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MUST STAND BY GERMANY, COUNT CZERNIN SAYS AS STARVED AUSTRIA BEGS FOR PEACE

Beginning of End in Austria Is Seen as Vienna City Council Pleads With Minister to End 'Aggravated Distress' of People

SAYS AUSTRIA TRIED TO AVOID LAST DRIVE

But Will Continue to Fight by Kaiser's Side; Admits Emperor And $5,000,000 Austrians All Fervently Praying for Peace

(By the Associated Press)

AMSTERDAM, April 3.—Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, addressing a delegation from the Vienna city council which waited on him Tuesday in what the burgomaster termed "the aggravated distress of the population," which is closely connected with the general political situation, said:

"With the conclusion of peace with Rumania the war in the east ended. However, before turning to individual peace treaties and discussing them in detail, I would like to revert to the declaration of the president of the United States in which he replied to the speech delivered by me on January 24.

Has "High Opinion" of Wilson.

"In many parts of the world President Wilson's speech was interpreted as an attempt to drive a wedge between Vienna and Berlin. I do not believe that, because I have too high an opinion of the president of the United States and his outlook as a statesman to believe him capable of such a way of thinking. President Wilson is no more able to assume dishonorable action to us than we to him.

"President Wilson does not desire to separate Vienna from Berlin, and he knows, too, that that would be impossible. Perhaps President Wilson says to himself, however, that Vienna is more favorable soil for sowing the seed for a general peace. Perhaps he says to himself that the Austro-Hungarian monarchy has the good fortune to possess a ruler who sincerely and honestly desires a general peace, but (who will never commit a breach of faith or conclude a dishonorable peace, and that behind the emperor-king there are 55,000,000 people

Austrians Want Peace.

"President Wilson says also, perhaps, to himself that the united mass represents a force which is not to be underestimated and that this honest and strong desire for peace which binds the monarchs, governments and people of both states is capable of being the bearer of that great idea in the service of which he has placed himself.

"I can only say that I esteem it highly that the German chancellor in his excellent speech of February 25 took the words out of my mouth by declaring that the four principles developed in President Wilson's speech of February 11 formed the basis upon which a general peace could be discussed. I am in entire agreement with this. The four points laid down by the president are a suitable basis on which to begin the discussion for a general peace. Whether, however, the president will succeed in his endeavors to rally his allies on this basis is a question.

Tried to Avoid Hun Drive.

"God is my witness that we have tried everything possible to avoid a fresh offensive, but the entente would not have it thus. Some time before the western offensive began, M. Clemenceau addressed to me an inquiry whether, and upon what basis, I was prepared to negotiate. In agreement with Berlin I immediately replied that I was prepared to negotiate and that as far as France was concerned the only obstacle I could see in the way of peace was the French desire for Alsace-Lorraine.

"The reply from Paris was that it was impossible to negotiate on this basis. Thereupon, there was no choice left.

"The colossal struggle in the west has already broken out. Austro-Hungarian and German troops are fighting shoulder to shoulder, they fought in Russia, Serbia, Rumania and Italy. We are fighting together for the defense of Austro-Hungary and Germany. The aspirations of France and Italy are Utopias which will be ignominiously avenged.

Will Stick to Kaiser.

"Come what may we shall not sacrifice Germany's interests any more than she will leave us in the lurch. We are not fighting for imperialistic or annexa-

(Continued on Page Two.)

The Weather

For New Mexico: Thursday fair in southern portion, with fresh to strong westerly winds; probably some rain in northern portion.

Arizona: Thursday and Friday generally fair; slowly rising temperature.

TUCSON SHINES.

Tucson observations, April 3. United States weather station, Military plaza.
Maximum temperature 82
Minimum temperature 42
Wind, southwesterly; clear.

Food forecast for today: One meal (midday) wheatless.

U-Boats Drop From 28 To Six Vessels in Week In Toll of British Ships

(By the Associated Press)

LONDON, April 3.—There was a sudden and marked decrease in the losses to British shipping through minor submarines in the past week. The admiralty reports that only six British merchantmen of 100 tons or over and seven under that tonnage were sunk in the week ending March 30. Five fishing vessels also were sent to the bottom.

The admiralty statement continues:

"Fifteen British merchant vessels were unsuccessfully attacked by submarines.

"The large vessels reported sunk included one sunk during the week ending March 16 and the smaller vessels reported sunk include one during the week ending March 23.

"The private during the week ending March 30 were 24½ and the sailings 2379."

The losses to British merchantmen through submarines and mines in the last week are less than one-half the losses in the previous week, when twenty-eight merchantmen were sunk sixteen of the vessels over 1600 tons.

The admiralty report for the preceding week showed the loss of seventeen vessels, while for several weeks prior to that the weekly loss was eighteen.

PAPERS ON HUN OFFICER SHOW HEAVY LOSSES

Only 94 Men Left Out of Four German Companies; Story of Gallant Defense by British in First Days of Great Drive

(By the Associated Press)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 3.—An interesting document relating to the German casualties has been found on a German officer of the One Hundred and Fortieth infantry regiment of the Fourth division. It records that on the second day of the offensive out of four companies in the battalion to which the officer belonged only ninety-four men in line only three officers, fifteen non-commissioned officers and ninety-four men.

One of the most striking tributes to the bravery of the British was the compliment tendered by the enemy to the famous Fifty-first division, which was holding a section of the line in the vicinity of Dominoort, near the Bapaume-Cambrai road, on the first day of the battle when the Germans surged forward. The enemy attacked in a southeasterly direction under cover of the mists and outflanked the Fifty-first in their hasty rush.

The tremendous struggle continued at Dalgnies, which the Germans finally succeeded in taking the first day. It was here that a British officer fired a thousand rounds from a machine gun before his legs were shot off by a big shell. The British immediately counterattacked with infantry and tanks and stormed their way through the shell-scattered hamlet, which they held mainly with machine guns until night, when the enemy again surged forward and recaptured Dalgnies.

The fifty-first was forced to fall back because of the situation on its flanks. It retired slowly, fighting every inch of the way. The Germans now introduced a new scheme for advancing their troops. They blasted shell craters along the front of the Fifty-first and into those holes they dribbled their infantry who found them good protection.

The Fifty-first reached Hermies, where a bitter fight was waged. The enemy made a frontal attack in three waves on March 22nd, but the assault broke against the stone wall of resistance. The day the enemy got a belt on Morchies it was only to be smashed out again by the gallant Fifty-first, but despite successes the British division was forced to fall back through Beaucourt and then to Baspaume, and finally to the line between Puisieux and Miraumont, on the 26th.

The Fifty-first had been fighting for six days and was almost exhausted. It was ordered to fall back to the Bemaint line a little farther west, but many of the men could not walk, they were so exhausted from lack of sleep. Then came over from the German side one of those little red balloons, which the enemy has been using to carry out propaganda. The balloon was shot down, and here is the message it contained:

"Good old Fifty-first division, sticking to it yet. Cheer up."

German Papers Go Out Of Business as Aliens Catch U. S. War Spirit

NEW YORK, April 3.—Growing mortality among German newspapers in America is evidence that Germans of American birth are aligning themselves in greater and greater measure with the ideals and war aims of the United States, according to the Friends of German Democracy, who gave out a statement tonight declaring the organization had been notified of discontinuance of publication by more than half a score of German newspapers within the last two weeks.

HUNS BOMBARD AMERICANS ON TWO SECTORS

U. S. Troops on "Certain Sector Other Than Toul" Subjected To Vicious Gas Attack; Shells Drive Off Hun Airmen at Toul

(By the Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 3.—American troops on a certain sector other than that in Toul have been subjected to an extraordinarily heavy gas attack.

The attack began last night and continued at intervals until this morning. Mingled with the gas projectiles sent over by the Germans were shells of high explosives.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 3.—The Germans energetically shelled the American line and batteries northwest of Toul last night, employing minenwerfers at some places. In view of the intensity of the bombardment it is surprising what little damage was done.

The visibility being extraordinarily good this morning, American observers saw long lines of German artillery entering the enemy sector far in the rear. German airplanes which attempted to cross the American line today brought a thousand shells bursting around them and retired hastily.

PREPARE FOR PICARDY

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 3.—One of the units which will go to Picardy came to a temporary halt today to complete preparations for battle. New equipment was issued to the men and their rifles, guns and machine guns were put in first-class condition. It was a safe bet that every weapon was ready for instant use.

Many of the men took the opportunity of the halt to write home, for it probably will be the last real chance they will have to do so for some time.

Many of the men marched today through miles of tree-lined roads which were just faintly green with new budding spring leaves. Women and children distributed flowers to the singing and whistling marchers at many points. The Americans stuck the bouquets in the muzzles of their rifles or in their hats.

Weather, Not Allies, Stopped Great Drive, Germany's New Alibi

(By the Associated Press)

AMSTERDAM, April 3.—German newspapers received here assert that the marked decrease in the fighting in France was made necessary by the bad weather, but that it soon will begin again.

The Cologne Gazette says it learns from Berlin that the pause was a necessity. It asserts that stormy weather has greatly hampered the transport service of the Germans and cities as a similar cause the halt in the Italian campaign when the Tagliamento river was reached by the Teutonic allies.

The Cologne People's Gazette declares confidently that the weather has done no supply to orders of the German army command and not to any success by the Entente allies. The correspondent adds that the roads must be repaired and improved before they can be put to the fighting forces, and continues:

"The bad weather perhaps may hamper for battle. New equipment was issued to the men and their rifles, guns and machine guns were put in first-class condition. It was a safe bet that every weapon was ready for instant use.

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German Troops Are Landed in Finland

(By the Associated Press)

AMSTERDAM, April 3.—Reports of official communication received here regarding the landing of troops in Finland. The statement says:

"Part of our naval forces this morning, after a difficult passage through the ice and mine fields, landed troops destined to give help in Finland, at Hangö.

Two Americans Given War Crosses by France

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 3.—Lieutenant C. B. Nolan, of South Carolina, and Sergeant James A. Murphy have been awarded the French war cross. Lieutenant Nolan is the man who recently captured a German sentry from his post. Sergeant Murphy killed a German while he was trying to shoot an officer.

Governor to Cleanse Spokane of I. W. W.

(By the Associated Press)

SPOKANE, Wash., April 3.—Announcement that he will probably take charge of the police powers of the city and county of Spokane within a few days, and send representatives here to supplement the present members of the sheriff and police forces in dealing with the I. W. W. situation, was made here tonight by Governor Lister shortly before his departure for Olympia.

U. S. PERPLEXED BY INACTION OF ALLIED ARMIES

Think Psychological Moment for Counter Drive Is Passing, But Realizes Allies Themselves Need Rest; Foch Has Plan

(By the Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 3.—With the battle of Picardy brought to a standstill for the time being at least, and the initial momentum of the German drive overcome, military observers here were plainly puzzled tonight by the fact that a great counter assault had not developed. The psychological moment of the count of stroke under the rules of strategy they think is passing, if it has not already passed, without a recorded movement of the allied forces toward throwing back the exhausted foe before he has had time to dig himself in.

U. S. Officers in Dark

Officials here admit frankly, however, that they do not know what the situation at the front is. If any report has come from Generals Pétain or Pershing that would serve to explain the defensive tactics of the allies it is a carefully guarded secret. Naturally nothing would be made public regarding such action, even without Secretary Baker's order of yesterday, shutting down absolutely on war department announcements regarding operations in France. That order has served, however, to make officers even more cautious about discussing the situation informally.

Foch Has Extensive Plan

It was suggested as possible that the plan of campaign mapped out by General Foch is of far greater scope than would be involved in an effort to hurl the enemy back to his old lines. The German defenses there, which successfully stemmed the British assault in 1916, are still intact and even if the allies were successful in pushing the German line back over the twenty or thirty-mile zone he has wrested from them they would have those defenses to reckon with. Examination was hotly demoralized by their advance and their men showing the wear and tear of a prolonged offensive.

Allies to Strike Elsewhere

For this reason some officers were inclined to look elsewhere for the aggressive campaign in which they are planning their faith. They have rounded on the creation of a unified army under General Foch in pro-fore offensive operations and they see nothing in the situation at the present time to warrant the conclusion that the allies have not the necessary reserve forces or supplies.

It was suggested that the new purpose of employing American troops to fill out allied fighting divisions might have some bearing upon the situation. If General Foch is laying his foundations for continuous operations of an aggressive character, he would need to be certain of his reserves and the detailed plans for employment of American troops would have to be worked out.

Speed U. S. Troops to France

Speeding up of American troop movements to France is engrossing attention here. President Wilson held his weekly conference with the heads of the war-making and production today and it is understood that the workings are moving for throwing the full resources of the United States into the conflict this year warfare over.

One immediate step to that end is known to be in contemplation. It has to do with the calling to the colors of the 800,000 men which it already has been announced would be mobilized through the selective service machinery during the year. Assurance have been given that no great withdrawal of men from agricultural and industrial lif would be made at one time, but the indications are that a statement now being prepared regarding the number of men to be called out first under that plan will show that a larger force will be mobilized this month than had been intended when the German drive altered conditions abroad.

Ships Now Available.

The means of transporting and training the men are rapidly becoming available and the movements to France have been going forward with such speed that it is theoretically today that will additional British ships available the war department now has a big surplus of transportation and supplies for all the men it plans to send under its constantly quickening program.

German Casualties 3 to 1.

Figures published here as to allied losses in the bitter days just closed in Picardy indicate that British and French casualties have been unexpectedly light in view of the scope of the action. One estimate based, although its accuracy is open to doubt, fixes the total, including prisoners, at between 125,000 and 150,000. This is considerably under the British and French estimates of 250,000 to 400,000 Germans killed, wounded and made prisoners.

Union Oil Company Buys 1,000,000 Third Liberty Bonds; Arizona to Share

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 3.—One million dollars was subscribed towards the third Liberty loan today by the Union Oil company of California at a meeting of its board of directors. One-half of the subscribed sum will be credited to the Los Angeles apportionment and the other half will be distributed throughout counties in California, where the company has interests and in the states of Oregon, Washington and Arizona.

E. W. Clarke, vice-president of the Union Oil company, announced the subscription and its distribution.

LEADER WHO HAS NEVER KNOWN DEFEAT IS CHOSEN HEAD OF THE ALLIED ARMIES

General Foch

WASHINGTON, April 3.—General Foch, recently chosen commander-in-chief of all the allies' armies, has the record of having never led his troops to defeat.

Foch commanded the French army of maneuver at the battle of the Marne. It counter-attacked and overwhelmed Saxon troops and annihilated the kaiser's finest troopers in the marshes of St. Gond.

Foch commanded the troops which saved Ypres.

Foch was commander-in-chief of the French forces at the battle of the Somme. They swept back the enemy over the ground which in the last eight days the Germans have recovered at such frightful cost.

Foch commanded at the battle of the Yser. There he was commander-in-chief of the British forces. There were more British than French under his orders. Joint command will not be new to him. And last and most daring, Foch was commander-in-chief of the Anglo-French army which rushed into Italy and stopped the Teuton wave in its rush into the plains of Venetia.

"Tommies and Sergeglort know him and idolize him only less than do his own pedlus. If any man can take the success of the British army in France without inflicting heartburn in England, it is General Foch, according to the opinion of British military men.

Kaiser, His Drive Smashed, Puts Forth Peace Feeler; Allies Deaf to All Offers

"Germany Must Be Defeated by Force of Arms Before Question of Peace Is Taken Up in Any Way," Is Washington's Answer, Backed by United Sentiment of All the Entente Powers

WASHINGTON, April 3.—America's government officials and the entente embassies saw another Teutonic peace offensive today in the reported speech of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, declaring that recently negotiations were near between the Austrian and the allied governments.

The movement, evidently connived in Germany, they said, was made just as it became certain that the German drive in the west had failed of its purpose, and was intended to bring discord among the allied powers and to cause dissentient among their populations.

The foreign minister's statement that Premier Clemenceau of France had advanced a suggestion of peace discussions and his reference to Alsace-Lorraine as a stumbling block, it was declared here, were designed to create the belief that the allies desire to recover Alsace-Lorraine for France, is the only thing that stands in the way of peace.

Officials and members of the diplomatic corps were unanimous in their declaration that Czernin's statements had no basis of fact and that further no peace suggestions coming from the Teutonic powers would be given consideration at this time. There was no dissent agreement in the conviction that Germany must be defeated by force of arms before the question of peace is taken up in any way.

Increased Size of U. S. Merchant Ships Ordered

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A general increase in the size of merchant ships to be built hereafter for the government, was ordered today by the shipping board. The purpose is to make substantial gain in tonnage without proportionate advance in expense.

Under the new program steel vessels will be of 3500 tons or larger, wooden ships will be of 3000 tons and concrete ships, if experiments justify, will be of 3500 tons.

A very favorable report on the new concrete ship, "Faith" recently launched in Pacific waters, led to the inclusion of that type of construction among the vessels to be increased in size. The board has authorized the building of three 3500-ton concrete ships at San Francisco in addition to one of that size now under construction there as an experiment.

Liberty Loan Drive Begins Saturday With Many Pledges Already Made, First Day's Sales May Break Record

(By the Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Tremendous subscriptions for the third Liberty bonds on Saturday, the opening day of the campaign are forecast by all loan organization reports reaching headquarters tonight. Although officially the campaign will not open until 9 o'clock Saturday morning, local time, actually it already is under way, with workers soliciting pledges for subscriptions to be recorded when the books open. The first hour thus may be the record-breaking hour of the whole campaign.

The first completed bonds will be turned out by the government bureau of engraving within a half day after the bond bill is finally enacted, and a limited supply will be available next week. They will be finished at the rate of 200,000 a day and distributed to all parts of the country for outright sale by stores and loan workers. Already 19,000,000 bonds have been engraved with exception of only the text bearing the rate of interest and maturity terms. The bureau will concentrate at first on bonds of $50 and $100 denominations.

The length of the campaign, the dates of installment payments and the bonds' maturity will be announced by Secretary McAdoo as soon as the bond legislation is completed, which probably will be tomorrow or Friday.

RESUMPTION OF FIGHTING IS PRESAGED BY BIG GUNS

Artillery's Roar From Somme To Oise Indicates Battle Is Imminent; Heavy Bombarding Duels Engage Entire Front

EITHER SIDE LIKELY TO ASSUME OFFENSIVE

Lens and Belgium Also Scene of Violent Artillery Activities; No Change in Fronts Held Since Beginning of the Week

LONDON, April 3.—The British war office says a compliment to American airmen on the official statement issued tonight on aerial operations.

"During the last fortnight of intense fighting in the air," says the statement, "the assistance rendered by the personnel of the American air service attached to the Royal air service has been invaluable."

LONDON, April 3.—In intensive air fighting thirteen German aircraft were downed and eight sent down out of control by British airmen Tuesday, according to the official communication issued tonight. The British themselves lost seven machines, which are missing.

PARIS, April 3.—The war office announcement tonight says:

"There was no infantry action during the course of the day. Quite violent artillery fighting was maintained in the region north of Montdidier, especially between Demuin and Hangard-En-Santerre. It was quite everywhere else."

LONDON, April 3.—The war office statement tonight says, regarding the operations in France:

"There is no change in the situation."

BIG BATTLE EXPECTED SOON

Although the fighting activity along the entire front of the new Somme offensive continues, there still prevails the feeling that battles on a large scale will begin again soon, with the allied troops, after the respite of several days, strongly arrayed in battle formation and eager to test their strength against that of the foe.

From the Somme to the Oise river, along that portion of the battle line which bulges out toward Amiens, Allied and Bretcuil, the big guns of the opposing side have opened in duels of great proportions, and it apparently is not unreasonable to assume that either side at any moment may have the offensive with their infantry in resumption of a battle which ranks among the greatest the world has ever seen.

No Change for Three Days

Since the beginning of the present week there has been no marked change in the alignment of the opposing sides from Arras southward to Chauny. The fighting has lacked the sanguinary character of the previous days, owing in part, no doubt, to the extremely bad weather conditions. Neither the Germans nor the allies have been idle, however, for daily there has been going on a reinforcement of strategic positions, both in men and gun power for the events and preparations upon which it is conceded so much depends for the victors.

Artillery Active at Lens

In the vicinity of Lens artillery duels of intensity have been revived on some sectors and in Belgium at various points reciprocal shelling continues. In both these regions, however, the infantry has kept to the trenches, except for patrols and reconnoitering purposes. An American sector has been heavily attacked with gas.

In the Italian theatre there still is no intimation of when the expected big battle between the Italians and the Teutonic allies will begin, but daily there is increasing activity all along the front. Comparative quiet is reported from other fronts.

Many Air Combats

The airmen of both sides have been keeping up their innovative activity, bombing positions behind the lines, searching out troops and transport movements and engaging in aerial combats. The French war office reports more than thirteen tons of projectiles have been dropped on German railways and cantonments at Ham, Cahuny and Noyon and also in the region of Roye in the Arras region.

In the operations against the Italians three steamers of more than 1500 tons and ten sailing ships were destroyed by U-boats last week.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

BERLIN, via London, April 3.—The text of today's German official communication says:

"Western theatre: The artillery engagement near and south of Lens was more lively at times. On the battle front the fighting activity throughout the whole of the day was restricted to artillery firing and reconnoitering engagements.

"A thrust during the night by English companies against Ayette was repulsed by a counter attack. During the evening the enemy attacked with strong forces between Mercaucre and the Lave river. He was driven back with slight losses. By means of a surprise attack

(Continued on Page Two.)

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