

GERMANS DRIVE AGAINST ALLIES

Great Effort to Break Through to Calais.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM GAINS

The French insist that counter-attacks continue with success and that British are holding their own.

London.—The German rushes in Flanders and the Woevre, where they claim to have had considerable success, are believed to be the forerunners of another big effort to break through the allied lines in the west.

For many days Belgium has been sealed from the observation of Germany while reinforcements from Germany were being moved to the south to take part in the new offensive which they hope is to carry them to Calais and possibly break the resistance of the Allies.

The attack in Flanders, originally levelled at the French, has been transferred to the British lines held by the Canadians on the immediate right of the French, and here for two days the men from the Dominion have been engaged in a deadly contest with the Germans.

The latter state in their official report that they have made further progress toward Ypres and that the British counter-attacks have been repulsed.

British Hold Positions.

The French account, on the other hand, declares that the Allies' counter-attacks continue with success and that the British hold all their positions, and repeats the charge that the Germans are using bombs containing asphyxiating gases.

The German attack in the Woevre or in the Mouse Hills was directed against the French positions to the southwest of Combrès, and, according to the Berlin statement, the French suffered a heavy defeat. Paris, however, says that in a counter-attack the Germans were completely driven out of the French first line, which they had pushed back.

These offensive movements by the Germans have been made possible by the state of the ground on the eastern front, where operations are virtually impossible until the spring floods have subsided.

Taking advantage of these conditions the German General Staff transferred a large number of troops to the west to make another big effort, which shows that they are not content to rely on a passive policy.

A New German Army.

It is believed that a half million new German troops have reached Flanders and that more guns and material are to be used than were provided for the original attempt to destroy the allied armies in the west—attempts which met with failure both in August and in October.

With 750,000 men on the Continent, as announced recently by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, reinforcements have doubtless been hurried forward to fill the gaps in the British lines.

In one of its frequent bulletins the Belgian Legation at London announces that the town of Lizerne, west of the Ypres Canal, which was captured by the Germans on Friday night, has been retaken by the French and Belgian troops, and that the Belgian artillery has been engaged in a duel with the German batteries the whole length of the Belgian front.

In the meantime the eastern front is enjoying a period of comparative calm except in the mid-Carpalians, where the Russians continue to attack the Austrians in Ussok Pass, and to the eastward, where the Austrians and Germans are trying to crush the Russian flank. Both sides report successes.

Italy, Greece, Roumania.

Italy and Greece continue to debate what steps, if any, they will take, and Roumania, it is believed, waits on Italy's decision.

Greece, too, is considering terms which, however, come from the Allies, and Athens is torn by divided opinion.

TOWER BACKS GERMANY.

Former U. S. Ambassador Declares Invasion of Belgium Justified.

Philadelphia.—Germany's invasion of Belgium at the outbreak of the European war was justified by Charles-Marie Tower, formerly Ambassador to Germany and to Russia, in an address delivered before the American Philosophical Society. Quoting English statesmen and citing principles of international law, Mr. Tower said that Great Britain, as well as Germany, regarded the agreement of 1839, guaranteeing Belgium's neutrality, as a mere "scrap of paper."

GERMANS TWIST BRITISH NAVY.

Their Fleet, Out Repeatedly, Met No Enemy.

Berlin, via London.—The German Admiralty gave out a statement reading as follows: "The German high sea fleet has recently cruised repeatedly in the North Sea, advancing into English water without meeting the sea forces of Great Britain."

HAS LOST THREE SONS IN WAR.

Charles Legrand, Prominent Parisian, Had Four Fighting For France.

Paris.—Three of the four sons of Charles Legrand who entered the army have been killed in action. M. Legrand, who was formerly president of the Chamber of Commerce and was active in the project for exchanges of commercial students between Harvard University and the French Commercial University, was notified today that the third one of his sons had been killed.

CONTAGIOUS

EAU-AH-H-H-UM!



VILLA STILL IN THE WAR GAME

Is Preparing for Another Battle With Obregon.

WAS SHORT OF AMMUNITION

Indications That Villa Plans To Concentrate His Scattered Forces For a Supreme Effort To Defeat Obregon.

Washington.—Consular dispatches received by the Washington government from various points in Mexico indicate that while temporarily disorganized by the defeat sustained at Celaya, General Villa and his forces have by no means been removed as a formidable factor in Mexico's civil war.

Officials at the State Department are guarding closely the reports received from consuls in the territory occupied by General Villa, as it is not desired to give out military information, but it is known that plans for another battle with General Obregon, the Carranza commander, are proceeding rapidly.

Villa's chief difficulty, it was learned officially, is his lack of ammunition, and until he replenishes his supply he probably will not risk engagement. When he met Obregon at Celaya, Villa had sent forces to attack Matamoras, Nuevo Laredo, Tampico and West Coast towns, greatly depleting his main force. Indications now are that he intends to concentrate all these forces in Central Mexico for another supreme effort against Obregon.

The Carranza forces are reported to be well supplied with ammunition and pressing the Villa army closely north of Irapuato. Carranza officials here claim the Villa movement has given them a crushing blow, from which it never will recover.

In the meantime many rumors of counter-revolutionary movements have been current, though they are not credited by the American government. Many former sympathizers of Huerta have been in Washington, but most of them deny that Huerta intends to take the field again. Manuel Calero, former ambassador to Washington under the Madero administration, visited the Argentine and Chilean ambassadors, discussing the Mexican situation in general. It was said his visit was without significance.

Dispatches from Vera Cruz to the Carranza agency here said General Obregon had reached a point 12 miles north of Irapuato and still was pursuing Villa with an army of 40,000, including General Merz's command. General Dieguez, the dispatches said, had taken Guadaluajara and would act as Obregon's rear guard. Villa losses at Celaya were estimated at 6,000 killed and 5,000 missing.

Nogales, Ariz.—Nogales, Sonora, opposite here has been made the new Villa capital of Sonora, instead of Hermosillo.

SHOOTS TWO; KILLS HIMSELF.

Hunter Thought Couple Bested Him in Hotel Deal.

Los Angeles.—William Hunter, 49 years old, who came here recently from Hartford, Conn., shot and seriously wounded Mr. and Mrs. Beachey F. Crampton at a hotel here and then committed suicide. Hunter had purchased the lease of the hotel from the Crampions a week ago and was dissatisfied with the deal. The Crampions may recover.

CRIPPLES IN A WRECK.

'Bus in Which They Were Being Taken to School Runs Into Car.

Cleveland, O.—Eleven deformed children, on their way to a school for cripples, were injured, three of them fatally, when the 'bus in which they were riding was struck by a street car here. The attendant to the driver of the rig, Hezekiah Finn, 72, was also badly hurt and may die.

RESERVES THAW DECISION.

Justice Hendrick Wants More Time To Study Authorities.

New York.—The question as to whether Harry K. Thaw is entitled to have a jury determine his sanity remained undecided in the mind of Supreme Court Justice Hendrick. When attorneys for Thaw and the State of New York appeared in court to hear his decision, Justice Hendrick announced that he had not yet had time to complete his study of the authorities.

BRYAN'S REPLY TO BERNSTORFF NOTE

Reflection on Our Good Faith is Resented.

INTERNATIONAL LAW LESSON

In Diplomatic Language the President Makes Evident His Intention To Reprimand the German Ambassador.

Washington.—The United States Government replied to the recent memorandum in which Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, declared that "if the American people desire to observe true neutrality, they will find means to stop the exclusive importation of arms to one side, or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in foodstuffs."

The American note, which is signed by Secretary Bryan, was drafted at the State Department, but was finally penned by President Wilson himself. After pointing out that the language used by Count von Bernstorff is susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States in the performance of its duties as a neutral, the note "takes it for granted that no such implication was intended," and suggests that evidently the German Ambassador is laboring under certain false impressions.

It is then declared that while the relations of the United States with any one of the belligerents "cannot wisely be made a subject of discussion with a third government," such correspondence between the United States and the Allies as has been published shows "the steadfast refusal" of the American government "to acknowledge the right of any belligerent to alter the accepted rules of war at sea insofar as they affect the rights and interests of neutrals."

The attitude of the United States on the question of exportations of arms is restated—namely, that to place any embargo on arms during the progress of a war would be "a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States. The note refers to the spirit of friendship which the United States desires always to manifest toward Germany and its people, and concludes with the declaration that the neutrality of the United States is founded on the firm basis of conscience and good will."

TRAPPED BY GIRL'S LETTER.

Ambrose Morrison, Alleged Auto Bandit, Arrested.

New York.—Lured into the hands of the law by a letter from a young girl friend, Ambrose Morrison, wanted by the police of New York, Washington and other Eastern cities, is in the hands of the police here. Morrison was arrested in Boston and brought here to face a charge of being one of the auto bandits who obtained \$10,000 in cash and jewels from the home of Mrs. Clementine Roehl, in Brooklyn. He is said to be wanted in Washington for a safe robbery and in Paterson, N. J., for the attempted robbery of a jewelry store. He was arrested in the Boston general postoffice by a detective who had trailed the letter he went to claim.

PICKS WILSON FOR BIG ROLE.

Paris Temps Pleased With President's Speech.

Paris.—The newspapers of Paris comment with approval on the utterances of President Wilson in regard to the relations of the United States with the belligerent nations in his speech at the luncheon of the Associated Press in New York on April 26. The Temps alludes to the speech as an indication that President Wilson is prepared for an important role in the future and says that his position is one which justifies the confidence of all interests. It affirms that the President "has given proof of the noble consciousness of his duty as a statesman."

COST OF HIGH LIVING.

\$30,000 a Year Not Enough To Support Three Children.

Philadelphia.—An annual allowance of \$30,000 was not sufficient to properly support the three children of Percival Frazer, Jr., according to the testimony before the Orphan Court here, and the court, upon the petition of the children's guardians, increased the amount to \$45,000 a year. The income from a trust estate left by the children's grandfather, John Lower Welsh, amounts to \$105,000 a year.

WILSON TO SEE FLEET MAY 17

Review to Take Place in New York Harbor.

WATER CARNIVAL PLANNED

Blue Jackets and Marines To March Through Fifth Avenue With Army Troops From Governor's Island and Militia.

Washington.—The Atlantic fleet will be reviewed in New York Harbor, May 17, by President Wilson, Secretary Daniels announced the date at the conclusion of conferences with Admiral Fletcher, commander-in-chief of the fleet.

Details of the review and of events ashore will be worked out as soon as possible by the Navy Department, in co-operation with Mayor Mitchell, of New York. The review will be followed by a water carnival at night, and a land parade probably the next day, May 18. Bluejackets and marines from the fleet will march through Fifth avenue with Army troops from Governor's Island, the New York National Guard and other organizations yet to be determined.

The exact number of war craft to be assembled at New York has not yet been decided, but practically all of the battleships, many of the cruisers, gunboats and destroyers attached to the fleet and some of the submarines and auxiliaries will be ordered out. The review will be the first held since October, 1912.

It is now planned to have the fleet complete target practice at Tangier Sound by May 5 or 6 and leave about the 8th for Norfolk. The bluejackets and marines will be given a week's shore leave there from May 9 to 16. The submarines to be brought up for the parade will reach New York May 10.

The review and parade ashore over the fleet will pass out of New York harbor not later than May 20 for Narragansett Bay for 10 days' maneuvers, with Newport as a base. Between June 1 and 21 the vessels will go to their home yards for docking, supplies and steaming trials. The next rendezvous will be in Hampton Roads soon after June 21, and not later than June 25 the fleet will steam out of the roads for San Francisco by way of the Panama Canal. Maneuvering en route, the ships, it is expected, will pass through the Canal July 4.

The personnel of the reviewing party at New York, headed by President Wilson, will be decided later by Secretary Daniels and his aids. It probably will include several cabinet officers, members of the two houses of Congress, including the New York State and municipal authorities. The European war probably will result in the absence of many of the diplomatic representatives of foreign powers, usually present at such affairs.

Mr. Daniels also discussed with the President the formal opening of the Panama Canal in July. The President said it would be absolutely impossible for him to be present at the ceremony.

WOMEN SOLD VOTES.

Two in Paris, Ill., Confess—Alleged Buyers Arrested.

Paris, Ill.—H. Clay Moss and Mrs. Hattie O'Neil, who were arrested here on the charge of buying votes at the city election, were released on bond. Hearing of their cases was set for next week before Justice V. V. Rardin. Vigorous denial was made by both Moss and Mrs. O'Neil, who claim they do not know Miss Flora Dawson and Miss Hattie Franklin, who charge they were paid \$3 each for voting. The commission form of government ticket, headed by Dr. W. H. Hoff and four commissioners, endorsed by the citizens' committee, was elected by a large plurality.

WOMEN DISFIGURE GIRL.

Burn Cheeks With Acid After Refusal To Give \$1,000.

Connellsville, Pa.—Martha Schultz, the 15-year-old daughter of a well-to-do farmer, was attacked by two masked women near a coke plant in the outskirts of Connellsville. One of the women held Miss Schultz while the other pressed on each cheek the unworked neck of a bottle filled with acid. Her face was badly burned and she was then allowed to go. Several weeks ago Miss Schultz received a letter ordering her to place \$1,000 and a gold watch in a secluded spot. She ignored the letter.

ELEVEN TOWNS GO DRY.

Only One County in Illinois Now Entirely Wet.

Chicago.—Results of local option elections in 26 towns and villages of Illinois were claimed as a victory by Anti-Saloon leaders. Eleven towns went in the "dry" column, abolishing about 80 saloons, and all previously "dry" territory was retained. Figures provided by the Anti-Saloon League, showed that there are now 55 entirely "dry" counties in the State, 46 partially "dry" and one—Monroe county—entirely wet. Seventy county seats are "dry," while 32 remain wet.

STEPMOTHER'S CONFESSION.

Child Died While She Was Performing a Criminal Operation.

Muskegon, Mich.—Admission that her 13-year-old stepdaughter, Evelyn Steele, whose nude body was found in an alley in the rear of her home, died while she was attempting to perform a criminal operation upon her was made by Mrs. Albert Steele to Coroner James F. Balbirnie. The coroner announced that Mrs. Steele confessed after she had been questioned for nearly an hour.

FRAUDULENT MEASURES ARE DESTROYED



San Francisco had a clean-up of fraudulent weights and measures recently and vast quantities of them were destroyed. The picture shows 8,000 milk cans being dumped into barges to be towed out to sea and given a watery grave.

ALL HIS COMRADES LOST



James M. Hoggett, electrician, only survivor of the crew of the American submarine F-4. He was on shore leave when the vessel started on her fatal trip at Honolulu.

GOVERNOR WHITMAN A PROUD FATHER



Governor Whitman of New York with his recently born son, Charles Whitman, Jr., photographed in the executive mansion at Albany.

WATCHING THE KRONPRINZ WILHELM



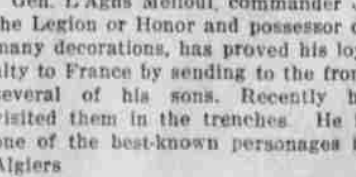
This photograph, taken on the deck of the German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm which put in at Newport News, shows, left to right, Lieutenant Courts, U. S. N., Collector of the Port Hamilton, Captain Thierfelder of the cruiser and Lieutenant Crons, U. S. N.

STRAUS MEMORIAL DEDICATED



Thousands attended the dedication of the Straus memorial fountain in New York and paid tribute to the memory of Isidor Straus, the merchant philanthropist, and his wife, who perished side by side in the Titanic disaster three years ago.

GEN. L'AGHS MELLOUL



Gen. L'Aghs Melloul, commander of the Legion of Honor and possessor of many decorations, has proved his loyalty to France by sending to the front several of his sons. Recently he visited them in the trenches. He is one of the best-known personages in Algiers.

Dodge War Bread With Cake.

Those who have been unable to adapt their appetites to the new style of bread now in use in Germany have taken advantage of the rule allowing a certain percentage of white flour to be used in cake and are eating so much of the latter that the mayor of Berlin has had to issue a warning to them.

He declared that the permission to use flour in cake does not indicate a permission to use cake without restriction and says that this substitute for bread must be eaten sparingly. The continuance of the habit of using cake without limit, he says, will be followed by action on the part of the authorities.

TOWELS FROM OAK LEAVES

Another Triumph for American Ingenuity in Utilization of Virtually Waste Material.

The proverbial leaf which started the first spring fashions in dress in the Garden of Eden has now appeared in a less artistic form as a bath towel for the cultured descendants of Adam and Eve. Instead of the fig leaf, however, it is the oak leaf from the miles of waste woodland in south Jersey that is being stripped from the trees, carefully cured and then shipped to New York city to be converted into cheap bath towels.

The industry of gathering and curing oak leaves, which has flourished in the barren woodlands of this region for several years, threatened to be hard hit by the war, as the principal market for the product was in the European countries. Now the American towel market promises to keep the leaf gatherers busier than ever. The leaf gathering is largely carried on by Jewish farmers who settled in small colonies in parts of Salem, Cumberland and Atlantic counties and who were quick to recognize the value of the oak twigs on the large tracts of waste land covered with pine and scrub oaks which natives of the region had regarded as worthless. The twigs are cut two feet long and packed 500 to a bale. They sell at from \$40 to \$60 a ton when properly cured, and industrious Jewish families have made more than enough to buy their families through the gathering of the leaves.