

1. Mr. Balfour paying tribute to George Washington during the visit of the allied war commissions to Mount Vernon. 2. German military headquarters at Laon, one of the important towns on the Hindenburg line. 3. M. Rodzianko, president of the Russian Duma and one of the strongest men in the new government. 4. Capt. Charles Sweeney of the French Foreign Legion, who has come to America to give our officers pointers on trench warfare and the use of "tanks."

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

America in War to the Finish, and Allies Rely on Her for the Victory.

U-BOAT MENACE IS GROWING

Conflict Will Be Long and Not Easily Won—British and French Commissions Urge Early Dispatch of United States Troops to Europe.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.
America is in the war against Germany to the finish, according to the verbal pledge given the British and French commissions by President Wilson and according to the spirit of determination shown by the government and the people. And it is high time, for the entente allies virtually admit their hopes of victory are now founded on the assistance to be given by the United States.

This dependence upon America has been brought about mainly by two circumstances—the increasing success of Germany's U-boat campaign and the disorganized state of affairs in Russia.

Cabinet members and others in high place were at special pains during last week to impress upon the American people the fact that the war is not to be won easily or soon. "We might as well wake up to the fact that the situation is serious," said Secretary Lansing. "If we don't fight the war on the other side," said Secretary Lane, "we shall have to fight it on this side of the Atlantic." Secretary Daniels declared the administration is concentrating its energies on the problem of defeating the German submarine campaign, "the gravest menace of this conflict. It is good to learn, also from Secretary Daniels, that Thomas A. Edison is at work with 75 assistants on electrical and mechanical devices to aid in the capture and destruction of undersea craft.

Most of the German U-boats, it appears, are built at Kiel and sent out from that port through Swedish waters. Great Britain is now trying to persuade Sweden to permit her to use these waters for the purpose of blocking the exit of the submarines.

Two, three, even five years more of warfare is freely predicted by government officials, and they are going ahead with their preparations on that basis. It may well be that the United States will have to draft, train and put in the field a greater army than any that has been raised by any other country. Every resource of the nation must be brought into action and every individual will be called on to help so far as in him lies.

At the present writing the outlook is rather gloomy, but it is inconceivable that, once aroused to the great task before it, America can fail to win the ultimate victory.

Busy in War Councils.

The British and French war commissions have been exceedingly busy in Washington helping to plan the part America is to have in the war. It seems to be agreed that Uncle Sam shall have virtual control of the food supplies for the allied countries. In addition to this we are expected to furnish much of the necessary shipping, and a start in that line was made during the week when the senate passed a resolution empowering the president to seize at once the interned German and Austrian boats. Several of these big vessels were promptly turned over to the allies.

As had been predicted, the British and French commissions, especially the latter, made as plain as possible, without actually advising it, their belief that an American army should be sent to Europe without delay, both for the moral effect and because women men really are needed on the fighting line. It is admitted that intensive training can be best obtained back of the lines, and it is wholly probable that the first troops will go over very

soon and will be followed at frequent intervals by other detachments. The Stars and Stripes is likely to be flying before long in both France and Russia.

Toward the end of the week the French commission took time for a visit to Chicago and other cities. Marshal Joffre and his colleagues were welcomed everywhere with an acclaim that testified eloquently to the love and admiration the American people have for the French. In the course of their trip the visitors went to Springfield, Ill., and placed wreaths on the tomb of Lincoln, as they already had done on the tomb of Washington at Mt. Vernon.

England Is Alarmed.

Finally awakened to the deadly menace in the activities of the German submarines, the people of Great Britain are clamoring in the press and in parliament, for a change in the admiralty personnel of methods that shall give some promise of relieving the situation. The terror of hunger and of possible defeat in the war is on them, and they are calling bitterly for more action by their great navy. "Where are our own submarines and why do they not do something?" is the demand. The policy of the admiralty in concealing the full truth about the success of the U-boat campaign is attacked on all sides. It is admitted that the Germans are sinking vessels faster than the allies can build them, and though the United States is counted on to supply a great number of bottoms, that aid, it is feared, may come too late.

To guess at what took place in Germany and Austria during May Day week would be futile, for the Swiss and Dutch frontiers were closed and the censorship of the news was absolute. It was stated officially that the May Day celebrations were peaceful in both the empires.

The German reichstag resumed its session Wednesday and Dr. Johannes Kaempf, president of the chamber, made a bitter attack on President Wilson, accusing him of seeking to divide the German people. Doctor von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, had intended to make a speech on international relations and was expected to announce Germany's peace terms, but postponed the address "to a more fitting occasion." Spokesmen for the entente allies already had declared no suggestions of peace terms from Germany would be considered at this time.

Austria is in sad state and the news that has filtered out from that country during the week indicates that the entire nation, from the emperor down, demands an early end of the war, on any terms obtainable. But Charles may not be able to wriggle out from the iron grasp of the Kaiser.

What About Russia?

Still a big black interrogation point must be placed after Russia. The rest of the world really knows little of what is going on there, but it is evident that if the Kaiser were not kept so busy on the western front, he might break through the Russian lines below Riga with comparative ease. New rules for the Russian army have been promulgated, and how under them any effectiveness and cohesion in the army can be maintained it is impossible to conceive. The officers seem to have been deprived of all powers of discipline and nearly everything is put in the control of committees of the soldiers. The "common people" are at the helm over there, and it will be only by God's mercy if they do not drive their new republic onto the rocks of disaster because of their inexperience and their exorbitant demands. The peace party in Russia still denies vehemently that it has any idea of advocating a separate peace, and there is encouragement in the fact that the soldiers who deserted and went home are fast returning to the ranks.

On May 1 the Russian provisional government sent to its representatives in the allied countries a note giving assurance that the change in government could give no pretext for any slackening on the part of Russia in the common struggle of all the entente allies, and that on the contrary, the nation was even more determined to bring the war to a decisive victory.

One of the first things America will do to help Russia is to send a commission of four experts to reorganize the transportation facilities of the new re-

public. One member of this body will be John F. Stevens, who was chief engineer of the Panama canal commission before General Goethals.

There was no great change in the fighting line in France during the week. The French and British both made some gains and consolidated the positions they had already won, and the fierce artillery duels continued, day and night. But the Germans brought up more and more of their reserves and contested every inch of ground. It seems probable that they will continue to give way slowly in order to save their men, and St. Quentin may be evacuated before long. The bloodiest fighting of the week took place at Arleux and Oppy, east of Arras, where the British were attacking.

The British began another drive on Thursday, attacking on a 12-mile front, both north and south of the Scarpe river. Despite desperate resistance by the Germans they took a number of important strategic positions, including the town of Fresnoy. The Germans are constructing a new emergency line of trenches from Queant, north to Droocourt, and trying to hold the British back until it is completed.

In Mesopotamia the Turks were defeated by General Maude's troops on both banks of the Shatt-el-Adham and driven back into the Jebel Hamrin hills. From Constantinople came the surprising news that the city of Mush, in Turkish Armenia, had been evacuated by the Russians and occupied by the Turks. Petrograd has not confirmed this announcement.

Recruiting Speeds Up.

Recruiting for the regular army was satisfactory last week, and the navy department announced on Tuesday that the enlisted personnel was 87,082, or \$2 more than the maximum strength of the navy under existing law. The passage of the army bill with the selective draft feature, the prospect that American troops would soon be sent to France and Colonel Roosevelt's rousing address in Chicago all contributed to help the recruiting campaign.

A great strike of union bakers in Chicago alarmed the big city by the lake and incidentally attracted the attention of the federal authorities because most of the strikers are of German birth or parentage, and might be taken into custody as alien enemies. There were intimations also that the government might take over the operation of some of the large bakeries because the naval training station at Great Lakes is dependent on the city for its bread supply. Fortunately for all concerned, the strike was ended Friday through the efforts of United States District Attorney Clynne.

In New York two Germans were arrested with a picric acid bomb in their possession and confessed to a plot to blow up a "big Wall street institution" and commit other outrages to affect the stock market for speculative purposes.

Capt. Franz von Rintelen was put on trial in New York as the agent through whom Germany is alleged to have expended more than \$500,000 in an effort to abrogate foreign policies of this nation and to corrupt American labor.

Another German, Baron Alhard von dem Busche-Muench, said to be a cousin of Count von Bernstorff, was arrested in San Francisco as an enemy alien.

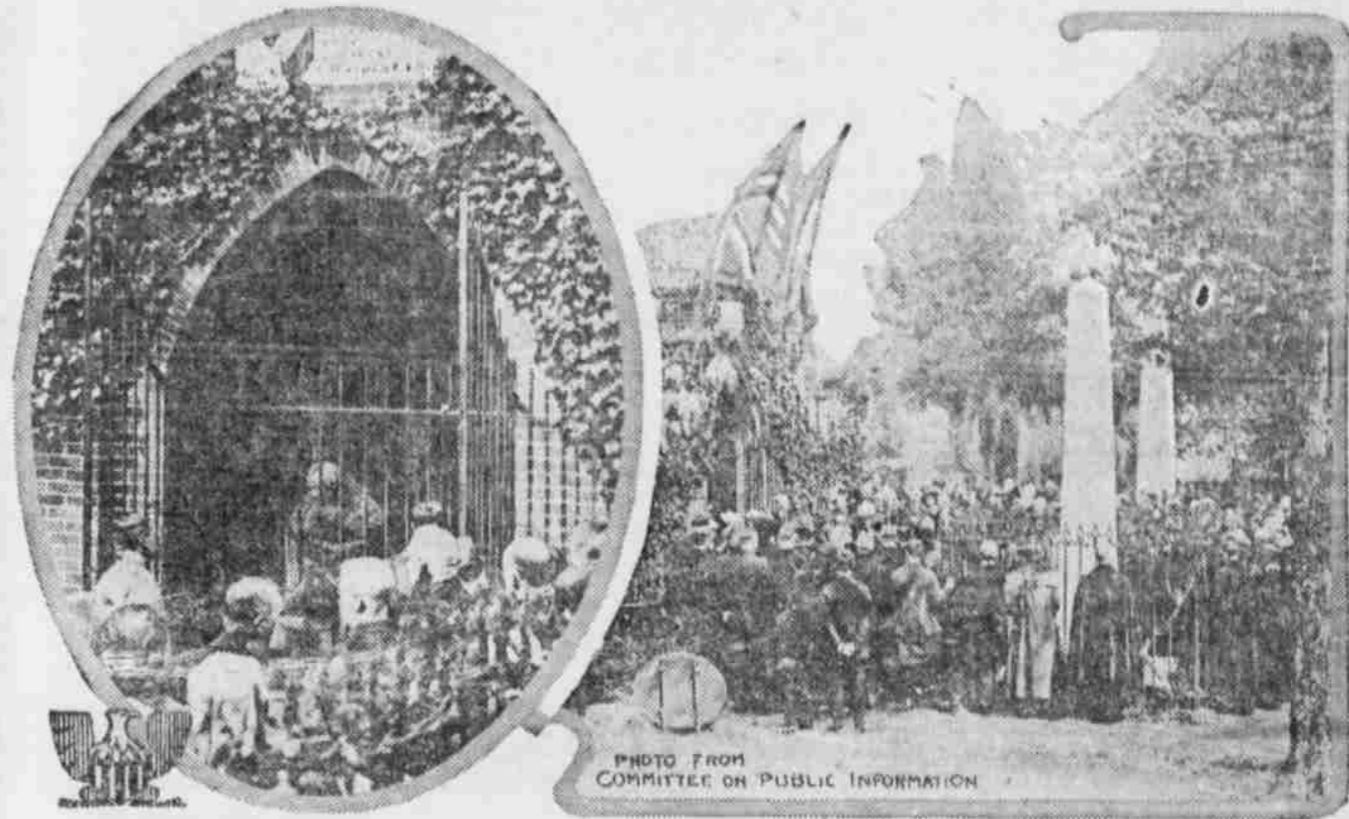
The United States government on Thursday took two important steps in the effort to reduce the high cost of foodstuffs. The first was the announcement that the United States and Canada had agreed to co-operate in regulating the price of wheat in all North America. This is to be done in such a way that increased production will be stimulated and the price to the consumer steadied by the guaranteeing of a minimum price to the producer and the prevention of speculation by middlemen.

The second step was the introduction of a bill in the house giving the president the widest possible powers in dealing with foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and other necessities of life. Guatemala has joined the enemies of Germany by severing diplomatic relations and the Chilean minister to Germany has demanded his passports. Brazil's early entry into the war is forecast by the resignation of Dr. Lauro Muller, the Brazilian foreign minister, who has been attacked as being unduly friendly to Germany.



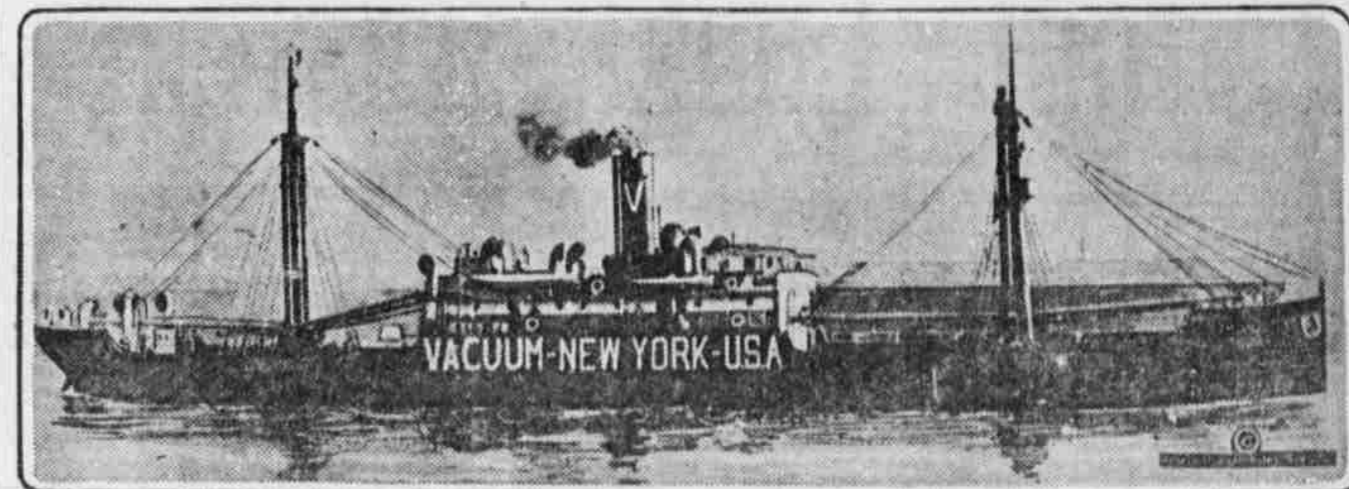
1. Naval recruits at the training station at Newport, R. I., lined up for inspection. 2. Periscope rifle now being used with great success by the French. 3. Mlle. Jeanne Tardy, the new attaché of the French undersecretary of finance, the first woman to be so employed in France.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON'S MEMORY



The British and French war commissioners, together with cabinet members and army and navy officers, visited the tomb of Washington at Mt. Vernon and paid tribute to the memory of the first president. The illustration shows the tomb decorated and surrounded by the crowd, and, at the left, Marshal Joffre within the gate saluting Washington's bier.

AMERICAN VESSEL SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE



The American oil tank steamer Vacuum which was sunk by a German submarine while on her way to the United States. Part of the crew, a naval lieutenant and four gunners were lost.

HERO OF AN AIR BATTLE



Maj. L. W. B. Rees of the Royal Flying Corps is the hero of the British party in Washington. Single-handed he fought ten German planes, bringing down seven of them and driving the rest away. His achievement was witnessed by his comrades, who reported the occurrence. He received the Victoria cross two months ago. He still limps from a wound in the knee sustained in the encounter.

FOR THE REJECTED VOLUNTEER

UNITED STATES NAVY RECRUITING STATION
34 EAST 23RD STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.
(CORNER OF 23RD ST. AND 4TH AVENUE)
TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 1229

I HAVE VOLUNTEERED FOR THE NAVY AND I HAVE YOU!

Dear Sir:—

I am sorry that the rigid physical requirements make it impossible for you to serve your country in the Navy in time of war. There is good reason for such rigid requirements, so you should not worry about not passing.

I feel that since you have been patriotic enough to volunteer, you should have something to show for it, so that no one will have the right to call you a "Slacker." Therefore, with this letter is a button for your coat. Wear it. It is an honor to have the right to.

If, as a result of wearing this button, and showing this letter, you influence some other man to come forward, you may, in that way, help your country, possibly as much as if you had actually "done your bit" in the Navy.

Now, just a word of caution. It would be highly dishonorable for you to permit any one else to wear this button. It would give him a chance to pretend to do what you have actually done. If you do not care to wear it, and treasure it, put it in an envelope and mail it to any Navy Recruiting Officer. But the right thing to do is to wear it and be proud of it. And if any one ever questions your patriotism, show him this letter. It shows that you have honestly tried to do your duty by your country.

Respectfully,
J. H. Taylor
U.S. Navy,
Recruiting Officer.

In order that those who volunteer for enlistment and are rejected may not be subjected to the charge of being "slackers," the recruiting service is giving them letters and buttons like those illustrated.

Empty Vessels, Etc.
Some men make a lot of noise during an altercation in the belief that they are putting up a sound argument.

The Difference.
A man will stand by the hour to watch the passing throng; a woman will sit by the window.