

NINE PAIRS SHOES FOR PERSHING MEN

GENERAL ASKS FOR LARGE FOOTWEAR SUPPLY FOR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

AIRPLANE MISHAPS ARE FEW

With Hundreds of Men Learning to Fly, War Department Records Show Number of Accidents at Military Aviation Fields Comparatively Small.

Washington.—Gen. Pershing has requested shipment of 18,500 pairs of shoes for each of 25,000 men monthly, which is approximately nine pairs of shoes per man per year. This quantity is in excess of actual consumption and is being used to build up a reserve for all troops in France. When such a supply is accumulated, the quantities per man will be reduced.

The quartermaster general's department now has on hand and due on outstanding contracts, 7,564,000 field shoes and 7,873,000 marching shoes. It will be necessary to secure more than a million additional shoes during the year.

Records of the war department show that from the beginning of training in June, 1917, to February 22, 1918, the fatalities at military aviation fields in this country have been 51; 10 officers and 29 cadets killed in training flights, and 12 men killed in unauthorized flights and ground accidents.

Since the training began in the United States, student aviators have flown considerably more than 100,000 miles. Hundreds of hitherto inexperienced men have been learning to fly. Their early flights are under the guidance of instructors, and prior to these flights two or more months are spent in preliminary ground work. There comes a time, however, when every student aviator must take his machine up alone, and every precaution has been taken to reduce the number of accidents and safeguard the aviator in his solo flights.

The fuel administration is carrying on a series of conferences covering all industries which use large quantities of fuel, with a view to learning the requirements of each line during 1918. The industries themselves are playing a leading part in these discussions. The aim of the fuel administration is to arrive at a percentage of production which, under the circumstances, will be satisfactory to the manufacturers and their workmen, but which will not represent a consumption of fuel for the manufacture of supplies not needed during the current year.

The order which has been issued limiting the use of fuel for the production of window glass to 50 per cent of the amount manufactured in 1917 is the result of one of these conferences. A survey of the field indicated that while not more than 5,000,000 boxes of window glass would be used in 1918, competitive conditions were likely to result in an overmanufacture of at least 2,000,000 boxes.

It is through this system of limitation, together with large economy in the methods of using fuel, that the fuel administration expects to supplement the production of coal this year. It is hoped, as the railroads strengthen their facilities, that it will be possible to mine and transport a larger quantity of coal this year than last, but it is through these methods of reducing consumption that a repetition of this year's shortage is expected to be prevented.

Rifle and cartridge production in the United States has developed in volume and in quality on a scale assuring the satisfactory equipment of the army, according to a statement authorized by the secretary of war.

To achieve the rifle and ammunition production program the government has expended or has obligated itself to expend, during 10 months of war, \$460,000,000, and 200 officers, 80,000 men, and 10,000 women have been engaged exclusively in the manufacture of rifles and cartridges. Two government plants and three privately owned plants are engaged in making rifles and one government plant and nine privately owned plants are engaged in cartridge manufacture. Ordnance experts in this country and in Europe are in agreement that the United States army is being equipped with two of the best three rifles in the world.

"Stars and Stripes" is the name of the weekly newspaper being published in France for American troops, under the direction of the intelligence section. Practically the entire paper is devoted to American news, including a daily radio report of about 1,400 words supplied by the committee on public information to the French government.

Exports of corn to Canada for feeding and manufacturing purposes have been limited to those varieties and grades which are not suitable for seed purposes.

Divisional athletic directors who have received commissions will accompany their contingents to France, according to the war department commission on training camp activities. Boxing instructors will not be sent with the troops, as at present the need for these men is considered greater on this side.

The amount of sugar consumed in 1917 in the United States was about 85.3 pounds per capita, according to figures issued by the Department of Agriculture. The average annual consumption for the five-year period ending in 1916 was 84.7 pounds per capita. There were about 1,500,000,000 pounds of commercial stocks of sugar on hand August 31, 1917, compared to 2,000,000,000 pounds on the same date in 1916. New York reported the largest stocks, followed in order by California and Louisiana.

A Swiss commercial paper states that there is a great shortage in coal of all kinds, an insufficient supply of wood for fuel, and small reserves in oils and grease throughout Switzerland. Fresh eggs have disappeared from the market. Dry vegetables are becoming more scarce. A project to manufacture flour from potatoes had to be abandoned because sufficient supplies of potatoes could not be secured.

In Holland coal and coke prices have been advanced. In American terms, the maximum price for sub-bituminous is about \$22 a ton; coke, \$10 a ton; coal briquets, \$25 a ton. Distribution is carefully regulated by cards, in specified quantities. The amount allowed, especially to residences, is much smaller than in peace times.

New French food regulations forbid eating houses to serve of consume fresh or packed butter otherwise than in the preparation of food. Curdled or sour milk is prohibited as well as cream and specified kinds of cheese. The making of pastries, biscuits, and confectionery is prohibited. Only in dining cars, canteens and railroad refreshment stations may fresh or condensed milk or cream be served after 9 in the morning, by itself or mixed with coffee, tea, or other preparation. No solid foods may be served between 9 and 11 in the morning and between 4:30 and 8:30 in the evening. When the price of a meal exceeds \$1.20 the customer may be served with not more than two dishes with or without vegetables, or more than one small loaf of ordinary bread. The bread is limited to about 3 1/2 ounces. All grain which may be used for making bread is reserved for human food.

At each cantonment in the United States a school has been established where every officer and man receives instruction in gas defense. The American gas mask, similar to the British, is as mechanically perfect as the best experts have been able to produce. The face piece, with glass or celluloid eyepieces, is connected by a flexible tube with a canister carried in a knapsack. The incoming breath comes through the canister, which is filled with several layers of chemicals which neutralize or render harmless the gas-laden air. Outgoing breath passes outside the face piece through a small valve.

The student in gas defense soon learns to get his mask on in a hurry, six seconds being the standard time when the knapsack containing the mask is hanging at his chest in the "alert" position. After intensive training a gas attack is arranged. The class is put in trenches, and without warning, clouds of smoke and chlorine are liberated by the instructors, masks are hurriedly put on, alarms sounded, and sleeping men in dugouts aroused. When the attack ceases the trenches are cleared of gas, the air is tested, and permission is given to remove masks.

Describing the American Red Cross as a body authorized to do everything possible for the comfort and welfare of the soldiers, and to make use of such agencies as are authorized and are in a position to contribute to that end in addition to the provisions made by the government, a general statement by the war department outlines certain approved activities:

To distribute sweaters, mufflers, helmets, socks, comfort kits, etc.

To render emergency relief of every kind upon request of an officer in charge.

To relieve anxiety and sustain the morale of soldiers who are worried about their families at home, and to promote the comfort and well being of these families.

To conduct canteen service stations for furnishing refreshments to soldiers when traveling through the country; to furnish emergency relief to the sick and wounded when en route and to see that they are conveyed to a hospital when necessary and requested by the commanding officer.

A representative of the Red Cross may be attached to each base hospital to furnish emergency supplies when called upon, to communicate with families of patients, to render home service to patients and such other assistance as pertains to Red Cross work.

When the first Liberty motor was ready to be tested it was taken to Pike's Peak that it might be studied while running under atmospheric conditions obtaining at high altitudes. This difficulty of bringing the motor to the mountain is now overcome at the department of commerce bureau of standards at Washington, by bringing the mountain to the motor.

Airplane motors are now tested at the bureau of standards in a laboratory where various conditions corresponding to high altitudes and low temperatures are secured. The engine is placed in an air-tight concrete room, provided among other things with refrigerator coils and a large pump to reduce the pressure of the air. By use of this apparatus motors may be observed under conditions similar to those at different altitudes, which might otherwise be done only by actual airplane flights.

Plans of the American Library association include the establishment of book and library service in army and navy hospitals in America and France.

The government is today the greatest employer of labor in the United States, not considering railroad employees.

In normal times approximately 400,000 civilians are employed, and in the last year the number has increased to 600,000. In comparison one steel corporation employs 300,000 men, and one railroad 250,000.

In an announcement by the food administration the cause for advance in rice prices is attributed to the fact that most rice mills have been running to full capacity in order to supply the demand for 1,000,000 bags for American and allied fighting forces. As a result the normal supply for home consumption has been temporarily reduced. Lower prices are forecast.

Well, They Don't Know Any! Men quarrel and fight about their opinions, never about facts.—Chicago News.

NEXT DRAFT FOR 800,000 MEN

No New Divisions Will Be Created Under Plans.

PROCESS TO START IN APRIL

Crowder Soon Expected To Make Announcement Of Rules Covering Selection Of Men Who Will Be Taken On This Call.

Washington.—While a large number of men will be called out during the present year to fill up the army and complete its organization, the War Department plans do not call for the creation of any additional divisions in 1918. The announcement concerning the second draft expected soon from Provost Marshal General Crowder may outline the manner in which less than 1,000,000 men—probably not much in excess of 800,000—are to be summoned gradually during the year to complete the existing organizations.

Delay in the announcement as to the next draft is understood to be due to uncertainty as to which method of allotting quotas to the states is to be followed. The Senate has passed and the House Military Committee has favorably reported an amendment to the law to base the quota in the number of men in class one, instead of upon the total registration of a state. This change is regarded as certain to be made, but to avoid further delay schedules of allotments under both systems have been prepared at Provost Marshal General's office ready to go out as soon as final action is taken.

As to the date of the second draft, members of Congress from agricultural sections have been practically assured that no withdrawal of men from civil life was contemplated which would embarrass harvesting. It has been indicated, however, that a relatively small number of men must be called to the colors prior to June 1, and that process may start in April, when equipment, clothing and quarters will be available. The men are needed to fill up to full strength divisions slated for early departure to Europe, and also for field army and corps troops not attached to divisions. The replacement of detachments also must go forward at an accelerating rate, since American troops are now actually holding a sector of the French front and men are being killed or wounded in action every day.

The completion of the full program of the War Department without creating any additional divisions probably will absorb in the neighborhood of 600,000 men. The extent to which it has been necessary to increase artillery quotas throughout the army, and to add special units of all sorts has surprised every officer and accounts for the existing shortages to a large extent.

The number of replacement troops necessary is worked out in a scientific way, based on experience at the front. A fixed percentage for each arm of the service is established. Among the non-combatant arms, this is very small, but it is quite high among front line troops. While official figures are not available it is estimated that something more than 200,000 will be necessary for the 1918 program, making 800,000 necessary to call out during this year.

The last increments of the first draft now in process of mobilization, totaling about 80,000 men, are being used to fill regular and National Guard divisions shown by their efficiency reports to be available for early duty abroad. Some of the men are being used also to fill up the special forces, although an additional source of supply for highly specialized technical units is being used continuously. This is by special drafts of particularly qualified men of the trades necessary. Orders were issued today to local boards calling for 525 artisans of various sorts for non-combatant units.

Even with all of the first draft men mobilized there are considerable deficiencies among the National Army and some of the National Guard divisions. The first purpose of the second draft will be to make up this shortage.

FRENCH TAKE 150 PRISONERS.

Fourth German Line Penetrated In Surprise Attack.

Paris.—"East of the Meuse we carried out a surprise attack at the Calonne trenches and penetrated as far as the fourth German line on a front of 1,200 metres to a depth of 600 metres," the War Office announced. "We captured more than 150 prisoners."

\$75,000 FOR HIS LEGS.

Supreme Court Makes Big Award To Soldier Crippled.

New York.—A jury in the Supreme Court here awarded a verdict of \$75,000 to Private Henry Bauman, a former Brooklyn National Guard recruit, whose legs were cut off by a train while he was guarding the yards of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company at Lynchburg, Va.

SINN FEINERS ACTIVE.

Take Possession Of Town Of Kiltamagh, County Mayo.

London.—Six hundred Sinn Fein volunteers have taken possession of the town of Kiltamagh, County Mayo, Ireland, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. This action followed the receipt of an order from the Sinn Fein leaders for a general mobilization. Drilling is being carried out, and no one can enter or leave the town without Sinn Fein permits.



AMERICAN TROOPS ON WIDE FRONT NEW CRISIS IN THE WORLD WAR

Pershing's Men Holding Eight Miles of Trenches. Bolsheviki Surrender Brings New Troubles.

MAY USE FRENCH SYSTEM MAY MAKE ENEMY OF RUSSIA

Commanding Officer Hasn't Been Named—American Artillery Fires On Town In Lines Of Enemy. Japs, On Other Hand, If Restrained, May Withdraw From Active Participation In War—Future With Russian People.

Washington.—American troops are now holding something over eight miles of trenches on the battle front in France, although in the air line their frontage is only about four and a half miles. This frontage is liable to extension at any time to the regular trench allotment for an army corps. Irregularity of the French lines is responsible for their eight miles of length. They are laid out so that flanking fire may be obtained along every part of the front. Strong points containing machine guns just out for this purpose. The trenches also follow closely a protective slope of the country and wander up and down hill.

The American sector is understood to be a divisional frontage, which means that at least three divisions of American troops are there to give the necessary support in depth for the front lines. This fact has aroused speculation here as to who will be selected by General Pershing to command the first corps of his army. Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett is known to have acted in that capacity, but as yet the expeditionary commander has not made any recommendation.

It is possible that the French system will be followed in the American army, so far as the appointment of corps commanders goes. It is the custom in France to select any one of the division commanders in a corps and to place him at the head of the corps. He retains his rank as division commander, however, and in the case of the American army that would be a major-general. If the French practice is adopted, therefore, the grade of lieutenant-general may be employed only for field army commanders.

Huns Repulsed With Losses.

American Army In France.—American troops on still another place on the French front have been repulsed by Huns.

ANNAPOLIS WILL BE DRY.

Secretary Daniels Issues Order Abolishing Saloons.

Washington.—The entire city of Annapolis was legislated into the dry column by a drastic order of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, providing that no intoxicating liquors should be sold during the "present emergency" within five miles of the Naval Academy, the training stations at Newport, R. I.; Norfolk, Va.; Great Lakes, Ill.; operating base, Hampton Roads; Mare Island, Cal.; Paris Island, S. C.; and Quantico, Va.

This action was taken by the Navy Department under the authority granted in the Selective Draft act to both the army and the navy to create dry zones around any training camp of either service. The War Department on February 8 issued regulations along this line and those just signed by Mr. Daniels are similar to those of the army, except, as Mr. Daniels explains, the width of the navy dry zone "is uniformly five miles, irrespective of whether or not an incorporated city or town lies within such distance."

WASHINGTON.

President Wilson, by executive proclamation, made it necessary for any person flying in the vicinity of military works or any part of the country designated as a zone of war-like operation or war-like preparation to secure a license.

Reorganization of the United States Employment Service into a permanent bureau of the Department of Labor, with John B. Denmore as its director, was announced by Secretary Wilson.

W. H. Groverman was made district representative of the Fuel Administration for lake docks on Lake Superior and on the west shore of Lake Michigan, with headquarters at Minneapolis.

The Massachusetts law of 1914, levying an excess tax on the par value of capital stocks exceeding \$10,000,000, was declared void by the Supreme Court.

The City of Denver, in the Supreme Court, lost its fight of 20 years' duration against the Denver Union Water Company over consumers' rates.

Washington.—It is recognized in all official circles of Washington that a new crisis has been reached in the world war and that the surrender of the Bolsheviki delegates at Brest Litovsk has forced issues of greater moment than any that has been faced since the United States entered the war.

MAY MAKE ENEMY OF RUSSIA

Japs, On Other Hand, If Restrained, May Withdraw From Active Participation In War—Future With Russian People.

The two most important questions in the world today are whether or not Japan should be encouraged to launch a campaign against Germany in Eastern Siberia and whether or not there is a dormant spirit in the Russian people which, threatened with bondage, will demand that the Russian nation stand erect once more, defy its enemies and prepare to fight to the death for its life.

The attitude of this government upon the first of these questions is contingent to a large degree upon the answer which the Russian people make to the second. In other words, if Russia, in spite of weak and whining plaint of the Bolsheviki, shows that it means to repudiate the peace now ordered, the United States very likely will use whatever influence it has to restrain the Japanese.

But if the Russians meekly lay down and invite slavery, as have the irresponsible group of adventurers who have acted as their spokesmen, and if it appears that Germany is about to appropriate whatever there may be in Russia of military value, it seems morally certain that the United States will offer no objection whatever to the plans of Japan, but, on the contrary, might unite with the Japanese in the Siberian campaign.

Meantime, it can be stated upon authority that the United States at the present time has no working agreement with Japan upon the Far Eastern question, and that it is still free to oppose Japan's proposals or to consent to them in the exchanges of views now going on between Washington, London, Paris and Tokio. In view of this circumstance, it is now doubted whether or not the British Government has championed the bold plans which the Japs have laid before the Entente.

The result of Russia's second peace conference did not come with a shock to Washington officials. Nothing that could come from that turbulent country can now surprise this government. It is equally prepared for good or evil report. There would be no greater sensation felt in this city if all Russia were to rise up to fight the Hun than if all Russia rose up to welcome the invader and volunteered to support Germany's enemies Official Washington is shock-proof against all Russian news, just as it was a few years ago against all Mexican news.

This does not mean that there is indifference here as to events in Russia or lack of appreciation as to the momentous bearing of them upon the future of the world. As a matter of fact, the deepest concern, in fact, anxiety is felt here over the whole business.

NEEDS \$450,000,000.

Aviation Program Has Exhausted More Than \$64,000,000 Already.

Washington.—Further appropriations of \$450,000,000 for the army aircraft program in addition to the \$640,000,000 already authorized was asked of Congress by the War Department.

The War Department informed the Senate Military Committee that more than \$640,000,000 has already been spent and \$200,000,000 more is immediately needed. General Pershing frequently makes requests in connection with aviation work, for which no funds are immediately available.

CONSUMERS MUST PROFIT TOO.

Food Administration Rules On Sugar Allowances.

Washington.—Consumers of sugar must be given the benefit of any special allowances made by refiners to distributors, the Food Administration announced, in calling attention to its recent statements discountenancing sales of sugar by wholesalers and jobbers at an advance over delivered cost of more than 15 cents to 25 cents a hundred pounds.

SINKING U-BOATS AS FAST AS BUILT

Loss of Shipping is Steadily Decreasing.

PRODUCTION IS LAGGING

Despite Glowing Reports In American Press, He Says, Deafened Output is Not in Sight.

London.—"Our Allies are making every effort to increase their production of ships," Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, said, "but, despite glowing reports in the American press and great as the effort of that country doubtless is, there is no doubt a considerable time must elapse before the desired output is obtained."

The trend of the figures of loss of shipping by enemy action was steadily improving, Sir Eric stated. The loss to the world's tonnage during February was little more than a half the loss during February of last year, he said.

Sir Eric, whose address was delivered in the House of Commons, said the naval forces of the Allies in European waters would be augmented shortly by a force of Brazilian warships.

In the waters around the British Isles, which had been the enemy's chief field for submarine operations, the greatest successes against the U-boats had been obtained so far, lately with the help of American naval forces, said Sir Eric. On the other hand, conditions in the Mediterranean had been more difficult. Losses there accounted for some 30 per cent, of merchant ships sunk. The resources for combating the submarines in those waters were less adequate and the successes obtained less satisfactory.

"For some months," said Sir Eric, "we believe that we and the Americans have been sinking submarines as fast as they are built."

It became increasingly evident, the first Lord went on, that as the resources for combatting the submarines improved, it would be possible to turn attention more to the Mediterranean. He continued:

"I recently went to Rome for a meeting of the Allied naval committee and also inspected naval establishments in the Mediterranean, including those of the Greek Navy. British naval officers are assisting the Greeks in reorganization of their navy, which already is co-operating in the Mediterranean and rendering valuable service."

It was perhaps natural, Sir Eric continued, that co-operation between Great Britain and the United States should be extremely close.

On behalf of himself and his colleagues he wished publicly to pay tribute to the whole-hearted and generous devotion to the prosecution of the war which governed the action of every representative of the United States Navy with whom they came into contact. The personnel of all ranks, he said, had the respect and esteem of the officers of the British Navy.

Concerning shipbuilding, he said there was no lack of materials at the present time and that there were more men in the yards, but the output reached only 58,000 tons in January, although it should have been much larger. It was true the weather was exceptionally bad and also that January, owing to the holidays, always was a bad month for the output of ships. One week or one month could not be taken by itself. He expressed the opinion that February would be shown to have made nearly twice as good a record as January, although only about two-thirds of what the same yards had done previously with fewer men.

Submarines were being destroyed in increasing numbers, he continued, and as the methods employed against them were developed the numbers would be enlarged still further. There was a growing reluctance on the part of German crews to put to sea. The chances that a submarine would return from a voyage in the water around England were one in four or one in five.

BELGIAN PLANTS DYNAMITED.

Huns Continue Industrial Destruction And Deportations.

Washington.—The destruction of Belgian industry and deportation of civilians by the Germans continues. An official dispatch said refugees from Belgium report that dynamite is being used to destroy machines and equipment in factories in the Mons district. Rails of tramways are being taken up, and in some cities the lines have been entirely destroyed.

AMERICAN SKIPPER HONORED.

Captain Thiriar Gets Silver Cup For Rescuing British Crew.

Washington.—In recognition of his bravery in rescuing a part of the crew of the British ship Maida off the coast of Scotland, August 29, 1917, a silver cup was presented to Captain Emil Thiriar, of the American steamship Atlantic Sun, by the British Government.

N. Y. WOMEN CAST FIRST VOTE.

Poll 31,858 Out Of A Total Of 78,192 Ballots.

New York.—Control of the House of Representatives was regained by the Democrats here when they elected their candidates from four districts in Greater New York at special elections called to choose successors to four members of that party who had signed their seats in Congress. New York women had their first chance to vote since they won the right at the polls last November.

Armies in Great Battle

Germany Striking Against Finland And Austrians In The South.

Although the military operations along the Western front in France and Belgium daily are growing in magnitude until it seems apparent that fierce battles cannot much longer be delayed, the situation in Russia continues to hold an absorbing place in public interest throughout the world.

Scant advices from Petrograd indicate that while the Germans have ceased operations in Great Russia, following the signing of the peace compact with the Bolsheviki, they now are striking against Finland, and that in the south the Austro-Hungarians are making inroads into Podolia in an endeavor to drive out the Bolsheviki and thus secure an untrammelled hold on the country in which so much dependence has been placed for the feeding of the Teutonic allies.

While ostensibly the German operations in Finland, which are being carried out from bases in the Aland Islands, have as their purpose driving of the Finnish revolutionists and Bolsheviki Red Guards from Southern Finland, it is probable Germany's ambitions in this region have in view the securing of Southwestern Finland as far as Helsinki.

This stretch of territory along the northern shores of the Gulf of Finland, taken in conjunction with the holdings of the Germans on the southern shore to the region of Revel, would give the invaders mastery over the western approaches to the gulf, and paralyze completely the movement of Russian ships of war or commerce into the Baltic.

The contents of the peace treaty between the Germans and the Bolsheviki have not yet been made public, but there is no room for doubt that the Teuton representatives exacted from the Russians a price in keeping with their full desires. The treaty is to be ratified next Thursday.

In Poland the Austro-Hungarian forces evidently are meeting with slight resistance as they over-run Little Russia. A strong indication of this is the Vienna statement that they already have captured more than 750 guns and 1,000 machine guns.

In Eastern Siberia the Bolsheviki elements evidently are placing obstacles in the way of a possible Japanese invasion of that territory. Already they have destroyed bridges along the Trans-Siberian railway, between Lake Balkal and the Chinese frontier, in addition to having mined for eventual destruction, if necessary, other portions of the railway line.

Since Sunday the Germans have left the Americans in comparative peace on their sector near Toul. Probably finding that their attempted forays were too costly, they have fallen to launch further attacks and even have cut down materially their artillery fire and gas shell bombardments. Again the American gunners have worked havoc among the Germans by heavily shelling a large cantonment where troops were assembled.

Near Warneton, southeast of Ypres, the Australians have carried out a big raid against enemy positions, killing at least 50 of the German defenders, destroying dugouts and bringing back prisoners. Around Lens the Germans have begun a rather intensive bombardment against the British troops besieging the great coal center.

The nearest approach to a big battle on the Western front has occurred between the French and the Germans in the Verdun sector. Here the French troops carried out a brilliant attack against the Calonne trenches and penetrated the German positions as far as their fourth line. The point of penetration was over a front of 1,200 meters and to a depth of 600 meters, and 150 prisoners were taken in the operation. Attempted attacks by the Germans north of the Chemin des Dames, near the Mailcourt Wood, and in Lorraine went for naught owing to the accuracy of the French fire.

In Palestine General Allenby's force again have dealt the Turks a hard blow, driving forward their front along 12 miles to a maximum depth of three thousand yards. Little opposition was encountered by the British commander against the Ottomans, whose morale seems to be deteriorating with each fresh attack.

The Americans manned and sent up an observation balloon along the Toul sector. There was comparative quiet along the front, although several German airplanes were driven away.

Field Marshal Haig reported that the British reached the second German line at Warnitor and reported two counter-attacks.

English troops raided the enemy's trenches east of Bullecourt and captured a few prisoners and two machine guns.

Successful raids also were carried out by the British north of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Lens.

Berlin claims that storming detachments penetrated French trenches in the neighborhood of Ornes (Northwest of Verdun), and brought back 28 prisoners.

SAYS WILSON KNOWS ALL.

Balfour Replies To Query As To Britain's Treaties.

London.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons as to whether copies of all treaties, secret or public, and all other memoranda of other agreements to which Great Britain has become a party since August 4, 1914, have been communicated to President Wilson, Foreign Secretary Balfour said: "President Wilson is kept fully informed by the Allies."