

## AMERICANS BEAT OFF BIG ATTACK

Three Days of Fierce Bombardment Precedes the Onslaught Which Is Stopped.

### SHOCK UNITS ARE DEFEATED

Germans Send Rain of Gas Shells and Pershing's Men Fight Wearing Masks — Heaviest Attack So Far Is Launched by Huns.

With the American Army in France, April 13.—The Germans attempted an attack against the American positions northwest of Toul just before sunrise and were completely repulsed. Two German prisoners said that the enemy planned the attack with a force of 800 men, but that it was stopped in its full strength by the effective fire of the American artillery. The Americans lost no prisoners. One of the German prisoners died later of wounds.

American troops on a certain sector repulsed the heaviest German attack yet made on an American force. Brilliant work by American gunners dispersed the German infantry before they reached the wire entanglements and those of the enemy who got into the wire were accounted for with machine gun and rifle fire.

The German attack came after a violent artillery bombardment of three days. A large number of the enemy are believed to have been killed or wounded during the attack, which continued for nearly two hours.

For 72 hours before their effort the Germans had been firing an increasing number of shells at the American positions and making extensive use of gas shells. At noon the day before the enemy began a harassing fire against one of the American strong points and kept it up throughout the night, dropping hundreds of shells of all calibers on both front and rear positions. The American artillery replied vigorously, the men in some batteries working with their gas masks on for two or three hours at a stretch.

About five o'clock in the morning German infantrymen in the front line signaled their batteries for a barrage and started for the American front line. The American gunners laid a counter-barrage almost immediately.

As soon as the American barrage lifted American infantrymen climbed from their shelters and attacked the enemy with heavy machine gun and rifle fire, driving back those who had not been dispersed by the artillery fire.

### CONSCRIPTION FOR IRELAND

Lloyd-George Announces Plan in Commons—Irish Members Oppose New Man-Power Bill.

London, April 11.—Uproar was caused by the nationalists in the house of commons on Tuesday when Premier Lloyd George announced in his man-power bill speech that it was proposed to extend conscription to Ireland.

Members of the Irish party challenged the prime minister to carry out the government plans, one calling:

"Come across and get us."

Lloyd George also paid tribute to America, declaring that its intervention might be the decisive factor in the struggle, which he expected to go six or eight months more, now that the most critical moment of the war had been entered, although United States troops had not gone into the clash as early as was expected.

It was his statement as to Ireland, however, which attracted the main attention. He promised that the man-power act would be extended to the Emerald Isle, under the same conditions as to Great Britain, and that a measure of self-government for Ireland would be introduced, admitting that the military age would be extended.

"When an emergency has arisen," Lloyd George said, "which makes it necessary to put men of fifty and boys of eighteen into the fight for liberty, it is not possible to exclude Ireland from conscription by a parliament in which Ireland is represented, and which committed the country to the war without a dissenting voice."

The premier announced he hoped to get the bill through all its stages this week, as it was a matter of urgency.

### SENATE FOR HIGHER WHEAT

Upper Body Adopts Conference Report on Agricultural Bill—House to Vote Next.

Washington, April 15.—In the controversy over increase of the government minimum guarantee price for wheat to \$2.50 per bushel the senate on Friday again recorded itself in favor of the increase.

### 15,000 Huns Fight Finns.

Stockholm, April 13.—German troops numbering 15,000 are now operating along the southern coast of Finland, where they already have had several battles with the Finnish "reds," according to information received here.

Germans Seize Russ Town. London, April 13.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent reports that the Germans have occupied Lgov, 130 miles northwest of Kharkov. After taking Lgov they sent an ultimatum, demanding the surrender of Kursk.

### DR. AUGUST PHILLIPS



Dr. August Phillips, the minister from Holland, who has been in Washington but a short time, has been granted leave to return home. He says it is because of his poor health, but there were reports that his government was being pressed by Berlin to adopt measures of retaliation for the seizure of Dutch shipping by the United States and Great Britain.

### MOW DOWN THE HUNS

U. S. ENGINEERS HELP STOP GERMAN NEAR ST. QUENTIN.

Yankees Become Sickened by Shambles, But Remain on Job—Guns Too Hot to Work.

With the American Army in France, April 11.—The American railway engineers who helped stem the tide of the onrushing Germans during the opening days of the battle now in progress fought shoulder to shoulder with Canadian engineers in carrying out their task. They held their ground stubbornly and only retired to previously prepared positions when forced to do so and inflicted casualties by the thousands upon the Germans as they advanced in close formation, in one place in as many as seven waves, each wave ten men deep and 100 yards apart.

The Americans with the Canadians had all the ammunition they needed and, although they were unsupported by the artillery and armed only with rifles and a few machine guns, they poured scythelike streams of bullets into the enemy at several different times, until the weapons were so hot as to be useless.

This handful of American soldiers, who were not hardened to such terrific slaughter, was sickened by the shambles it created, but fought furiously for several days, helping to hold the enemy all the way from St. Quentin to the vicinity of Noyon. These were the Americans mentioned at the time in the official communiques, but these details of their exploits it has only now been possible to secure.

With the American Army in France, April 11.—American outposts in the Lorraine sector attacked a German patrol and killed one of the enemy.

The Americans dragged the body across No Man's Land into their own trenches for identification.

### U. S. GENERAL IS OUSTED

German-Born Officer Removed on Disloyalty Charge—Was Trained in Germany.

Washington, April 12.—Discharge from the federal service of Brig. Gen. Frederick E. Resche of Minnesota, a German-born officer commanding a brigade of the Thirty-fourth National Guard division at Camp Cody, N. M., was announced in army orders.

Failure to maintain his command on an efficient footing is the cause officially announced for giving the officer an honorable discharge. Certain remarks attributed to him, however, have drawn attention to the question of his loyalty and, while no overt act of disloyalty has been charged, his utterances are being investigated.

### SENATOR STONE IS STRICKEN

Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee Seized With Paralysis While Riding on a Street Car.

Washington, April 12.—Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the foreign relations committee, was stricken with paralysis on Wednesday when riding in a street car en route to his office in the capitol.

The senator was removed to the senate office building, where medical assistance was announced, and later was taken to his home.

### Senator Broussard Near Death.

New Iberia, La., April 15.—Reports from the bedside of United States Senator Robert F. Broussard, critically ill at his home here, were that he was gradually sinking and death was momentarily expected.

Oil Tanker on New England Reef. New York, April 15.—The tank steamship Currier, owned by the Gulf Refining company, is aground on a reef off the New England coast, according to a wireless message. Thirty-eight men constitute the crew.

## U. S. MEN REGAIN HILL FROM HUNS

Americans in Counter-Attack Capture Observation Post Northwest of Toul.

### FIGHTING LASTS ALL DAY

Yankees Repulse Two Attacks and Battle Is Still On—Enemy Intended to Penetrate to Third Line in Wednesday's Raid.

With the American Army in France, April 15.—After repulsing two German attacks on the American positions northwest of Toul, American troops on Friday counter-attacked and recaptured an observation hill.

The American troops battled with the Germans all day, infantry and artillery participating.

At a late hour the fighting was continuing.

In the raid carried out by the Germans on Wednesday against the Americans northwest of Toul the enemy intended to penetrate to the third line positions, according to information obtained from a prisoner.

This is corroborated by material found on dead Germans. The enemy carried wire, dynamite, trenching tools and other implements for organizing the positions.

The Americans knew in advance of the proposed attack through information obtained a day or two previously from prisoners captured by the French on an adjacent sector.

The attack was made by a special battalion of 800 shock troops, who had rehearsed the operation for two or three weeks behind the lines.

As soon as the German barrage began the American batteries, without waiting for the rocket signal, laid down a counter-barrage, with the result that less than 200 of the enemy succeeded in climbing out of their trenches and advancing toward the American line.

The German officers sent the men right through the barrage, but only two succeeded in reaching the front line. Both of these were taken prisoner, one of them dying a short time afterward from wounds.

When the German barrage started the American outposts moved into the first line, where, with other infantrymen and machine gunners, they waited for the advancing enemy.

The Americans poured a deadly fire into the raiders, then climbed out of the trenches and engaged with grenades and in hand-to-hand fighting the few Germans who were able to cross No Man's Land.

The American infantrymen drove the enemy back to his own lines and, protected by machine-gun and automatic fire, dragged the German dead back to the American trenches for identification.

### U. S. REPLIES TO HOLLAND

Ship Seizure Made Necessary by Enemy's Coercion, Says Lansing—America's Policy Is Friendly.

Washington, April 15.—America's reply to the recent statement of the Netherlands government bitterly protesting against and denouncing the action of the United States in taking over Dutch ships in its ports, was made public in the form of a memorandum by Secretary Lansing, a copy of which has been sent to the Netherlands legation.

Pointing out that the Netherlands government itself does not question the legality of the act, Mr. Lansing devotes himself to a demonstration that it was an act of necessity resulting from Germany's menacing attitude which prevented Holland from fulfilling her engagements, and that instead of an injustice the step results in real benefit to the Dutch ship owners and people.

### SEDITION BILL IS PASSED

Senate Enacts Measure Without Roll Call—Had Already Passed the House.

Washington, April 12.—With numerous modifications, the senate, without a roll call, passed the sedition bill designed ostensibly to arm the department of justice with more drastic authority in rounding up spies and disloyalists. The measure has already passed the house.

### PASS DRAFT FOR IRELAND

House of Commons Approves Conscription Clause of Man-Power Bill by Majority of 165.

London, April 15.—The house of commons on Friday passed the Irish conscription clause of the man-power bill by a majority of 165.

### Hope to Unify Methodism.

St. Louis, April 15.—Members of the joint commission on unification of the Methodist Episcopal church South predicted that the plan for union would be ratified before the commission adjourns.

Try to Wreck Troop Train. Winona, Minn., April 15.—A bold attempt to wreck a troop train near the Interstate drawbridge, which the police assert was an act in protest to the war, was averted by a telegraph operator at East Winona, Wis.

### MISS MARY RADFORD



Miss Mary Radford, granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral William Radford, of Civil War fame, is to christen the United States destroyer Radford, which will be launched at an Atlantic port. Miss Radford, like many of her friends among the society girls in Washington, is holding a job with Uncle Sam.

### ARREST 200 ALIENS

GERMANS SEIZED IN BIG MILWAUKEE ROUND-UP.

Enemies of the U. S. Taken From Beds and Places of Employment.

Milwaukee, April 12.—Federal officials on Wednesday, in an opening drive for the rounding up of some 350 enemy aliens accused of violating in one way or another the enemy alien act, gathered in about 200 who failed to comply with the regulations.

Some were taken for violating their permits, some for failing to register, some for pro-German activities, some for participation in election activities and for other reasons.

The raid was a complete surprise to most of the men. They were either awakened and taken from their beds or were taken into custody at their places of employment. At the federal building finger prints and other methods of identifying the men were taken. A few were freed after a preliminary examination, while others were taken away and locked up until their records can be examined more closely.

The work of the officers will continue until all the men wanted are apprehended. In cases where the circumstances justify it they will be interned.

### EX-SOLDIER CHIEF OF MOB

Collinsville (Ill.) Man Declares He Was Leader of Gang That Lynched R. P. Prager.

Collinsville, Ill., April 12.—Joseph Regel, twenty-eight years old, a Collinsville miner and formerly in the United States army, told a coroner's jury here on Wednesday that he was the leader of the mob which last Friday morning hanged Robert P. Prager, an enemy alien.

He described in detail the events leading up to the tragedy, and during the course of his confession implicated another man in the leadership. He said that he and this individual were the men who found Prager hiding in the basement of the city hall and dragged him out.

### TRADE COMMISSION EXPANDS

President Wilson Approves Extension of Federal Board's Part in Price Fixing.

Washington, April 11.—Plans for the extension of the work of the federal trade commission made necessary by new duties growing out of the war were approved by President Wilson when they were submitted by Commissioner Port and Secretary Bracken. Investigation of production costs to furnish a basis for price fixing is one of the chief tasks of the commission in its co-operation with the war agencies of the government.

### U. S. MEN AT VLADIVOSTOK

Marines Join Japanese and British Troops in Patrol Duty at Russian Port.

Harbin, April 13.—American marines have landed at Vladivostok, as well as British and Japanese forces, according to advices from that place. The Americans are in control of the docks, while the Japanese are guarding the railway and ammunition depots.

### Germans Fight in Palestine.

London, April 15.—The Turkish and German forces in Palestine on Wednesday opened an offensive attacking the British front near the coast, the war office announced officially on Friday afternoon.

### Patrol Boat Beached.

Washington, April 15.—A small naval patrol boat was driven aground in home waters by yesterday's storm, the navy department announced. Efforts to refloat it are in progress. No lives were lost.

## BELIEVE SHIP LOST

U. S. COLLIER WITH 293 ABOARD OVERDUE A MONTH.

### NEBRASKA MEN ON VESSEL

Americans Stop Germans and Inflict Great Losses—Allies Hold Huns in West.

Washington, D. C., April 16.—The big American naval collier Cyclops, carrying fifty-seven passengers, fifteen officers and 221 men in her crew, has been overdue at an Atlantic port since March 13. The navy department announced that she was last reported at a West Indies island March 4, and that extreme anxiety is entertained as to her safety. The vessel was bringing a cargo of manganese from Brazil. The Cyclops was commanded by Lieutenant Commander G. W. Worley, U. S. naval reserve force. She left the West Indies with one of her two engines damaged, but the department said this fact would not have prevented her from communicating by radio and all efforts to reach her by that means have been unsuccessful. A thorough search of the course which she would have followed in coming to port has been made, it was announced. Two Nebraska men, Guy Cornelius Nowlin, of Aurora, and Lloyd Mahon Rathburn, of Belgrade, were members of the crew. Five Iowa men were also members of the crew of the ill-fated vessel. They are: Fred Henry Rooney, Council Bluffs; Frank C. Nigg, Maquoketa; William Otis Beese, Lisbon; John William Bramford, Estherville; Fred Davison, Coin; Thomas Watkins, Melcher; Worth Wymore, Montezuma.

### Americans Defeat Huns.

With the American Army in France, April 16.—Following a terrific artillery fire and a bombardment with gas shells, the Germans Saturday made an effort to drive through to the third line of the American positions near Apremont forest northwest of Toul.

They made two attacks, both of which failed.

The enemy's casualties in four days' fighting previous to this assault are estimated at between 300 and 400. Of this number more than 100 were killed.

### Allies Hold Everywhere.

London, April 16.—The entire allied line in Belgium and France is holding firm. Nowhere have the Germans been able, notwithstanding the great numbers of men hurled against it, especially that portion in Flanders where the British are holding forth, to gain an inch of ground during the past few days.

Field Marshal Haig's order that no more ground be ceded is rigidly being complied with, as is attested by the thousands of German dead lying before the British positions southwest of Ypres, where it is the ambition of the high German command to break through and envelope Field Marshal Haig's forces and gain an open highway toward the English channel. Some doubt is being expressed in allied circles that the present battle is to be a fight to the finish.

### Call More Men to Colors.

Washington, D. C., April 16.—Another draft call, for 49,843 registrants, has been sent to governors of states by Provost Marshall General Crowder. Mobilization of the men is ordered for May 1 and 10. The War department announced, and they will be sent to 11 forts and recruiting barracks, probably for training with regular army units there. The quotas of other states include:

Arizona 318, California 1,187, Colorado 686, Idaho 165, Iowa 1,910, Kansas 1,210, Minnesota 1,925, Montana 354, Nebraska 987, New Mexico 274, North Dakota 581, Oregon 251, South Dakota 487, Texas 1,694, Utah 168, Washington 434.

### Four Killed in Auto Smash.

Omaha, Neb., April 16.—Four persons were instantly killed and five were injured, when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by the engine of a Northwestern freight train near here Sunday afternoon. The cause of the accident, it is said, was the failure of the driver of the car to see the approaching train.

### Missouri Senator Succumbs.

Washington, April 16.—Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee and for many years prominent among democratic leaders, died here after a stroke of paralysis suffered last Wednesday.

### Prisoners Brutally Treated.

London, April 16.—How British prisoners of war in Germany are enslaved, starved and subjected to untold cruelties is related in an official report of a government committee just made public. "The detention and employment of noncommissioned officers and men captured on the western front," says the report, "have brought on these prisoners an amount of unjustifiable suffering for which it would be hard to find a parallel in history."

## DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

### FORTUNE TELLERS.

"What sort of luck did you bring the master today?" asked the Red and Blue Macaw, called Reddy for short.

"Fine," said the Blue and Yellow Macaw, called Bluey for short. Their voices were very loud and piercing as they shrieked at each other as they talked.

"Isn't it a joke?" asked Reddy. "Sure!" said Bluey. They talked quite like their master when they were alone.

passed by during the daytime they did not say anything at all, they made a funny noise, which was supposed to sound quite mysterious and wonderful, and then they did their work.

But they understood each other quite easily. "I suppose it's business," said Reddy.

"Sure," said Reddy again. "I always like a good day—a day when there's plenty of business, for the master's sake, but I do think it's all a joke."

"Just the way I feel about it," said Bluey.

Now Bluey and Reddy stood all day on top of a stand. They had little dishes of grain and seeds and water, and when business was dull they had their meals.

Their master carried this stand from place to place and Bluey and Reddy always went along. They were very handsome, with the most exquisite of plumage, but, oh, what voices they had!

It was their pride that they could be heard a mile off, but they did not try too much of this in the daytime. They thought they might frighten people, but they certainly made enough noise to attract people to them, and to encourage them to help along the business.

Now, the business consisted of fortune-telling. There were many pieces of paper in a little box, and written on these bits of paper were fortunes of many kinds. These fortunes told folks that they'd become very wealthy or very poor. Some said they would have hard times ahead, but that better times would come soon. Others said they would have a great deal of luck in the next year, and again a fortune said that the lucky one who received this fortune would take a long and wonderful journey and meet a rich man at the end, and that they would live happily ever after, as the old-fashioned story used to say.

These macaws would poke their beaks down into the little box and pick out a fortune of a piece of paper with the printing upon it.

They were supposed to tell by the looks of the person what sort of a fortune he should have. They did nothing else but hand out fortunes all day long, and the master would say:

"Come and have your fortune told by either Reddy or Bluey. Only costs ten cents."

Many people would come up and Reddy or Bluey would pick out a fortune, and the people would go away, reading the piece of paper in a very interested fashion.

"I think," said Reddy, "it's a good joke, and it's all right if folks take it that way. But when they believe these fortunes—that makes me mad. It makes me think so little of people. Why, the other day, a little girl came up to have her fortune told, and I picked out a piece of paper for her."

"I never know which paper I'm picking out. I pretend to look at the person and then think about it, but I don't at all. I fuss a little bit and then take the piece I hit upon last."

"Well, the fortune this little girl had said that she was going to take a long journey and marry a prince. Imagine—little girl leaving school at this time of the year—and imagine a little girl marrying a real, grown up prince."

"Gracious! She must study and play, and have a glorious long childhood before she should marry and become a grown-up. But it taught her that fortunes hadn't so very much sense. Sometimes they happen to hit things right."

"But she had believed in them before, and it showed her that no one knew what her fortune was going to be."

"Yes," said Bluey, "fortunes are lots of fun, but it seems too bad that there are many foolish people who think they're true."

"And how we laugh at them when they believe the fortune we pick out," laughed Reddy, in his shrieking voice.

### It Said She Was Going to Marry a Prince.

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