables the grenade to be thrown with accuracy. Many trench traps have been set for the Americans in this sector. One is a system of hidden wires which set off buried bombs when touched. Another is the attaching of helmets, bayonets and equipment by means of hidden wires. So far the Yankees haven't been fooled. All American sectors in this region are quiet.

JAPAN'S INTERVENTION GETS FRENCH SUPPORT

Envoy to Russia Declares German Prisoners Seek to Colonize Russia

By ARTHUR RANSOME Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by the New York Times

Moscow, April 25. It has given an interview to Moscow newspapers, justifying the Japanese landing at Vladivostok as a necessary measure in view of "the state of prolonged anarchy and insecurity in that place." The Ambassador is further quoted as saying that the German States were trying to bring the whole of Russia under their complete domination and that, with the help of war prisoners, they were endeavoring to establish centers for colonization in Siberia.

Women Could Do Work

I say nothing of shipyards and factories, though even in these it would be possible to release men for fighting by employing more women. I refer only to businesses which are essential or which in many cases could just as well be carried on by women. The overwhelming abundance of potential workers in business is an obvious fact when it is pointed out no Belfast man can deny it, and the only explanation given is that the women are in the trenches. The youth of Belfast who are in the trenches. I am sorry to say that the explanation is incredible, even if we only take account of the Belfast prejudice against the south of Ireland Nationalists, Sinn Fein and the like. I refer only to the youth of Belfast who are in the trenches.

Conservation for Ulster

If the Government were to take the utilization of Belfast seriously and act accordingly, and if Sir Edward Carson and his party wish to serve the British Empire in its more direct way, they will offer to accept conservation for Ulster alone, or, at least, for that part of Ulster which claims to be associated more with Britain than with Ireland. In some districts of Ulster, and especially in the north, the hostility of the farmers—Unionists as well as Nationalists—to conscription is quite as notable as in the south, but there is a considerable Ulster population which could be economically conscripted without withdrawing thousands of soldiers from the western front, without fighting a solidly opposed community without entering into a deadly struggle with the Roman Catholic Church, a population which, on the other hand, would be called upon with the approval of the representative leaders of Ulster, of all the popular newspapers and of all the powerful churches.

ATTACK MAY EXPLAIN FATE OF THE CYCLOPS

Bishop Tells How Ship Off the African Coast Dugged

New York, May 2.—Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd, president of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who arrived recently at an American port by the British steamship Eboe, told yesterday how the ship was shelled yesterday April 7, when about forty miles out from Freetown, West Africa, by a large type German submarine camouflaged as a sailing craft. The Eboe learned from the Eboe's commander, Captain Thomas H. Beatty, that the U-boat probably had a cruising range of 900 miles, that she was equipped with a six-inch gun and appeared to be about 200 feet long. The existence of so formidable a submarine in the lower north Atlantic might explain, it was believed, the mysterious disappearance of the United States naval cutter Cyclops.

BABIES IN BATTLE LINES ESCAPE WITHOUT HARM

Two French Children Protected by Germans Found by British

After Fight With the British Army in France, May 2. Misadventures and trying experiences for civilians living near the front have resulted from the fighting in Flanders, but none of these was more amazing than that of two tiny French children who are in a British military hospital. They were among the fortunate persons in Neuve Eglise when the Germans overran that place. The town immediately behind the front line, which was continually changing hands, and German soldiers took these two boys into their trenches for their protection.

During a counter-attack the British soldiers and captured the trench. They found the little ones safe and sound and brought them back. The children had been living under terrible conditions, and how they escaped death cannot be accounted for.

Another French baby was found by two British signalmen at another place. As the child had no protection the soldiers took the child to their shelter in a barn. That night the signalmen went to sleep with the baby between them. German planes bombed the barn and both soldiers were killed. The child escaped injury.

DUTCH-GERMAN CRISIS ENDS

Rotterdam, May 2.—The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant announces that the transportation dispute between Germany and Holland has been settled. No details were given.

AFTER THE GERMANS LEFT



Don't let me forget to write to the piano tuner!

GOAL ALMOST REACHED, AUSTRIAN RAIDERS AT ANCONA SURRENDERED

Invading Party, Armed to Teeth, Gives Up Without a Fight. Betrayed by Deserter in Italian Port. Sixty Men Yield to Ten Carabinieri

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by the New York Times

Milan, May 2.—(Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.) PERMISSION has been granted me today to tell the full story of the Austrian raid of April 4 on Ancona. Though the Austrians admirably chose to risk some sixty lives only in the enterprise, the expedition was well planned, but badly carried out. Its objective was threefold, namely, to blow up the submarine base in Ancona harbor, to destroy the captured Austrian torpedo boat H-11 lying there and to seize a naval motorboat squadron.

The invading party left Pola at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on board the torpedo boat 69, having a motor launch in tow and escorted by a destroyer. They landed on the Italian side of the Adriatic at a speed of sixteen miles an hour. When fifteen miles from land the invading detachment took their places in the motor launch, whose engines had been carefully covered to suppress noise. A shortly after 2 o'clock in the morning they disembarked at a solitary spot on shore to find that, owing to a big error in their calculations, they were seventeen miles north of Ancona. Forcibly armed with bombs, pistols and daggers, and carrying twenty-five kilos of dynamite, they moved in rows four abreast along a road skirting the coast. Some all spoke Italian fluently, with a Venetian accent, and wore uniforms indistinguishable in the darkness from the Royal Italian Marines, they aroused no suspicion in the minds of coast guards and sentries whom they passed, and from whom they inquired the nearest route to Ancona, being taken for granted that they had disembarked from some friendly vessel lying off shore at daybreak.

Having sighted a lonely cottage, of which the only occupants were one woman, two small children and a big dog, they decided to seek refuge till evening. During the interval two cadets, disguised as peasants, were sent to Ancona to purchase necessities and spy out defenses and the exact position of vessels in the port. The information which the spies brought back determined the officers to forgo a plan of blowing up the Mandracchio sugar factories, with other items of their program, and to concentrate their efforts on capturing the motorboat squadron, in which they could get away from danger as quickly as possible. At sundown they hurried their dynamic in the cottage garden and at the stroke of midnight they started toward the town. Mistaken for a naval patrol, they ex-

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New York, May 2.—Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd, president of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who arrived recently at an American port by the British steamship Eboe, told yesterday how the ship was shelled yesterday April 7, when about forty miles out from Freetown, West Africa, by a large type German submarine camouflaged as a sailing craft.

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DRAFT IN IRELAND MAY BE GIVEN UP

British Likely to Abandon Both Conscription and Home Rule

CANT FIND VICEROY

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by the New York Times

London, May 2. The Daily News today correspondent says: "The Government is involved in serious difficulties over the Irish policy. The only way out of them, in the opinion of Labor members, is that the Government should for the time being abandon both Irish projects—conscription and home rule—and it is not at all improbable that this course will in the near future be adopted."

Enumerating the difficulties the correspondent says: "The Government cannot find a Viceroy for Ireland. Several peers have refused the honor. In the sec-

ond place, the committee entrusted with drafting the bill is held up on the issue of giving a veto to Ulster, which has been raised on the Tory side, and is also in process of considering the ministerial promises which in the past have been given to Ulster; in the third place, the more genuinely conservative, or Tory elements, in the Unionist party for some time have been stiffening against any kind of Irish home rule. In the meantime the Labor party is pledged against conscription in Ireland unless home rule is granted."

The Daily Chronicle editorially asks why the home rule bill is being held up, and says, "Something is standing in the way. What is it?"

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London, May 2. An Irish correspondent sends to the Manchester Guardian an account of an interview with Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, on the subject of the "No Popery" cry which has been raised in the London Times as a contribution to the Irish question. The cardinal says the correspondent has the weight of more than eighty years upon him, and moreover, one gathered not so much from his words as from the sentiments which inspired them

that when the enemy takes the form of the thousand-tongued modern press, it is swarmer even to a Christian bishop to be attending always to combat error. Every speech he had made, he said, brought at least a score of letters, some abusive and some inquisitive. The correspondent asked the cardinal pointblank whether the Irish Catholic hierarchy was taking the lead against conscription as part of a pro-German plot engineered from the Vatican. "I don't suppose you yourself need telling," the cardinal said, "but if you think anybody else needs telling, then tell him from me that it is nonsense. The Irish bishops have received no instructions and no suggestion from the Vatican about their attitude toward conscription. If they had, it is surely myself who would know; and I do not know anything of the kind. But everybody knows that the Catholic Church has sons on both sides in this horrible war, and everybody ought to know that so far as the Vatican is concerned it has been neutral throughout. The Vatican could have been no other."

Was the "No popery" cry likely to do harm to the church itself, was asked, and the cardinal's answer was: "Not a bit of it, but if persisted in it might do harm to the Allies." The cardinal shook his head ominously over the final question: Was there any chance of an immediate settlement of the Irish question? He added that nothing he had heard gave him real ground for hope that the new home rule bill would be satisfactory to the great majority of Irishmen, and on this pessimistic note which the correspondent says, one is afraid is pretty general in Ireland just now, the interview ended.

CARLISLE WILL RAISE NEW INDUSTRIAL FUND

Business Men to Meet Tonight to Plan Subscribing \$100,000 to Finance Manufacturing Plants

Carlisle, Pa., May 2.—Arrangements have been completed for a meeting of Carlisle business men here this evening to make plans for the raising of a special industrial fund of \$100,000, the amount to be subscribed by members and subject to call by the directors of the body. The fund will be used to finance new industrial propositions for the town, amounts being advanced between the loans made by banks and the value of the buildings which it is proposed to erect for new industries.

Advertisement for C. R. Smith & Son, Platinum Rings \$150 to \$525, Diamonds of superior quality, No more at present prices. Commission invited. Market St. at 18th.

Advertisement for Oppenheim, Collins & Co. Chestnut and 12th Sts. VERY IMPORTANT SALE OF DRESSES Tomorrow - Friday, May 3rd. NO EXCHANGES NO APPROVALS NO C. O. D.'S ALL SALES MUST BE FINAL 550 Women's and Misses' Dresses Taken From Regular Stock for Immediate Disposal. Georgette Crepe Combinations, Crepe de Chine, Striped and Plain Taffeta. 13.75 Regular Values to \$29.75. Eton, Braided, Embroidered, Surplice, Vestee and Tunic Styles.

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