

AMERICAN LINE HOLDS UNDER TWO GERMAN RAIDS

400 Picked Men Lost in Vain Attempt to Raid U. S. Trenches

With the American Army in France, Saturday, April 13 (Delayed) —After another night of terrific artillery fire and a bombardment with gas shells, the Germans continued today their efforts to drive through to the third line of the American positions near Apremont forest, northwest of Toul. They made two attacks, both of which failed.

The enemy's casualties in the four days' fighting are estimated at between 300 and 400. Of this number, more than 100 were killed. Although the enemy wasted fully a half of his specially trained shock troop battalion of 800 men, he was unable to penetrate the American lines, which remained unchanged.

Of the thirty-six prisoners taken by American troops in the fighting on Friday northwest of Toul, during which two German attacks in force were repulsed with heavy casualties to the enemy, twelve have since died of their wounds. The American troops also captured two German machine guns besides a quantity of small arms, grenades and other war material.

The prisoners taken belonged to the Twenty-fifth and Sixty-fifth Landwehr units, the Sixteenth Pioneers and the Uhlans. The prisoners said they had had no food for two days, as the American artillery had prevented their rations from being brought up to their position. The captive Germans quickly devoured the food given them by our men.

The enemy front lines had been destroyed by shell fire, and during Friday's attack the Americans temporarily abandoned their own front line, allowed the Germans to enter it and then forced them to engage in hand-to-hand fighting in the open, in which the American troops greatly excelled.

This attack, which was the longest and largest scale operation conducted against the American troops since the entry of the United States into the war, has developed many deeds of individual bravery and heroism. A young lieutenant, whose home is just outside of Boston, with three enlisted men attacked nineteen Germans who had penetrated into one of the American trenches.

The lieutenant called on the Germans to surrender. One of them raised his pistol, as if to shoot, but the lieutenant shot him through the head, upon which the others lifted their hands high in the air and yelled "kamerad." The lieutenant marched the prisoners into the rear of our line and then returned to the front and resumed the command of his platoon.

Five other Americans penetrated into a German dugout, where twelve of the enemy were slightly wounded. They refused surrender, but our men threw grenades into the dugout, killing four of the Germans. The others quickly gave themselves up.

A small party of bandmen volunteered for stretcher-bearing duty in the first line and worked until they were nearly exhausted. The chief surgeon ordered them to return for a rest, but they insisted the surgeon disappeared and then resumed their first-aid duties.

A 19-year-old courier who carried a message more than two miles under heavy shell fire, extended his duty by delivering his message into the hands of the commander of the unit. After a short rest he begged to be allowed to continue his front-line courier service.

Another lieutenant, commanding a machine gun unit, just missed being struck by a shell which buried the gun, but he ordered his men to dig out the piece, and soon had it firing again into the German positions.

Scores of officers and men who had been assigned to rear-line duty pleaded for an opportunity to go to the front line. The artillerymen also did courageous work and furnished wonderful support for the American infantry.

GERMANS TAKE AMERICAN PRISONERS, SAYS BERLIN Berlin, April 15.—German troops, according to the official report from headquarters yesterday, made a successful attack against the Americans north of St. Mihiel. The Germans claim to have inflicted heavy losses and to have taken prisoners.

"Outwitting the Hun"

By Lieutenant Pat O'Brien (Copyright, 1918, by Pat Alva O'Brien.)

The next two days passed without incident and I was high taken to the intelligence Department of the German Flying Corps, which was an hour from the hospital. There I was kept two days, during which time they put a thousand questions to me. While I was there I turned over to them the message I had written in the hospital and asked them to have one of their fliers drop it on our side of the line.

The Enemy's Efficiency They asked me where I would like to have it dropped, thinking perhaps I would give my aerodrome away, but when I smiled and shook my head they did not insist upon an answer.

"I'll drop it over" — declared one of them, naming my aerodrome which revealed to me that their flying corps is as efficient as any other branches of the service in the matter of obtaining valuable information. And right here I want to say that the more I came to know of the enemy, the more keenly I realized what a difficult task we're going to have to lick him. In all my subsequent experiences, the fact that there is a heap of fight left in the Huns still was thoroughly brought home to me. We shall win the war eventually, if we don't stop up too soon, in the mistaken idea that the Huns are ready to lie down.

The flying officers who questioned me were extremely anxious to find out all they could about the part America is going to play in the war, but they evidently came to the conclusion that America hadn't taken me very deeply into her confidence, judging from the information they got, or failed to get, from me. At any rate, they gave me up as a bad job, and I was ordered to my prison at Courtrai, Belgium.

CHAPTER V The Prison Camp at Courtrai From the Intelligence Department I was conveyed to the officers' prison camp at Courtrai in an automobile. It was about an hour's ride. My escort was one of the most famous fliers in the world, barring none. He was later killed in action, but I was told by an English aviator who witnessed his last combat, that he fought a game battle and died a hero's death.

The prison, which had evidently been a civil prison of some kind before the war, was located right in the heart of Courtrai. The first building we approached was large and in front of the archway, which formed the main entrance, was a sentry box. Here we were challenged by the sentry, who knocked on the door, and the guard turned me in the lock and I was admitted.

We passed through the archway and directly into a courtyard, on which stood all the prison buildings, the windows of course being heavily barred. After I had given

Berchtold has been opposed to the Pan-German war party and his resignation followed about by them. In addition to being foreign minister Count Czernin was premier and chancellor of the dual empire. He is about 61 years old.

TIME FOR ACTION, SAYS RABBI HAAS (Continued from First Page.) Third Liberty Loan and to urge one's friends to go and do likewise.

We "over here" must provide the sinews of war for our boys "over there." We at home must provide our government with the financial assistance to enable it to furnish our boys "under the colors" with every possible necessity and comfort.

Our boys—a hundred thousand of them or more—are now in the thick of it. Many additional thousands, yes, tens and hundreds of thousands are going over each day to take up their positions on the battlefield "to go or die." We'll soon have a million and a half of men "somewhere in France" and the country is preparing to send over twice and thrice this number if necessary.

These boys are fighting your battle and your battle. They're engaged in a most sacred and holy cause. They're waging battle to overthrow and destroy, for all time, the power of slavery and imperialism. They're waging conflict that neither might nor the mailed fist nor the iron bed of militarism, but that right and justice shall rule the world. Our boys prepared to offer up their lives to make the world a better, happier and safer place for us to live in. Ought we not to put our hearts and courage into them and cause them to realize that we're with them to the very limit of our resources? Ought we not back them up to the fullest extent of our means?

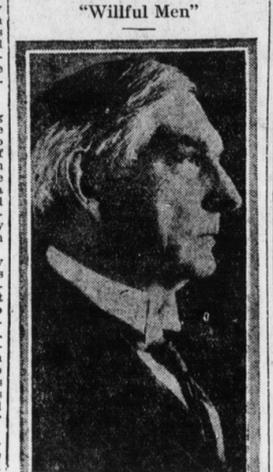
And when we are asked to help our government by buying Liberty Bonds we should lend our money for a certain period. We are making an investment which is a gilt-edged security. The safest investment at all times is with the Bank of the United States of America and with the firm of Uncle Sam and Company. In subscribing to the Liberty Loan we are contributing to the one security of which both principal and interest are guaranteed by the wealthiest and most reliable government on earth.

Harrisburg has gone "over the top" in the two previous Liberty Loan campaigns. Are we going to repeat our former achievements? I know that the people of our city and vicinity are going to answer in but one way, and that will be by making the Third Liberty Loan an overwhelming tremendous success.

Let each one of us help to place our city on the honor roll and then make it possible that the honor flag of the United States Liberty Loan shall fly over our capital. Let this emblem testify that the citizens of Harrisburg are 100 per cent Americans. Do your duty and do it now.

SENATOR STONE DIES OF STROKE OF PARALYSIS

Was Former Governor of Missouri and One of Twelve "Willful Men"



U.S. SENATOR WILLIAM J. STONE.

Washington, April 15.—Senator William Joel Stone, of Missouri, former Governor of that State, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and for many years prominent among Democratic leaders, died here yesterday of paralysis.

Senator Stone suffered the stroke last Wednesday while on a street car on his way to the Senate office building. A slight cerebral hemorrhage affected his left side, rendering him helpless, but he did not lose consciousness and a few hours later rallied and began to talk about getting up.

Yesterday there was a second cerebral hemorrhage and the Senator fell into a state of coma. Death came at 4:30 o'clock in the evening. At the bedside were Mrs. John and their children, Federal Judge Kimbrough Stone, of Kansas City; Mrs. John W. Parkinson, of St. Joseph, Mo., and Miss Margaret Stone, of St. Louis.

Senator Reed announced last night that funeral services will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home and the family, accompanied by a congressional committee, will leave with the body in the evening for St. Louis. At St. Louis a night train will be taken for Jefferson City, where the body will rest in state in the State Capitol building today. That evening the body will be taken to Nevada, Mo. Senator Stone's old home, for burial there Thursday by the Nevada Masonic Lodge.

Since the European war started Senator Stone has figured on newspaper "first pages" almost as much as Theodore Roosevelt did in his most conspicuous days. Before America became a belligerent he was vociferously in favor of peace, and naturally became one of the "twelve willful men" who voted against war with Germany. At that time, however, he said that if the United States entered the war he would give the administration his most ardent support.

He kept his word and for a while the newspaper spotlight was turned from him. Recently, however, he again came under the spotlight when he made a sensational speech in the Senate attacking Senator Penrose and former President Roosevelt, whom he described as "the most potent agent of the Kaiser in America." Republicans assert it was that speech which destroyed his political career.

Although he had opposed the war neutrality bill and advocated against war with Germany, Stone supported the President when the call came for a war declaration against Austria. As chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee he was the spokesman of the foreign policies of President Wilson and there never was an intimation from the White House except in the case of the "twelve willful men," that the President mistrusted Stone in that capacity.

Urged to Buy Liberty Bonds at Y. M. C. A. Rally

Addresses by Lieutenant G. W. Danforth, U. S. Navy, and Major William H. Garrison, commanding the Middletown Aviation camp, Sergeant K. K. Blake, and Captain George F. Lumb, president of the Rotary Club, were featured in a big patriotic meeting held in Falmestock Hall yesterday afternoon. The Liberty Bond sale was the result of the one security of which both principal and interest are guaranteed by the wealthiest and most reliable government on earth.

BISHOP TO CONSECRATE NEW ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH Bishop Philip R. McDevitt will solemnly consecrate the new Roman Catholic Church, in State street, on Saturday of this week. The beautiful edifice will be formally opened with services on Sunday, April 21.

LETTER LIST LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE Post Office, at Harrisburg, Pa., for the week ending April 13, 1918: Ladies' List—Mrs. Brunham, Jennie Forrester, Mrs. James Hess (2), Mrs. F. K. Mrs. Oscar Miller, Mrs. George Middleworth, Katherine Mullen, Mrs. Amy Piper, Mrs. Lillian Richardson, Mrs. Perry Wood. Gentlemen's List—R. M. Arnold, John Dair, John G. Dugan, C. A. Eckert, D. S. Gladwell, Thomas Harley, D. Jones, Manuel O. Jopo, Rev. H. B. McConnell, George H. Pierce, E. F. Purviance, James Richardson, H. E. Rupp, A. R. Sauman, Edw. Stricker, H. O. Walters, Rev. Wm. J. Winfield, Wilbur Zint.

PERSONS SHOULD INvariably have their mail matter addressed to their street and number, thereby insuring prompt delivery by the carriers. FRANK C. HOSTETTER, Postmaster.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart

Robert Morris and the First Bond of Liberty

It is interesting to know that during the American Revolution the first Bonds of Liberty were sold by Robert Morris, whose personal credit was greater than that of the United States. In raising the money to transfer Washington's Army from Dobbs Ferry to Yorktown, Morris had to borrow the money largely out of his own pocket and on his private credit.

How different to-day, when the greatest security in the world, is the word of the United States of America. Do you think anybody in China, in Japan, or anywhere in the world would hesitate to buy American bonds? The Hun himself would buy our bonds quicker than the bonds of his own country on a financial basis for our credit is infinitely better than the Hun's.

If foreigners are willing to buy American bonds, if Robert Morris wanted to go out in the snow and even loan his own personal fortune to save his country, WHY SHOULD ANY OF US HESITATE THE FRACTION OF A SECOND? For your own sake—for your country's sake—buy Liberty Bonds.



Many Good Looking Garments For Women and Misses

Developed of Shape-Retaining Materials \$25.00 to \$39.50

This week's showing of suit styles for Women and Misses is one of the most interesting of the entire Spring season, and the diversity of styles and materials is more satisfying than at any other period.

There are several hundred good looking new garments in navy, blue and black and excellent proportion in such good shades as rookie, grey and tan. Among the suits developed of the finest grades of shape-retaining Jersey are blue and brown heather and solid colors of navy Copen, cantaloupe, and tan.

Each suit, no matter what its price, carries tailoring of a supreme character; some are severely plain and others are fashioned along refined lines that are given an added charm through the use of braid or buttons.

Choose From a Complete Stock at \$25, \$27.50 to \$45

Suits of serge, poplin and mixtures in tailored styles or in belted or triple ripple effects, with braid or button trimming; silk over Colliers and linings of peau de cygne or fancy silk patterns. \$25, \$27.50 and \$30.00. Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Second Floor

"Nemo" Is the Name That Stands for Service in Corsets

Health Service Style Service Extra Long Service

Nemo corsets are scientifically designed to prevent, relieve and cure many physical weaknesses. Their health service is invaluable, but you pay nothing extra for the famous Nemo hygienic features.

Nemo corsets never fail to give better style, because they support the body correctly and develop natural symmetry. Nemo corsets wear longer because greater precautions are taken to insure durability. Only finest materials are used in their manufacture and nothing, not even the extreme difficulty in securing these materials, is allowed to interfere with the maintenance of the high Nemo Standard.

Nemo corsets—\$3.00 and up. Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Second Floor

Fashion Combines Plain and Fancy Silks This Season

To satisfy the whim of effecting combinations in silk gowns and dresses we have filled our stock with the choicest weaves in both solid colors and fancy styles.

- For this vogue is printed Georgette Crepe in street shades, scroll patterns and all-over patterns, 40 inches wide, yard \$2.50. All-over patterns in navy, black and white Foulards, 40 inches; yard \$3.00. Other foulards to be combined with plain satins, yard \$2.00 and \$2.25. Plain Taffetas, used with Georgette, yard, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$1.95, \$2.25. Plain Georgette, of best quality, 40 inches, yard \$2.00 and \$2.25. Plain and fancy Khaki Kool for sport dresses, 36 inches, yard \$1.00 and \$1.50. White Baronet Satin and striped coin sport or plaid Baronet Satin, yard \$4.50 and \$5.50. Plain black French Taffeta and French broche Taffeta in self-colored dots, stripes, and floral patterns, yard \$2.25, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Street Floor

Our Second Shipment of Phipps \$5.00 Sailors (As Pictured) "Phipps-Cosmopolitan" Black rough straw braid with Patent Leather Band. Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Second Floor Front

A Season of Colored Cotton Frocks Is Developing From These Lovely Materials

The voiles are adorable in their foulard and floral designs and the organdies and French voiles are far prettier and more frock-like than thin cottons have been for many a day.

- Colored cotton voiles in foulard designs on navy, cadet, Copen and grey grounds. Yard \$8c. Woven voiles in white grounds with woven colored stripes and plaids. Yard \$9c. Woven voiles in white grounds, with a woven colored stripe running through. Yard \$9c. French voiles in blue and grey foulard designs. Yard \$9c. Silk stripe voiles in white grounds and silk stripes. Yard \$9c. Organdies in plain shades of Nile, rose, light blue, grey, pink, helle and corn; 44 inches wide. Yard \$1.00 and \$1.50. Plain voiles, 44 inches wide, in forty colors. Yard \$45c. Foulards of silk and cotton in patterns of figures and dots in light and dark grounds. Yard \$75c to \$1.25. Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Street Floor

Junior Red Cross TAG DAY May 4

Count Czernin was in Rumania when the letter was published by the French government and he was summoned to Vienna Friday. Count Ottokar Czernin von Chadenitz, a wealthy Bohemian landowner, was minister to Rumania when that country entered the war. Within six weeks after the death of Emperor Francis Joseph, Count Czernin was appointed foreign minister by Emperor Charles. Count Czernin is a very close friend of Count Berchtold and reported at the outbreak of the war and who had been reported as the political mentor of the young emperor. Count