

BAPTISTS PLEDGE FULL AID IN WINNING WAR

Convention at Shore Promises to Sustain Government With Men and Money

PROHIBITION DEMANDED

President Urged to Commander Barley Now in Possession of Brewers

Atlantic City, May 21.

The fullest cooperation with the Administration of 1,500,000 members of the denomination in thirty-four States, was pledged today by the 2000 delegates to the Northern Baptist Convention, in its eleventh annual session, on the Steel Pier.

The assembly endorsed the services rendered by the different associations in war work, including the Hebrew bodies and the Knights of Columbus. The "war" resolution read:

Freedom and truth are Baptist watchwords. We will sustain our Government in this war for liberty and righteousness with all our resources of men and money. We stand by America and our noble Allies for the rescue of weaker nations from tyranny.

We heartily commend the varied work of our war commission and deeply appreciate the cooperation of pastors and churches in the Northern Baptist Convention. We unite with all citizens in hearty approval of the services rendered by different associations, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Hebrew bodies and the Knights of Columbus and the Boy and Girl Scouts, in their fixed determination to win this war. We especially commend the noble movement for its worth to our churches in character building.

Wheat conservation in both Baptist homes and in all functions held by Baptist churches is pledged, although no resolutions were passed in the recommendation of the committee, of which James McKee, of New Haven, is chairman.

The smallest portions of wheat possible be used in accordance with the request of the United States food administration so that Baptists do their part in conserving so that increased supplies may be shipped to our soldiers and sailors and to the Allies.

W. R. Owen, of Philadelphia, is a member of the resolutions committee.

The convention demanded national prohibition. President Wilson and Congress were memorialized to support the Federal amendment. Delegates were instructed to marshal the Baptist forces of the nation behind the movement and to go into politics, "making every right effort for the election of legislators who will support the ratification of this amendment." was the message from the committee.

President Wilson was asked to commandeer the barley now in the brewers' control.

In view of the conservation of food practiced by the people, in view of the statement of the food administrator that the supply of barley is exhausted, and in view of the uncontradicted fact that the brewers have for six months supplied the army and navy with beer, we petition the President to commandeer the barley now in the brewers' control, that it may be made into bread instead of beer. We approve the barley bill, known as House bill No. 1720 and we urge upon Congress its immediate enactment into law.

This afternoon the convention will hear speakers on the problems dealing with the war. The convention closes tonight with a general session. The subject will be "Our Relation to the New Internationalism." E. B. Bryan, president of the United States, and W. H. Taft, ex-President, will deliver the principal addresses.

ACCLAIM PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO FRANCE

"Our Brothers" Is Designation Paris Editors Now Apply to Americans

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

President Wilson's message to France has been received here with universal acclaim, and has had the effect of intensifying, if that be possible, the affection and admiration France feels for the American Republic.

Our brothers, writes Leon Rathby, in his journal, L'Espresso. "Yes, truly, we accept this designation, and they are also our brothers, those British whose blood has flowed with that of our own soldiers at Ypres, at Vimy, in the Somme, at Gallipoli; our brothers, too, are all those who have thrown into our cause their hopes, their young man, and their resources." The greatness of the peace of tomorrow will be this brotherhood solemnly founded on the battlefield.

The Pays, which long ago shed its defeatist tendencies and has become under its new direction one of the most readable Paris newspapers, expresses the hope that Wilson's message will be the signal for the permanent peace offensive and the diplomatic falsehoods, so easily believed, of the Central Empires. The Pays also notes with approval "the echo of Wilson's imperative voice" in Taft's triumph call for stern and implacable war in his speech in Philadelphia on Thursday.

Louis Latapie, in the République Française, emphasizes the importance of the fact so rare in history, of "a whole people rising to help another people, with no other reason for helping each other than their common words of liberty and no other interest than the interest of justice." He says:

"These millions of young men who are coming to offer their lives in our defense are fighting for an idea. And this idea cannot be abolished, because it is the very essence of life of people. No, liberty cannot be vanquished.

If it disappears for a day in the tempest it is only to be reborn soon after more beloved and more virile than ever. The alliance of the two great republics of Europe and America and the union of their armies in battle against imperial barbarism is the decisive phase of this progress which nothing can stop. The American people, our brothers, and their blood is flowing with ours for a common cause. This is a greater fact than the battle itself. Here, an immense progress already realized. Here is our conquest. Here is our victory."

BELLBOY THEFT SUSPECT Jewelry Worth \$7000 and \$250 in Cash Taken From Safe

Louis Ryan, a bellboy at the Aldine Hotel, was held in \$500 bail for a hearing before Magistrate Mealey today. He was arrested in connection with the theft of \$7000 in jewelry and \$250 in cash from the safe at the hotel. John Mastin, another bellboy, who was arrested in Bridgetown, Conn., for the theft of \$1000 in jewelry from the hotel, was held yesterday morning.

Ryan is said to have written Mastin congratulating him upon his "splitting his sides laughing" as the efforts of the City Hall men to find out the whereabouts of Ryan.

"How Much Shall I Give?" Find Your Answer Here

To help givers to the War Chest to reach a decision as to how much they should give, and yet give fairly and not too much, the War-Chest directors have prepared the following schedule of giving based on incomes:

For men and women earning \$2000 a year and less

ONE DAY'S PAY EACH MONTH

Table with columns for Income, Monthly Payment, and Percentage of Income.

While all giving must be optional, contributors to the War Chest are reminded that unless this table is generally followed it will be impossible for the War-Chest to meet the growing needs of the war-relief agencies at the front, with the increasing number of troops. Remember that the War-Chest must care for the French and Italian soldiers, as well as our own boys. These armies have no Y. M. C. A. We must give them ours.

So follow this table if you possibly can, even if you have to make a sacrifice. That is what our boys are doing for us.

THE WAR-CHEST COMMITTEE

HINT U. S. INFORMED BRITAIN OF IRISH PLOT

England Got News From "Friendly Country Which Exposed Earlier Plots"

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I believe the number of arrests effected in connection with the Sinn Féin activities very nearly exhausts the number resolved upon. A few may remain to be carried out, but not many. Each arrest is a separate, direct act of the Irish Executive in Dublin and is not the consequence of any discretion left to the local police.

The arrests have nothing whatever to do with the conscientious objection. They have nothing whatever to do with the Sinn Féin activities, as such, or with sedition. Some of the persons arrested are probably not Sinn Féiners, and I should be surprised to learn that seditionaries, which undoubtedly has been delivered here, had even been examined or considered before the decision was taken to arrest the men and women who are now prisoners.

All Suspected of Treachery. Every arrest made or yet to be made, probably not more than seventy at all, is wholly and solely grounded upon suspicion of treacherous communication with the enemy. Britain has it that tell-tale papers were found upon men who were captured some time ago at a collision off Kingstone and that they were in the possession of a code book which may be, I venture to guess, that something more definite than these spectral papers found its way to the British Government from the friendly country which had the good fortune to expose earlier plots against the Allies, always in the nick of time.

And what will now become of the arrested suspects every one will ask. I believe that they will not be court-martialed and will not be brought to public trial. The measure is virtually complete in respect of the persons affected, and it is complete also in respect of the amount of their liberty and safety affected. My present information notifies me that the Government will scrupulously abstain from giving any excuse for disorders.

Arrests a War Measure. The arrests are a war measure taken under the Defense of the Realm regulations, and they do not even imply a revival of coercion under the old coercion act in force in respect of some of its clauses.

Two other items of news are that the Lord Lieutenant, who had already visited the races and the theatre, opened the Whitehouse Fair of the Red Cross in a brief ceremonial speech, and was very well received by the large assembly, and that seven members of the American Labor Mission have arrived in Dublin for a short visit, which is to be confined to the city.

As far as my present information goes there has been no disturbance in connection with Friday night's and later events, and provided the existence of a plot for the landing of German troops can be established the Irish people will not be the last to recognize the prudence of circumventing it by putting under restraint those who may reasonably be suspected of promoting it on this side. These, I think, are reflections that account for the eminently sober spirit in which the arrests are regarded here.

Germans Capture Abo, Finland Moscow, May 21.—The Germans have captured the city of Abo, Finland, and have taken prisoners the Russians found there.

Abo is a city and seaport which until 1919 was the capital of Finland. It was formerly the seat of a university, which was removed to Helsinki in 1827. The city is located near the mouth of the Aura Joki River, which flows into the Gulf of Bothnia.

FRENCH ATTACK ADVANCES TO SLOPES OF MOUNT KEMMEL

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The advance gains additional importance from the fact that it improves greatly the Allied positions east and northeast of Loere. They also made an important gain near Rheims, in the Champagne.

Apparently these local attacks belong to a systematic plan of campaign, which aims to keep the invaders busy at all points and to hamper in every way possible the movements necessary to a strong offensive drive. Coupled with this severe fighting, there has been a terrific bombardment nearly all along the line, while air fighting is developing upon an unprecedented scale.

Although Berlin announced that this was a fruitless attempt to sweep the German positions on Mount Kemmel, the Allies report it as a local operation, though an important one, which gained every objective.

The artillery has kept up its ceaseless roar along the battlefield. It has been most violent along the Somme front, around Hamarg and along the Aves River. Berlin reported that the fire from the Allies extends beyond Kemmel had been increasingly intense.

The advance was made along the line behind the creeping barrage. There was one obstacle they had to cross which meant great trouble, but for the men's quick and skillful attack and their extraordinary courage. It was a small bridge, twenty to thirty feet long, and made of logs and planks, which they were obliged to burn.

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It was a daring thing, therefore, to attempt the capture of that little place, but the plans were worked out very carefully and the men were keen. The offensive was led by the colonel who planned the Australian flag on Broadside Ridge in September of last year, who was eager that his command should share in this new assault.

The only reason unknown the Germans strengthened their garrison that night by sending up reinforcements, so that Ville-sur-Ancres had its dugouts and ditch full of men of the Fifty-fourth reserve division and the 154th.

Many of these were young fellows and some of them were very big fellows, some of them of the German soldier at his best. It seems that they were hungry, too, having got separated from their rations for time, and they put up a hard fight in the first hours of the attack.

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