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Germans, Hopes Blasted In West, Now Preparing For Offensive In Italy

Forty Austrian Divisions, Now Fully Equipped With Munitions And Food From Russia For Which They Have Been Waiting, Are Expected Hourly to Strike at Lombardy and Piedmont in An Effort to Capture Italian Arms Factories and Press North Into France, to Attack French Right Wing From the South; Italians Have 3,000,000 Men; But Can Keep Only One-Third in Action, Owing to Lack of Food and Munitions.

(By the Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Imminent danger of an attack by the Austrians in great force upon the Italian lines was emphasized today at the Italian embassy. Recently the embassy published a statement that no less than forty divisions had been gathered by the enemy along the battle lines, and now information comes that these troops have received the essentials of food, artillery and ammunition for which they have been waiting.

The immediate objective of the Austrians is expected to be the city of Brescia on the east of Lake Garda and another attack may be directed on the west with the purpose of breaking into the position east of Lombardy.

Italians Urge Aid

Recalling the incidents with which the Italian advance warnings of the tremendous onslaught of the combined Austrian and German armies on the Isonzo last year were received by the allies, the Italian military authorities now are said earnestly to hope that attention will be paid to the danger which again impends.

The war department's weekly military review referred today to the probability, that failing to break through the combined British, French and American forces on the west front, where they are now attacking, the German general staff will direct its efforts at another point and the Italian military men are confident that the Italian line will be the elected point.

May Strike for France

The principal Italian munitions and supply factories are located in Lombardy and Piedmont, and besides securing these the Austrians might put themselves in position to swing their forces northward into France, reinforcing the Germans from the south against the French right wing.

Great quantities of supplies have come to the Austrian army from Russia, according to dispatches to the embassy. The Germans recently announced that they had foragone claiming the rich stores of food in the Russian Ukraine country in order to meet the more pressing need of the Austrians.

Italians Need Food

On the other hand the Italians are said to be in desperate need of food. It is known that only about one-third of the Italian army of 3,000,000 men is being maintained on the battle lines, and the official explanation is that there is no food and not even enough guns and ammunition for the remainder.

British and French troops sent to Italy to check the Austro-German advance last fall are still in northern Italy, and it is said that instead of having them withdrawn to meet the pressing need for man power in France, the Italian general staff desires to send Italian troops to join the British, French and American ones in that quarter, trusting to the allies' superior commissariat to feed them.

KANSAS CITY FACES SHORTAGE OF BREAD AS BAKERS JOIN IN STRIKE; HOOVER'S AID ASKED

(By the Associated Press)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 1.—Kansas City tonight is facing what may prove a serious shortage of bread as the result of the strike called last week in connection with the walkout of the laundry workers. When workers in local bakeries today joined the general strike, an appeal was made to Food Administrator Hoover to use his authority to call the strikers back to work. In a telegram tonight to State Administrator Mansford, Mr. Hoover asserted he was powerless to interfere.

A feature of the situation lies in the fact that not only city consumers, but also troops passing through Kansas City on troop trains and soldiers in nearby training camps will feel the effects of the threatened bread shortage. All but one of the city's larger bakeries shut down today.

Apparently no other way is left open for a settlement of the industrial and business tie-up except in throwing the matter out in mediation conference which so far have reached no tangible point. Federal conciliators, the mayor, a citizens' committee, an employers' committee and representatives of labor held various sessions, but efforts to get the labor men and employers together failed.

Meanwhile the general strike appears to be waning out in spots. Street cars are running on most of the lines, part of the laundries again started operations, and some of the down town restaurants and barber shops were opened. Troops still patrol the streets and no disorders have been reported.

Ship Building Is Halted at Critical Hour When 4000 Carpenters Strike

(By the Associated Press)

NORFOLK, Va., April 1.—Government war work in the Hampton Roads district was interrupted today by a strike of several thousand carpenters and other workers. Plants involved are the Hampton Roads naval base, the army depot at Bush Bluff and the ordnance dept at Pig's Point, all near Norfolk, and the Langley Aviation Field at Hampton.

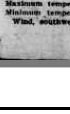
The carpenters inaugurated the strike for an increase in pay and at some of the plants a sympathetic strike among metal workers, plumbers and engineers followed. Union leaders said the strike tonight was not a union movement, but government officials and contractors said most of the men involved are union men and that they accepted this as evidence of concerted union action.

Chairman Burroughs of the Norfolk county draft board announced tonight that his board immediately would review all classifications and that men involved in the strike who have been given deferred classification by the board would be placed in Class 1 unless entitled by reasons other than the character of their work to deferred classification.

The strike began at the naval base, where leaders of the strikers claimed 3000 men were out. At Bush Bluff, where an immense army depot is being constructed, 300 carpenters were said to have walked out, followed by men in other trades. All carpenters engaged in building the ordnance depot at Pig's Point were said by union men to have quit work, while 500 men, principally carpenters, employed at Langley Field, were reported to have struck.

Major Butler, at the army base at Bush Bluff, said tonight that a few of the strikers there had been induced to return to work. It also was announced that Major Getchels had been ordered here from Washington to attempt to settle the controversy between the men and the contractors.

The Weather



New Mexico: Tuesday partly cloudy; fresh to strong westerly winds. Wednesday unsettled; colder in eastern portion.

Arizona: Tuesday partly cloudy, with fresh to strong westerly winds. Unsettled Wednesday.

TUCSON SHINES.

Tucson observations, April 1. United States weather station, Military plaza.

Maximum temperature	81
Minimum temperature	55
Wind, southwest; clear.	

U. S. SENDING LARGE FORCES -SAYS LONDON

Arrangements for Transporting Vast American Army Are Now Completed, Declares Official Announcement of War Office

AMERICA HURLS GREAT STRENGTH INTO FIGHT

U. S. Army Is Characterized as 'Large Forces of Trained Men'; Incomplete Units to Fight With Seasoned French and British

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 1.—Definite official announcement that American troops actually will fight side by side with the allies in northern France reached the American troops today in Paris newspapers. It was greeted with cheering. The men who will go are envied by the rest of the American forces.

As they passed by on the roads they were speeded on their way with "Bat 'em up" and "Gee, you fellows are in luck."

Orders to proceed toward the plains of Picardy were received from the French high command "three days ago, but until it was officially announced no mention could be made of it.

LONDON, April 1.—An official announcement issued here tonight says:

"As a result of communications which have passed between the prime minister and President Wilson, of deliberations between Secretary Baker, who visited London a few days ago, and the prime minister, Mr. Balfour and Lord Derby, and consultation in France, in which General Pershing and General Biles participated, important decisions have been reached by which large forces of trained men in the American army can be brought to the assistance of the allies in the present struggle.

U. S. Giving Whole Strength

"The government of our great western ally is not only sending large numbers of American battalions to Europe during the ensuing critical months, but has agreed to each of the regiments so can not be used in divisions of their own being brigaded with French and British units so long as the necessity lasts.

"By this means troops not yet sufficiently trained to fight as divisions and army corps will form part of seasoned divisions, until such time as they have completed their training and General Pershing wishes to withdraw them in order to build up the American army.

"Arrangements for the transportation of these additional forces are now being completed.

Praise for President Wilson

"Throughout these discussions President Wilson has shown greatest anxiety to do everything possible to assist and has left nothing undone which could contribute thereto.

"This decision, however, of vital importance as it will be to the maintenance of the allied strength in the next few months, will in no way diminish the need for those further measures for raising fresh troops at home, to which reference already has been made. It is announced at once because the prime minister feels that the singleness of purpose with which the United States has made this immediate and indeed indispensable contribution toward the triumph of the allied cause should be clearly recognized by the British people."

VAST ARMY IS ON MOVE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 1.—The muddy roads were again today jammed with Americans on the move. In some cases they were marching in double lines, taking up the road from side to side. For obvious reasons it is inadvisable to disclose where the troops are going, where they are coming from or even the directions in which the movements are being made. It may not be many days, however, before the United States will know. It is probable that the first news will come with the report of the American forces in action, but when that may be other subject which cannot be discussed.

Wherever it is, it is certain that the troops will give a good account of themselves, for they are husky, hardy, trained and completely equipped and on their toes for a clash with the enemy. If this should be in the open the troops will like it all the better, for they say: "That's our game."

All are determined to get into the fight if possible. The correspondent saw men on the march, limping along but refusing to drop out for fear that they might be left behind. If there was a single straggler in the long marching lines he had effectively hidden himself.

More Mexicans Killed Or Wounded in Pilares Fight Found in Brush

MARFA, Texas, April 1.—Two more dead Mexicans were found near the scene of the fight between United States cavalry troops and armed Mexicans near Pilares, Mexico, March 31, according to information brought here by Captain Tate upon his arrival from Evans's ranch with his troops. The dead Mexicans were found in the brush and were overlooked by the American troops. Seven other wounded Mexicans were also found, bringing the total of dead Mexicans to twelve and the wounded to seventeen at the Pilares fight. There were thirty-five Mexicans in the band.

The funeral of Private Albert, who was killed during this fight, was held here today by all officers and troops at this station.

American Gas Victims In Hospitals of Paris

PARIS, April 1.—A number of American victims of the gas attack suffered from the effects of the front have arrived at the American Red Cross hospital No. 2 in Paris. Most of the men will recover.

GEN. BELL GIVEN S. F. POST

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Major General J. Franklin Bell, who has been commanding the Seventy-seventh National army division at Camp Upton, N. Y., was today assigned to take charge of the western department with headquarters at San Francisco.

Cavalry Charges Mobs In Canada Draft Riots; Many Leaders Arrested

(By the Associated Press)

QUEBEC, April 1.—Four civilians were killed and a number of soldiers were wounded in fighting which occurred tonight between anti-conscriptionists and the military. One hundred men, charged with rioting, were arrested.

The fighting between the military and anti-conscriptionists lasted from 8:30 o'clock this evening until midnight, the rioters firing revolvers haphazard from doorways and behind snowbanks and the military answering as best they could, through the thick fog with machine guns.

QUEBEC, April 1.—Rioting by anti-conscriptionists broke out again tonight and the military authorities immediately took measures to suppress the disorders. A number of men suspected of leadership in the rioting were arrested and others are being sought.

During the evening the cavalry charged a crowd of disturbers advancing on St. Francois street toward Jacques Cartier square and drove them back.

Soldiers later began firing upon the disorderly elements. A number of the soldiers had suffered injuries at the hands of the mob previous to using their rifles.

The rioters were not long in returning the fire of the soldiers and the shooting became general.

GERMANS DROP TONS OF BOMBS ON U. S. SECTOR

American Artillery Fire Gives As Good as it Gets; Troops Of Kaiser Are Now Massing Thickly Behind Lines at Toul

(By the Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 1.—A deluge of gas, shrapnel and high-explosive shells fell on certain positions of the American sector northwest of Toul for four hours last night and this morning. A number of towns, trenches and roads were targets for the enemy, who began firing before midnight. First one place was "strafed" and then another. At one location alone 4000 shells, 2000 of which were gas projectiles, fell.

Toward the end of the shelling, the Germans let down a barrage in front of one of the American front line positions for good measure. Little damage was done.

The American artillery retaliated and dropped many shells near a truck carrying supplies to an advance post, but the driver abandoned it.

Two American patrols entered the enemy lines last night. Both found the belts of wire heavily electrified, one reporting that the strands of wire were connected with interrupters, which gave off sparks as a warning to the enemy sentries.

Great activity continues in the rear of the enemy lines. One specially active point is in the town of Pagnee at which the Americans' guns do not shoot because French civilians are still there. As many as a thousand Germans have been seen there at one time during the last few hours. Vehicles on roads back of the American lines were shelled by Germans this morning.

Germans Attempt to Destroy Water Plant

(By the Associated Press)

MISSOULA, Mont., April 1.—An apparent plan to destroy the distribution system of the Bitter Root Valley irrigation community, upon which a great portion of the Bitter Root valley depends for water during the growing season, was foiled today by discovery of kerosene and kindling under a big flume near Hamilton.

ARIZONA TROOPS PAID OFF

[illegible] BARNET, San Diego, April 1. The [illegible] of the Portlich division for [illegible] March began today, [illegible] an office at a [illegible] for the payment of troops [illegible] This includes Arizona [illegible] artillery and a machine gun [illegible] composed of New Mexicans.

Hun [illegible] To Burn, [illegible] and Loot Helpless [illegible] Despite Peace Treaty

(By the Associated Press)

PETROGRAD, April 1.—It is reported that a German army is within thirty-three miles of Kruck, Esthonia, and has been cut off from railway communication and Pollava has been bombarded and is burning. The city has been abandoned by the soviet forces. It is reported that Sebastopol is threatened by the Turks, who are within sixteen and a half miles of the city and from the east by the advancing Kurds.

WAR LOYALTY OF WISCONSIN TESTED TODAY

Voters to Elect United States Senator on War or Anti-War Platform; G. O. P., Germans And Democrats in Contest

DAVIES ENDORSED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Pro-German Vote Is Expected To Go to Berger, Who Is Now Under Indictment; Germany Watches Outcome of Struggle

(By the Associated Press)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 1.—Showers, according to the weather man, may be looked for tomorrow when Wisconsin voters go to the polls in the momentous special senatorial election.

In the closing days of the campaigns, Republicans, with Congressman Irvine L. Lenroot as their candidate, and the Democrats, led by Joseph E. Davies, predicted that the "disloyal" vote would go to Victor L. Berger, the Socialist candidate, and every indication that not all of the Berger vote could be counted as pro-German as the party had attained notable strength in the state before the war broke out in 1914. Whatever Berger polls, however, above his normal strength will be credited by Republicans and Democrats to the German vote rather than to the native land than he does for his adopted country.

Loyal Man Will Win.

Mr. Lenroot and his forces have not attacked the loyalty of the Democrats nor have the latter seriously attacked that of Mr. Lenroot, although he has been called upon to defend his attitude before America entered the war. Senator Reed's assertion that, ignoring Berger, a loyal man was bound to be elected, whoever won, apparently has been generally accepted by the voters. Mr. Davies considered it his greatest advantage that in these days, when it is necessary to give the president solid backing, the president has asked Wisconsin to elect him.

The election has been incessantly referred to as a test of the loyalty of Wisconsin, but Wisconsin politicians and citizens generally are insisting that the pro-Germans will be found in the Berger column and nowhere else, and assert that the nation, which has displayed so much interest in the campaign, can best approximate the so-called disloyal vote by analysis of the vote cast for Berger, who stands squarely upon a platform which demands the immediate withdrawal of American troops from France and is said by his opponents to hold a Bolshevik view of bringing about a general peace.

Both Lenroot and Davies have declared for the prosecution of the war to peace by victory, and unwavering support of the president.

La Follette is Issue.

On the surface the foraging representatives of the Democrats, however, there is said to remain the silent aftermath of ancient political feuds and possibly some rancor over the recent Republican primaries at which Lenroot won by 2,400 over James Thompson, the candidate of Senator La Follette. The latter recently gave Lenroot an endorsement which the Lenroot leaders admit displayed little enthusiasm. They believe, nevertheless, that La Follette Republicans will stay with the party ticket tomorrow. Much of Davies' confidence comes from the belief that as Republicans made the election of the late Senator Husting possible, so they will return a Democrat this time to fill the vacancy made by Husting's death.

While the Republicans predict a total vote of 200,000 or more tomorrow, the Democrats predict 150,000, and their claim of success is based partly on the possibility of the smaller vote.

Mr. Lenroot spoke at Baraboo tonight and will vote at his home in Superior tomorrow.

Mr. Davies, who votes at Madison, addressed a meeting here tonight. The polls generally open at 6 a. m. and in some places do not close until 8 p. m.

Germany Watches Result.

Bainbridge Colby, former member of the shipping board, who appeared tonight on the platform with Mr. Davies, said:

"I have been in the state only a short time and am possibly in a better position to see the situation than I would in the country at large, rather than in the state of Wisconsin.

"It is looked upon as very important in its bearing upon public opinion in enemy countries, where any sign of irresolution in our prosecution of the war or any wavering in our support of our allies, would be hailed as a sign of weakness. It would give encouragement to the hope of victory in Germany and would stiffen the morale of the people.

"[illegible] President of Wisconsin patriots."

San Fr[illegible] Aviator Killed on Texas Field

(By the Associated Press)

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, April 1.—Second Lieutenant Byron Jackson, Jr., of San Francisco was instantly killed at Call field about 4:30 p. m. today when the machine in which he was flying crashed to earth out of control, from a distance of 1200 feet. A cadet who was with Lieutenant Jackson was slightly injured.

VON HINDENBURG NOW ENTRENCHING IN FEAR OF DRIVE BY ALLIES

His Plans Shattered, German Commander Hastening To Dig in on New Positions Along French Front in Expectation of Huge Counter Offensive by the French, British and Americans; General Pershing Sends More Than 100,000 American Troops to Aid In Big Battle to Come; Expect the Speedy Renewal Of Combat, With Americans Taking an Active Part

Pope Benedict Makes Formal Protest Against Barbarism of German Kaiser

(By the Associated Press)

OTTAWA, April 1.—"Pope Benedict has lodged a protest with Berlin against the bombardment of Paris and especially against the destruction of churches and the wholesale massacre of people," says a Reuters dispatch received here from London tonight.

LONDON, April 1.—"The day passed comparatively quiet," says the report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France tonight. "Local attacks undertaken by small bodies of the enemy this morning in the neighborhood of Albert were repulsed with the loss of the greatest part of their numbers. We secured a few prisoners."

BERLIN, via London, April 1.—German troops have captured the heights of Moreuil and also Arrachais wood, on the western bank of the Avre river, according to the official report from headquarters today.

"The prisoners have increased to more than 75,000," the statement adds.

LONDON, April 1.—"Between Moreuil and Hangard," says the war office statement tonight on the situation in the battle zone, "British cavalry in a brilliant caster attack retook a wood which had been lost previously."

PARIS, April 1.—Four persons were killed and nine injured by the long range bombardment of Paris this afternoon, according to the official announcement tonight.

LONDON, April 1.—The British armed boarding steamer Thbonuk was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine March 28, according to an official announcement issued by the admiralty. One mercantile officer and three naval ratings were lost.

PARIS, April 1.—New enemy attacks against Grivenes have all been repulsed, according to the war office announcement tonight. The Anglo-French troops have made appreciable progress at various points between the Somme and Demuin.

HUNS BALK, DESPITE FAIR SKIES

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 1.—Smiling skies and ideal fighting weather had, up till noon, failed to drive the Germans out for further fighting in their grand offensive against the British front. Little fighting of importance had been reported north of the Somme, while below that river in the vital section of Moreuil the situation appeared much the same as last night. The probabilities are that the enemy is not ready for another big attack on the Somme, although the fact that he still has the majority of his available divisions there prompts further activity, and it may come at any time.

There are at present something like forty divisions in the battle zone north of the river, and about thirty-seven engaged in the struggle further south. Ten of these have been used against the British and the rest against the French allies.

The German guns are not all brought forward as yet and the enemy gunfire has been comparatively light along the zone of advance.

DRIVE NOW HALTED

While the advance of the German arrow in Picardy has come almost to a halt there has been savage fighting on the extreme western edge of the battle zone. Encounters in which large forces have been engaged have occurred north of Moreuil, but there seems to be no decided advantage gained by the Teutonic invaders. They claim to have taken heights and to have carried a wood in advance of their lines near Moreuil, but the British say they have driven back the enemy from positions they have occupied elsewhere in this sector.

French Stand Firm

The French lines further south have stood firm against a savage assault, especially in the region of Montdidier and eastward of that place along a part of the line which was subjected to a terrific strafe for two days late last week. In a number of sectors, the French have surged forward and taken hard-earned ground from the Germans and have established their line solidly along the Oise river.

The expected allied counter offensive has not yet come, but the Germans, who are reported to be entrenching along the French front, evidently expect it there.

Rain Aids Allies

Rain is delaying the German advance along the French and British fronts. Wet weather, if continued, would be of infinite value to the allies, who are moving their forces and supplies over solid earth instead of ground which has been churned into a condition where every step is beset by difficulties.

The chief German efforts have been apparently in the region of Moreuil and Albert, around these places there has

(Continued on Page Two.)

Two Letters of Governor G. W. P. Hunt to "Friend Charles," Miami I. W. W. Official, Are Made Public by Federal Authorities

(By the Associated Press)

GLOBE, April 1.—Copies of two personal letters written upon official stationery of the executive office by Governor G. W. P. Hunt to Charles Wolfschlegel, secretary of the Miami branch of the I. W. W., who is now in jail, were made public by federal authorities today. Wolfschlegel was arrested in a raid last week on the I. W. W. hall in Miami. The letters follow:

"March 19, 1918.

"Friend Charles: I have your recent letter from Miami, and was glad to hear from you.

"I note what you say relative to so many idle men there, and while this is not news to me I am glad to have it confirmed by different people, as some of the mine owners are persistently sending out reports that they are in need of more miners.

"Hoping that you may soon find permanent employment, and with kind regards, I am, sincerely yours,

"GEORGE W. P. HUNT."

"March 29, 1918.

"My Dear Friend: I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and I will now go to Washington feeling more secure than ever that nothing in the way of industrial trouble will happen during my absence. In the face of the terrible disaster that is now going on in France I cannot conceive that the companies or anyone will place their industrial interests above the real and acute necessity of the nation. Very sincerely yours,

"GEORGE W. P. HUNT."

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