

THE NATION URGED TO FORGET SELF AND PROFIT TO WIN THE WAR

An Appeal by the President

Washington.—In a personal appeal addressed to his fellow-countrymen, President Wilson calls upon every American citizen—man, woman and child—to join together to make the nation a unit for the preservation of its ideals and for triumph of democracy in the world war.

"We are rapidly putting our Navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for.

"We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen not only, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made a common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

"We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support our people, for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are co-operating in Europe and to keep the looms and manufacturing in raw material; coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of the fighting fronts, locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves but cannot now afford the men, the materials or the machinery to make.

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a national and honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay hundreds of thousands, of men otherwise liable to military service will be of right and of necessity be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.

"Let me suggest also that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nation, and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism, which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

"In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible this appeal. I venture to suggest also to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition. And I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inopportune subject of comment and homily from their pulpits.

"The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together!

"WOODROW WILSON."

country, therefore in large measure, rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual co-operation in the sale and distribution of their products? The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done, and done immediately, to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike and upon the able-bodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter.

"I particularly appeal to the farmers of the South to plant abundant foodstuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping, helping upon a great scale, to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and for our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

"The government of the United States and the governments of the several States stand ready to co-operate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed, at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery as well as of the crops themselves when harvested.

"The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it, and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy, and we shall not fall short of it!

"This let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories: The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

"To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employes, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life, and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power. To the merchant let me suggest the motto: 'Small profits and quick service,' and to the shipbuilder the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas, no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied and supplied at once. To the miner let me say that he stands where the farmer does: The work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or falls, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service army. The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process, and I want only to remind his employes that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

"Economy Will Count. Let me suggest also that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nation, and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism, which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

"In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible this appeal. I venture to suggest also to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition. And I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inopportune subject of comment and homily from their pulpits.

"The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together!

"WOODROW WILSON."

BRITISH SWEEP GERMANS BACK

13,000 Prisoners and 66 Guns Captured.

ASTRIDE HINDENBURG LINE

Shattering Of a German Stronghold That Had Resisted All the Allies Efforts For Two Years—British Now Look Down On Great Industrial Sections Of France Held By the Germans.

London.—The total prisoners taken in the offensive begun last week now aggregate more than 13,000. Guns to the number of 166 also have been taken.

On a 12-mile front, from north of the River Scarpe to south of Loos, British troops pressed back the Germans all along the line and captured six villages. Field Marshal Haig's men, the official communication from British headquarters in France adds, also have gained a footing in German trenches northeast of Lens. Prisoners and guns also were taken in the advance. Southeast of Arras, the statement adds, the British also made progress.

The villages seized by the British are all east and north of the Vimy Ridge. They are Bailleul, Wilverval, Vimy, Petit Vimy, Givenchy-en-Gohelle and Angres.

Great British Victory. The far-reaching, important and sweeping success of the battle of Arras is being revealed in successive chapters to the British public, which hardly realizes yet that it is the most effectual and decisive event to the credit of the British Army during the war. It may well rank with the battle of the Marne, which turned back the German invasion directed against Paris, and may prove the turning point of the whole war in the west and change the balance of the world war.

Field Marshal Haig's bulletin, giving the number of guns captured as 166 and the aggregate of prisoners as 13,000 and the details of new territory gained for France from the invader, marks the battle of Arras as a great victory. But the significant statement from Field Marshal Haig is that the British are "astride" the Hindenburg line.

The famous Hindenburg line had been proclaimed by its author as well as by German experts as a sort of "great wall of China" that would be as impregnable to assaults as that one of the seven wonders of the world which was so long an adamant barrier to protect an ancient Chinese dynasty.

The Von Hindenburg Buddha. German experts have been even firmer in their faith in Field Marshal von Hindenburg's "eighth wonder of the world" than they were a few months ago that Vimy Ridge was unconquerable.

The German belief in the Von Hindenburg Buddha has even served to hypnotize part of the British public and some prominent writers, who have been disposed to accept the German theory expounded in German papers that everything that has occurred on the western front has gone according to Von Hindenburg's plans and as foreseen by him.

A number of European military writers have taken the view that the Von Hindenburg line was a myth plotted to hearten the German people. But the British General Staff for some time has known that there is a definite Von Hindenburg line upon which the German staff was basing its defense and has known exactly where that line was drawn.

If the British Army can break through a vital or important sector, the next chapter may be a further extensive German retreat. If, indeed, the Germans are able to retreat in order with Field Marshal Haig's army pressing them as closely as it is now doing.

KING AND QUEEN TO ATTEND.

Will Commemorate Entrance Of America Into War.

London.—King George and Queen Mary will attend the service to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral in commemoration of the entrance of the United States into the war. The time for this ceremonial has been fixed as 11.30 A. M. on April 20. It is understood the King and Queen expressed a special desire to be present.

COMPULSORY PATRIOTISM.

Business Men Must Fly Flags In Arizona Or Be Jailed.

Globe, Ariz.—An American flag must fly from every business house, store front and vehicle in Globe, as a result of an ordinance passed by the City Council. A fine of \$200, or 200 days in jail, is to be the penalty for the first offense.

ENTIRE TOWN VOLUNTEERS.

Shannon, Wyo., Offers 30 Men and Women For War.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—The entire population of Shannon, Wyo., 30 in all, offered its services to Gov. Frank L. Houx for war. The women and girls volunteered for Red Cross work.

TARIFF BOARD CONFIRMED.

Senate Acts Favorably On Nominees For Places.

Washington.—The Senate confirmed the six nominees to the United States Tariff Commission, including David J. Lewis, former Congressman from Maryland. The Finance Committee had favorably reported these nominations a day or two ago, and after a brief debate the entire list of appointees was favorably acted upon by the Senate as a whole.

LATEST SPRING STYLE FOR YOUNG MEN



(Copyright)

EXPERTS DELVING INTO EXPLOSION CONVINCED PEACE IS NEAR AT HAND

Will Report Directly to the War Department.

FOUR INQUIRIES GOING ON A GREAT DEMONSTRATION

Stumbling Blocks Found In Destruction Of Shrapnel, Loading Plant and Mental Confusion Of Survivors.

Chester, Pa.—Although ordnance experts from the War Department and chemists from the du Pont plants analyzed shell fragments and black powder found at the scene of last week's explosion at the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation's plant, near Philadelphia, no announcement of their possible discoveries was made. A simultaneous report is expected to be made to Washington and to company officials when the explosive experts have concluded their tests.

Officials representing Federal, State, municipal and company inquiries were frank enough to say that the exact cause may never be determined. The destruction of the shrapnel-loading plant and the mental confusion of the survivors are stumbling blocks in the way of investigators.

The State investigation is being continued under the direction of Fire Marshal G. Chal Post, who said that he was especially interested in learning how the roof of the ruined building gave way. He declared that experts can tell from the manner in which the building was destroyed just what explosive was responsible. Dynamite, the fire marshal said, as well as nitro-glycerin and gun-cotton usually lifts a roof. On the other hand, explosives that generate a large volume of gas usually blow the walls out, he continued, causing the roof to collapse.

Capt. Walter Wilhelm, general manager of the corporation, expressed himself in somewhat the same vein. Several arrests by company guards of men found loitering about the scene of the explosion were made, but none is considered important. The close guard about the munition plant was augmented with the arrival of a detachment of State Police.

Ten thousand dollars has been collected as a relief fund and will be disbursed to the needy survivors and to the dependents of those who were killed.

The latest reckoning of the known dead was 120. Of this number 52 have been identified. More than fifty are still reported missing, and the hospitals and armory reported a total of 52 injured still receiving treatment.

URNS OVER HIS FIREARMS.

Greimo Thought It Improper For Alien To Have Them.

Philadelphia.—Declaring his intention to become a true American citizen, Gustave Greimo, 39 years old, entered a police station and handed over to Lieutenant Ewing a rifle and lot of cartridges, which he said he did not want until he was given his naturalization papers.

AMERICA BUYING SHIPS.

Reported To Be Taking Over Norwegian Bottoms Here.

London.—A Copenhagen dispatch says that the Danish newspapers report that Americans are buying a majority of the Norwegian ships under construction in American shipyards. In the last few days Americans are said to have purchased more than 200,000 tons of such shipping.

CARRANZA PLEDGES OIL.

Assures Washington That Supplies Will Not Be Stopped.

Washington.—General Carranza has given positive assurances to the United States that oil supplies from the Tampico fields and other Mexican sources will not be denied to the United States or Great Britain. Mexican oil is the principal fuel of British and French war vessels.

STANDS WITH U. S.

Rio Janeiro.—At a Cabinet council it was decided that Brazil should sever her relations with Germany. The Government issued a declaration late this evening announcing that it supported the position of the United States in reference to Germany.

FOOD MOBILIZING URGED.

National Agricultural Society To Take Early Action.

Washington.—Need of mobilizing the nation's food resources was the chief topic for discussion at a special meeting here of the National Agricultural Society. Members from various parts of the country were in attendance. The program called for addresses by James Wilson, former Secretary of Agriculture; Theodore N. Vail and Governor Stuart of Virginia.

ANOTHER CALL FOR NATIONAL GUARD

Experiment of Raising 500,000 Volunteers to Be Tried.

BAKER STANDS BY HIS BILL

Secretary Baker Declares That the Selective Draft Bill Will Still Be Urged Upon the Congress.

Washington.—Ten thousand more troops of the National Guard were called into active service by Secretary Baker.

It is understood that this increment of 10,000 is only the first of the series, and that there will be additional calls until the whole National Guard of the United States is again in the Federal service.

It is believed by members of Congress that the purpose of calling the National Guard into the Federal service is to afford all young men who care to volunteer ample opportunity to do so before the President proceeds to conscript them under the terms of the compulsory service act which President Wilson is determined shall become a law.

He has learned that there is in Congress so strong a sentiment for the old volunteer system in preference to conscription that if a vote were taken at this time no conscription bill could pass Congress unless so amended that conscription should become effective only after a call to volunteers had failed to bring a sufficient response. It is believed, therefore, that the administration intends to give the volunteer system a final test before the conscription bill is voted on.

Volunteers For the War.

The War Department is about to issue instructions to recruiting officers to call for 500,000 volunteers to fill up the Regular Army and the various regiments of the National Guard as fast as they are called into the Federal service. To make this call for recruits for the Regular Army and National Guards practically a call for volunteers, for the war with Germany, all men so enlisting will serve only for the period of the war and will be discharged as soon as the war is over.

FARMERS TO GET \$125,000,000.

Federal Loan Board Preparing For Heavy Demand.

Washington.—The Government's appeal to farmers to put forth extraordinary efforts to increase food production on account of the war has brought a flood of new applications for loans to the Federal Farm Loan Board. The response indicates that the farmers are preparing to meet the emergency by making use of the 5 per cent, long-time loans provided by this system to equip themselves with new machinery for bigger operations. Reports from the 12 Federal land banks showed that the farmers will call for about \$125,000,000 in loans this year.

The Federal Farm Loan Board is speeding up its operations so that as many farmers as possible can get new working capital in time for this year's operations. The board in a statement today said it is just as much a matter of patriotism to buy the farm loan bonds as to buy war bonds.

S. S. NEW YORK STRIKES MINE.

It Proceeded Under Own Steam and Docks At Liverpool.

Washington.—The American liner New York struck a mine five miles off Liverpool bar. No casualties were reported. The vessel later proceeded to Liverpool.

Consul Washington, at Liverpool, reporting the incident to the State Department, said: "The American liner New York struck a mine 7.40 P. M. five miles off Liverpool bar. Company reports passengers landed at Liverpool, except four who are still on the ship. No casualties. Vessel proceeded under her own steam."

COSTA RICA WITH U. S.

Places Waters and Ports At Disposition Of Washington.

Washington.—Costa Rica's waters and ports are placed at the disposition of the United States in the war with Germany in an official communication in which that Government defines its attitude to the State Department. After unqualifiedly endorsing the position of the United States, the Costa Rican Government added its regret that it would not be possible to take a more active part in the war, but said it was glad to offer to the United States the use of all its ports and adjacent waters.

THE AUSTRIAN BREAK LOGICAL.

Vienna Press Declares There Was No Way Out Of It.

Amsterdam (via London).—The rupture of diplomatic relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States is declared by the Vienna newspapers to be a logical consequence of the state of war between the United States and Germany.

NO MAIL SERVICE TO GERMANY.

Telegraph Service Has Also Been Cut Off By Berlin.

Berlin (via London).—Germany has stopped all mail service, both direct and indirect, between this country and the United States. Telegraph service also has been stopped.

Spain Stays Neutral.

Madrid.—The official journal publishes a declaration of neutrality between the German-American War situation.

U. S. WARSHIPS WORK MAPPED OUT

Conference Held With British and French Admirals.

WILL GUARD WHOLE COAST

Service Abroad Also Discussed Establishment Of United States Naval Port On Irish Coast Likely.

Washington.—With high British and French naval officers in conference here with American naval officials, definite steps have been taken toward participation of the American Navy in the war against Germany.

To attend this conference, Admiral M. E. Browning, of the British navy, and Rear-Admiral G. Grassett, of the French Navy, are to the United States on their ships.

To Patrol Seaboard.

Patrol of the entire Atlantic seaboard, reaching southward to the Panama Canal Zone and going northward to include Canada, will be the first duty of American warships. With that goes the necessity of guarding against the probable extension of the German submarine campaign to include approaches to major American ports.

British and French ships now on this patrol duty will be withdrawn soon as the American force in their lines established. The American squadrons will operate from British and French bases in the South Atlantic wherever necessary.

Secretary Daniels, Admiral Beatty, chief of naval operations and other officers of the American Navy, took part in the conference, which will do with the part the American Navy will play in the war either immediately or later when its strength in patrol craft and trained men has increased.

U-Boat Attack Expected.

Commanders of the British and French forces off the American coast it is known, have expected that many would extend their submarine operations to these waters. Arrangements to patrol vigorously the approaches to the chief American harbors have been made and will be carried out by American ships.

It has been expected that Germany would formally announce a submarine blockade of Boston, New York, mouth of the Chesapeake, Charleston and Savannah and the mouth of Delaware. These are the approaches through which flows the main part of the foodstuffs and war supplies to Europe.

Unless a blockade is declared line with her previous action, many would be under the necessity of giving warning before attacking merchant craft under neutral flags.

Many navy officers doubt that a considerable number of German submarines can be spared from the work of blockading the British Isles. Sporadic operations within such restricted areas are looked for, however, and no precaution to guard against them will be overlooked by the navy.

THIS MAN MADE HIS OWN MONEY

Negro Janitor At Mint Never Lacked Money For Long.

San Francisco.—Whenever C. E. Butler, negro night janitor at the United States Mint here, needed the extra change, he would go to the money pressroom, Federal deposit said, put a little silver into the slot and make a new half dollar. He was arrested. He had been in Government service for 23 years.

MUNITIONS SHIP SEIZED BY

Two Destroyers Take Vessel For Mexican West Coast.

San Diego, Cal.—Verification of the report that a munitions schooner bound for a Mexican coast port was fired upon and captured by two United States torpedo destroyers was had from authentic sources. Five shots were fired at the vessel when it attempted to beach and the ship was then beached.

ELKS MEETING TO BE PATRIOTIC

Annual Convention At Boston Great Affair.

Boston.—The National Convention of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to be held here July 14, will be made the occasion of a great patriotic demonstration. The convention executive committee discussed the possible advisability of postponing the gathering, but decided to continue its plans.

JAPANESE OFFER TO FIGHT UNDER U. S. FLAG

San Francisco.—Japanese of the formia are making plans to furnish the supplies of the Japanese American Red Cross in the war with the United States, according to the organization.

Many Japanese who have had military training in Japan are enlisting under the Stars and Stripes, officials said.

FAMOUS FRIGATES' NAMES TO NEW U. S. CRUISERS

Washington.—Names of the naval vessels were given to the battle cruisers being built for the navy. They will be called the Saratoga, Lexington, Constitution, Raleigh, Lexington, after the famous frigates of the first American Navy.

The ancient frigates Constitution and Constitution will be named after the Old Constellation and Old Constitution.