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Today's Theatrical Offerings
OPERA HOUSE—"The Social Leper."
BROADWAY—"A Love Rubbing."
PIMA—"Her Beloved Evening."

The Arizona Daily Star

Weather Forecast for Today
N. M.—Wed., fair; cooler; Thurs., cloudy.
Ariz.—Wed., cloudy, rain north; cooler.
"TUCSON SHINES"

VOL. LXXVII. NO. 104 TUCSON, ARIZONA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1917

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U. S. WILL SEND TROOPS AT WORD OF ALLIES

SPIES ARE BELIEVED TO BE BACK OF STRIKES

Chicago Reduced to War Rations of Bread as Result of Walk-Out of Bakers; Flour Conserved

FEDERAL OFFICERS TO PROBE TROUBLE

Farm Implement Factory Tied Up Without Notice by Workmen; Case Given to Department of Justice

(By Associated Press)

CHICAGO, May 1.—Negotiations between Chicago's striking bakers and the bread manufacturers had reached a deadlock tonight, and as a result housewives were forced to what amounted to war rations of bread and flour.

As reported only to grocers and hospitals by Dr. John D. Robertson, city health commissioner, disclosed that grocers were selling only about two loaves of bread to each household and flour only for immediate needs, the maximum sales being 25 pounds.

Grocers throughout the city are careful not to sell in such quantities as would enable housewives to hoard flour," said Dr. Robertson.

With almost 100 bakeries, among them the largest in the city, closed as a result of the strike, and the daily bread supply about 1,500,000 loaves short, the strikers apparently were clinging to their original demands for increased wages, shorter hours, and the right to approve or dismiss baking foremen, and the employers were firm in their refusal to grant them.

Some hope of a settlement was expressed as a result of the expected arrival here of Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, to inquire into the situation.

Meanwhile Charles F. Kline, United States district attorney, and Robert W. Childs, special United States district attorney, turned their attention to be strike and its underlying causes in an effort to determine if war measures are being violated.

Coincident with the bread strike, a strike of 500 employees of the Allbaugh-Dever company, manufacturers of farming implements, attracted attention. According to officials of the company, the men walked out today on thirty minutes' notice after demanding a 20 per cent increase in wages. Henry Allbaugh, secretary, said he believed the strike was brought on by foreign agents and was sharing the matter in the hands of the department of justice.

Pittsburgh in Throes of May Day Strikes

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 1.—Union leaders declared today that May Day strikes, involving 4,000 carpenters, 400 plumbers, "laborers," and two hundred hoisting engineers were under way in Pittsburgh. In each trade the men ask for increased wages.

2000 Coal Miners in West Virginia Strike

GRAFTON, W. a., May 1.—Two thousand bituminous coal miners in this section did not report for work today, their demands for an eight-hour day and a readjustment of the mining rate having been refused by the operators.

Now We Have It — Germany Denies That She's At War With U. S.

LONDON, May 1.—The German authorities have ordered the immediate cancellation of the Berlin order placing American residents there in a status of enemy subjects, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague today. The order, adds the cvange, is regarded as a blunder, the German foreign office arguing that Germany does not consider herself at war with the United States.

Food Survey To Precede Price Fixing

Senate and House Agricultural Committees Asked to Rush $25,000,000 Appropriation Bill

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 1.—To make available quickly an appropriation for a food survey, the department of agriculture today asked the senate and house agricultural committees agreed to have the administration tool control bill reintroduced in congress in separate bills.

One measure, expected to pass without delay, will carry a $25,000,000 appropriation, for the survey and will provide for enlarging the department staff to permit supervision of seeding operations; another will include provisions for licensing and controlling storage and distributing concerns. The latter probably will meet with considerable opposition.

Both the house and senate committees continued hearing today. Secretary Houston before the house committee, outlined the government's price-fixing measures to be decided later.

Governor Frazier of North Dakota told the senate committee he believed farmers of his state would not oppose minimum price fixing. Prices have been set by gamblers, he said, and farmers would not object to the government fixing them if prices are made fair and equitable.

The federal trade committee again heard representatives of state food boards on food conditions throughout the country. Most of the delegates blamed high prices on middlemen. Some said a labor shortage had much to do with short crops, and suggestions were made that chemicals be imported for farm labor.

Food problems will be taken up tomorrow at a conference with representatives of state defense councils with the national defense council.

18 Men Try to Break Jail At Border City

Investigation of Noises Discloses Hole Dug Through Concrete Wall of Nogales Prison

NOGALES, May 1.—(Special)—An attempted jailbreak by 18 men, six of them United States prisoners awaiting transportation to Texas after appearance before the federal grand jury, was stopped here today by Deputy Sheriff Ray Earhart and his deputies after the prisoners had dug their way to within six inches of freedom at the Santa Cruz county jail.

Late Monday night the jailer heard strange noises, as if someone were digging in the jail. An investigation uncovered nothing then. Tonight the same noises were heard again. Sheriff Earhart found that the prisoners had dug through 15 inches of wall, making a hole a foot and a half square in a corner behind a bathroom in the main corridor of the jail. The work had been concealed by stuffing taken from a mattress.

It is believed the men intended making an escape at 2 o'clock in the morning, when they are let out of their cells into the corridor. There is only one jailer on duty at that time, and the courthouse is deserted.

Besides the federal prisoners, the jail contained eight bootleggers and four petty offenders.

Cop Chasing Negress in Ford Car Rams Wire Fence; Badly Cut Up

NOGALES, May 1.—(Special.)—Policeman Clark was seriously injured tonight when a Ford automobile in which he was chasing a fugitive negress was collided with a barbed wire fence.

Clark was attempting to arrest the woman when she leaped out the back window of her home and ran. He chased up the Ford and gave chase. The woman darted under the barbed wire.

The Ford hit the wire at top speed. The car was wrecked. Clark was badly lacerated about the face and body, and possibly injured internally.

Von Bernstorff's Kin, in U. S. Incognito, Is Held as an Enemy

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Baron Von Ben Busscha Muench, said to be related to Count Von Bernstorff, formerly German ambassador to the United States, is held here as an alien enemy of the government. Under the name of Kurt Brunner, Muench arrived several days ago from the Orient and was detained by federal authorities. Government officials said he traveled on the son of a Swiss diplomat.

Berlin Offers Reward for Labor Agitators

BERLIN, via London, May 1.—In announcing the failure of the plans to create holiday strikes the Berlin authorities have offered a reward of $2,000 for the prosecution of "agitators in enemy service who are trying to start dissensions, especially in the labor ranks, in Germany."

NETWORK OF GERMAN DEFENSES CAPTURED

Teutons, Weakened by Tremendous Artillery Barrage, Give Way After Terrific All-Day Battle

TRENCHES A MAZE OF BIG GUN BATTERIES

Invaders Forced to Quit Bombardment of Rheims and Hurry Reinforcements to Prevent Complete Rout

(By Associated Press)

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ON THE FRENCH FRONT, April 30, (Evening).—(From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press.)—The Germans were forced to engage in battle again today along a front extending between six and seven miles to the eastward of Rheims. The French attack was delivered from a short distance southward of Berru to Marquerites. Notwithstanding the difficulties of the task confronting them, the French at the end of the day had won a tactical victory and captured considerable territory, although most obstinate fighting continued on ground strongly fortified and offering every advantage to the defenders.

No fortress was the French advance that at one period of the day the Germans were compelled to throw into the line another of the few remaining divisions of their strategic reserves, but still could not stay the French progress.

The correspondent of the Associated Press passed Sunday night on the battle field observing the artillery preparation for the attack, which presented one of the wierdest of sights. Even the brightly starlit sky did not prevent one to observe the outlines of the objects aimed against the positions of French batteries, cleverly concealed, poured out an incessant stream of shells against the German positions and gun stations. The flashes of fire when they left the muzzles looked like sparks, caused by striking flint on steel, while the air vibrated with the terrific cracks and shrieks varying according to their calibre as they passed overhead.

Meanwhile, the location of the German and French front lines could be defined in consequence of the constant strain of flares in each side which were lighted for the purpose of observing any movement of the enemy infantry. Overhead could be heard at a long altitude the whirring motors of German airplanes trying vainly to locate the French batteries.

Numbers of tracing bullets bearing long tails of light were sent up in order to outline the lines, but the artillery did not fire at them ,and the German airmen, evidently disappointed over their unsuccessful search for batteries, went off to bombard the open towns of Rheims.

When the French infantry attack began at 10:40 o'clock today, the French line of fire throughout the defense of French near Prunay, through the Bois de La Grille, and along the crests of Carnille and Mont Haut to Marquerites, at the west and center the French advanced rapidly, but on the wooded mountain slopes, the fighting was harder and the Germans oftimes attacked frequently with fresh troops, at one point regaining a section they had lost, only to be driven out of it again later on.

The French staff at the close of the day recorded a general gain amounting to more than a thousand yards, and this ground is interlaced with powerfully organized trenches bristling with machine guns and protected here and there with block houses and redoubts.

Possession of this range by the French menaces the German positions at Nogent L'Abbesse and Berru, from which the southern arm of the Rheims cathedral has been carried out.

The German guns today released in the bombardment of the Rheims cathedral have been carried out.

The German guns today released in the bombardment of the Rheims cathedral have been carried out.

A secret order found on the field of battle addressed to a German reserve brigade commander, warns German officers that the first line must be defended at all costs, and if lost the first must continue in sole trench.

"Our principal line of combat," says the order, "is the first line. This line should be anchored in your heads to the

(Continued on Page Six)

On Germany's Terms Hangs World Peace

Chancellor, Driven by Growing Cry of People, to Outline Thursday What Berlin Wants

(By Associated Press)

The possibility of peace terms being advanced by Germany, the internal political situation in that country from dissatisfaction of the workmen, and conditions in Russia, where bombs were thrown and the disturbers were fired upon are features in the news of the world war, which, for the moment, take precedence over the military operations on the fighting fronts.

Thursday may prove an eventful day for Germany and the entire world. Announcement is made by a prominent Berlin newspaper that the German imperial chancellor on that day will make an important offer for peace in an address to the reichstag. What the proffer of the chancellor will embody has not even remotely been made known. The declaration is to address the reichstag on the subject of peace is due to the oft-repeated demand by the Socialists that Germany come into the open and set forth the terms which she would consider as a means for ending the war.

May Day passed in Germany with little news coming out to show the exact situation with regard to the unrest of the workmen. Unofficial advices were to the effect that strikes had been declared by munitions workers in the Rhine provinces and that Essen, the home of the great Krupp works, had been pulling from the world so far as news was concerned, to prevent labor troubles spreading to the Krupp works from leaking out.

Petrograd again has been the scene of disorder, fomented by opponents of the present government by which bombs were thrown and troops fired on the crowds. Disturbances took places Monday, but apparently were short lived for a dispatch from Petrograd announced that the first Russian May 1st parade in which a million persons participated passed without disorder.

Germany's intensified submarine campaign, apparently is causing considerable uneasiness in England, King George, it is announced, shortly will issue a proclamation asking the people to cut down their consumption of foodstuffs by 25 per cent, owing to the gravity of the situation. In parliament various members are harranging the admiralty demanding that it make public the exact numbers of boats sunk and Lord Beresford declared that the losses were appalling.

Three more steamers have been sent to the bottom by submarines—the British steamer Ballarat, with troops from Australia for England, and the steamer Gerasia, flying the Uruguayan flag. All the troops on board the Ballarat and the crew of 100 were saved. The ship Uruguay will take with regard to the sinking of one of her steamers is problematical. She declined to accept Germany's declaration of the submarine warfare.

State's Witnesses Say Butler's Reputation Was Beyond Reproach

COLEMAN, Texas, May 1.—An effort to impeach testimony of defense witnesses was made by the state today in the trial of Harry J. Shannel, charged with killing Lieutenant Colonel M. L. Butler, U. S. A., at Alpine, Texas, last July. Several witnesses testified as to the "good" reputation of Colonel Butler in his attentions toward Mrs. Shannel.

Shannel, who occupied the stand part of today, concluded his testimony, re-telling the story of the killing of his wife. He was acquitted of the charge of killing his wife at his first trial.

Among the state's witnesses today were Captain J. C. Rea, U. S. A., who said he was with Butler in Cuba; Dr. H. L. Uri, veterinary surgeon of the Sixth cavalry; Colonel J. A. Gaston of the Sixth cavalry; Captain C. A. Bach, U. S. A., retired, and J. G. Jackson of Alpine, former president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association. All testified that Butler's reputation was good.

Toll Taken By U-Boats Appalling—Beresford

LONDON, May 1.—Admiral Lord Beresford speaking in London today said complaining of the incompetence of the official returns of the submarine situation, said that the losses were appalling. He declared that he was to keen on the matter that he was determined to risk the penalties of the defense of the realm act and tell the people himself, because until they were informed they would not realize the importance fully.

Bandit Holds Up Train in Wisconsin, Robs Passengers, Escapes

SPARTA, Wis., May 2.—A bandit held up train number 413 on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad at 1:15 a. m. today, robbed the passengers in the rear coach and escaped.

DECISION TODAY TO SAY WHO IS GOVERNOR

Contest of Hunt Will Be Closed This Morning in Superior Court at Phoenix; Final Arguments

NO DELAY EXPECTED IN COURT RULING

Decision Regarding Discrepancies in Total Vote Will Be Included in Final Ruling by Judge Stanford

(By Associated Press)

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 1.—Little progress was made in the governorship contest today, the session of the court being devoted to grouping up the odds and ends of the case, bringing in disputed ballots from different precincts and straightening out the state and effecting proof of them.

Most of these ballots represented the gains made in the recount of precincts where there were discrepancies between the poll lists and the count as shown in the official returns.

There was no ruling by the court upon them, but they will be disposed of in the final judgment. It is said that the argument will be opened on the concluding of court tomorrow morning and that the contest will be decided in the course of the day.

Age Limit, Prohibition, Sanction of T.R.'s Force, Blocking Draft Bill

Measure Likely Will Go to President This Week, However

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Conferences on the war army bill, passed by a second time by the senate today, probably will not begin for several days.

Conferees of the senate and house will meet tomorrow, but they also have the task of smoothing differences over the annual army appropriation bill and they will take up that task first.

There are not many points of disagreement in the appropriation bill, and leaders hope to see both measures completed in time to have President Wilson attach his signature during the present week.

The senate passed the war army bill again today to clear up parliamentary tangles, without any serious effort to revive the struggle over the volunteer system as opposed to the selective draft system. Senator La Follette spoke in support of an amendment for a referendum on raising an army by draft to send to Europe, but was defeated, 76 to 4.

Principal points of difference in the house include the so-called Roosevelt amendment in the senate bill; the difference in the ages subject to selective draft, the senate bill ordering those between 19 and 25 and the house bill 21 to 30, and the senate bill army prohibition section.

A compromise is expected in the age limits, possibly fixing the minimum at 21 and the maximum at 30. The house probably will accept the Roosevelt amendment to raise troops for foreign service.

Nogales Policeman Held As Bootlegger; Arrested By Chief

NOGALES, May 1.—(Special.)—Chief of Police Fowler was compelled to arrest one of his own men tonight, when he took into custody Policeman J. G. Crane on a charge of bootlegging.

Crane's star was taken away from him by Chief Fowler. He was lodged in the county jail.

It is said that Crane, who is known as "Slim," had been under surveillance of the chief for some nights past, on suspicion that he was selling liquor illegally.

Tonight it is alleged, he was caught in the act of selling six pints of whiskey, at $4 a pint, to Two United States soldiers.

Chief Fowler personally made the arrest and took the star from Crane's coat. County Attorney Hardy announced he would prosecute a charge against the officer.

U.S. Gleam of Hope In War Torn Universe

Viviani in Address to Senate Feelingly Portrays What Help of America Means

WASHINGTON, May 1.—France's war mission, headed by Rene Viviani, Marshal Joffre and Admiral Chocheprat, spent more than half an hour on the floor of the senate today and stirred that body and the crowded galleries to applause and then to rears of cheering.

After the senators and members of the house had grasped the hands of the distinguished visitors and M. Viviani had delivered an address that thrilled his hearers, the greatest outburst of enthusiasm came. It was a tribute to the hero of the Marne, who, in response to cries of "Joffre! Joffre! Joffre" from every corner of the house, responded with words in French and English which all understood.

"I do not speak English." Vive Le Amerique."

M. Viviani said:

"Since I have been granted the supreme honor of speaking before the representatives of the American people may I ask them first to allow me to thank this magnificent capital for the welcome it has accorded us. Accustomed as we are in our own free land to popular manifestations, and though we have been warned by our fellow countrymen who live in Paris of the enthusiasm burning your hearts, we are still full of the emotion raised by the sights that awaited us.

"I shall never cease to see the proud and stalwart men who saluted our passage. Your women whose grace adds fresh beauty to your city, their arms outstretched full of flowers and your children hurrying to meet us as if our coming were looked upon as a boon for them, all with one accord acclaiming in our perishable persons immortal France. And yet I predict there will be a yet grander manifestation the day when your illustrious president, relieved from the burden of power, will come among us bearing the salute of the republic of the United States to a free Europe, whose foundations from end to end shall be forever free.

"It is with unspeakable emotion that we cross the threshold of this elegant house, where prudence and boldness meet and that I for the first time in the annals of America, although a Frenchman, speak in this hall.

"You have set all the democracies of the world the most magnificent example. With simplicity and with no fine show days you voted a formidable war credit and proclaimed that a formidable army was to be raised. President Wilson's message to you will live in your memories, remains in the history of free peoples the greatest of lessons.

"Doubtless you were resolved to avenge the insult offered your flag, which the whole world respected, doubtless through the thickness of the Prussian walls the mournful cry of all the victims which crushed hands hurled into the depths of the sea has reached and stirred your souls; but it will be your honor in history that you also heard the cry of humanity, and insulted against autocracy, the rights of democracies. And I can only wonder as I speak, what, if they still have any power to think, are the feelings of autocrats who three years and unchained this conflict."

Various conferences between the military, naval and economic representatives took place today. Also there was an interchange of views on the official residence of the mission between its leading members and Ambassador Jusserand. While no announcement was made regarding any of the discussions, officials attached to the mission made it plain that they were highly satisfied with the work achieved and the outlook for the future.

Tomorrow M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre and probably Admiral Chocheprat will hold informal meetings at the White House and talk over war problems with the president personally.

Late this afternoon the Frenchmen were the center of a patriotic demonstration at a moving picture of the battle of the Somme. Many of the Frenchmen saw themselves in the films.

The leading members of the mission were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Chief Justice White.

Both the French and British missions will be invited to visit the home of congress during is session.

Government Crisis Nears Head In Berlin

AMSTERDAM, via London, May 1.—The Weser Zeitung of Bremen reports that Berlin is filled with rumors of a crisis in the German government quarters. The newspaper says that demands are being made that a strong man be placed at the helm of the state.

Kansas City Bakeries Meet Union Demands to Prevent Bread Famine

KANSAS CITY, May 1.—An impending bread famine here was averted tonight when the master bakers granted the demands of the bakers for an increase in wages of $2 weekly and compromised other differences. Two hundred strikers will return to work immediately.

IF EUROPE CAN SPARE FOOD, U. S. ARMY GOES

Only Drawback Is Lack of Shipping, So Urgently Needed to Get Supplies to Entente Nations

AMERICA ANXIOUS TO GET IN FIELD

France Ready to Put Up With Any Sacrifice, However, to See Old Glory Flying Over Trenches

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The United States stands ready to send an army to Europe whenever the allies deem it wise to do so, the necessary shipping from transporting food to transporting men.

It became known definitely today that the government has decided the nation's troops, but has suggested that the alarming shortage of world shipping may make it impractical to send them at once. In spite of objections of the general staff to put any American army on the firing line before the the great war army has been raised and trained, the administration has decided that the small contingent earnestly desired by France for moral effect shall be sent as soon as possible.

Whether the forces first to carry the Stars and Stripes into battle in France shall be made up of regulars or national guardsmen, or both, has not been worked out. The subject was not discussed at today's cabinet meeting, but secretary Baker remained afterward for a conference with President Wilson.

State department officials have continuously urged the sending of an army corps for its physiological effect not only on the allied troops, but in discouraging the Germans. Convinced that the diplomatic advantages far outweighed the technical and training difficulties advised by the general staff, they have felt that such a step would consecrate the United States as a full member of the alliance entitled to a most honorable seat at the peace conference.

The amount of tonnage that would be required for transportation is usually put at almost sixty tons per man, for a fully equipped American unit of 24,000 men, nearly half a million tons therefore would be necessary or ships about equal to the size of the German tonnage in American waters. It remains for the allies to figure out if they can afford to divert that amount of shipping.

Little doubt exists that the French will gladly put up with any sacrifice to have American troops in France.

The British are also said to be anxious to have the American troops in France.

5000 March in Loyalty Parade Held at Yuma

YUMA, May 1.—The Fourth United States infantry, Col. Richard H. Wilson commander, headed a "loyalty" parade here today. It was estimated that more than 5000 persons participated in the demonstration.

70 Answers
to this little "Ad"

2-ROOM furnished house; bath and screen porch. 139 East 16th st. 96-6t

When asked if the above Want Ad got results, the advertiser said:

"Well, I should say it did. I got at least 70 replies to that ad. I was so bothered with people phoning and coming to see the house that I asked my wife to take it out of the paper before its time was up."

This little "Ad" cost only a few cents and rented the house
Have you a house, or rooms, to rent?

Star Want Ads
Will Rent Them

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