

STRIKES TO STOP DURING WAR PERIOD

Plans for Settling Industrial Disputes by Mediation Embodied in National War Labor Program

CAPITAL AND LABOR COME TO AGREEMENT

Right of Workers to Organize Recognized—Coercion Is Ruled Out

WASHINGTON, March 30.—An agreement that there shall be no strikes or lockouts during the war and a recommendation that all industrial disputes be settled by a government mediation body are the principal provisions of a national war labor program projected by representatives of capital and labor and made public tonight by Secretary of Labor Wilson.

The program was drawn up by six representatives of capital and two men representing the public after conferences lasting for more than a month.

The public representatives were former President Taft and Frank P. Walsh.

The mediation body would be known as the national war labor board to be made up as was the board that prepared the program. In addition there would be local boards in the industrial centers to deal immediately with any controversies that might arise.

Principles and policies to govern the relations of workers and their employers in war industries were agreed to as follows:

"There should be no strikes or lockouts during the war.

"The right of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives, is recognized and affirmed.

"The right of employers to organize in associations or groups and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives, is recognized and affirmed.

"Employers should not discharge workers for membership in trade un-

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LIBERTY BONDS STOLEN; CLERK ADMITS GUILT

\$12,000 Theft From Reserve Bank Frankly Confessed by Charles Cole

WAGER ON WILSON WON

Inquiry Concerning Investment Leads to Place as Clerk

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Thrift of \$12,000 worth of liberty bonds from the Twelfth federal reserve bank was confessed here today by Charles Cole, 33 years old, who had been employed as an assistant transfer clerk in the fiscal department of the bank since last December, according to federal authorities. Cole was held on \$10,000,000 bonds by the United States commissioner on the charge of appropriating property of the government. He had been taken into custody earlier in the day by Harry Moffitt, chief of the United States secret service here, as he was withdrawing from a savings bank money which the federal officials charged was the proceeds of the sale of some of the purloined bonds.

Wife Figures in Confession.
Cole's wife was implicated in her husband's confession, the federal authorities said, but she was released, after being detained several hours, on the ground that a husband and wife cannot both be held on a conspiracy charge of the sort brought against Cole.

Several aliases were used by Cole, according to the federal officials. When first arrested, his name was given as Carl Conrad, the name under which he obtained employment at the bank. Later, federal officials said, he admitted Cole was his real name, and that he had assumed the name of Conrad because of family troubles. Other aliases were used when depositing money in banks here, it was stated.

Wager on Wilson Won.
According to the purported confession, Cole lived in Washington, D. C., for several years, and acted in a confidential capacity for several congressmen, notably A. Mitchell Palmer, now custodian of enemy property. Later he moved to Cosmopolis, Wash., a suburb of Aberdeen, and was employed by the Grays Harbor Lumber company. He won a \$400 wager that Woodrow Wilson

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6 VILLAGES ARE TAKEN BY GERMANS

Teutons Press Assaults in Vicinity of Mondidier; Battle Breaks Out Anew North of Somme River

WEATHER BREAKS AND HEAVY RAIN IS FALLING

German Army Re-establishes Communications as War Wheels Slow Down

LONDON, March 30.—The Germans have captured the villages of Aubillers, five and a half miles northwest of Mondidier; Griefves, Cantigny, Mesnil St. Georges, Le Monchel and Aycourt, the war office announced this evening. (All the villages named are in the Mondidier region.)

The summary of the situation issued by the war office reads:

"North of the Somme, on the British front, there is no change in the situation. South of the Somme we maintained our positions.

Six Villages Fall.
Further south, during the course of the day, heavy attacks on the French front have enabled the Germans to gain ground west of the Avre and south and southeast of Mondidier. The Germans have captured the villages of Aubillers, Griefves, Cantigny, Mesnil St. Georges, Le Monchel and Aycourt. East of this latter place, heavy fighting is going on and the exact situation is not known.

"The weather has broken and a heavy rain is falling."

LONDON, March 30.—The Germans forced their way into the village of Demuin this morning, but were held up at the western outskirts of the village, according to the statement issued by the war office tonight, which also reports strong enemy attacks of the line a short distance south of Arras.

The statement reads:

Battle Breaks Out Anew.
"North of the Somme, after a short lull yesterday, the battle broke out fresh this morning.

"The enemy repeated his costly and unsuccessful assaults both in the region of Boirey and Boyelles and immediately north of the Somme. All these assaults delivered in considerable strength and with fresh troops, were thrown back with heavy losses to the enemy and our positions remained intact.

"We took a number of prisoners.

Teutons Enter Demuin.
A heavy bombardment of our defenses east of Arras accompanied the delivery of the attack. South of the Somme and between that river and the Avre fighting has continued incessantly and counter-attacks taking place at frequent intervals. The enemy forced his way this morning into the village of Demuin, in the Luce valley, but is held up at the western outskirts of the village."

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, March 30.—The wheels of the war will continue to turn slowly on the British battle front today, although there are many indications that intense speeding up may come at any moment.

Just south of the Scarpe, near Arras, the enemy late this forenoon began a bombardment which might easily presage another assault on that city. It is written in the books that such an attack will come, but up to the latest reports there has been no infantry action. Farther south, on the British right, there was hard local fighting about Meziennes and Demuin, which was a continuation of yesterday's struggle, but the most important action seemed to be taking place on the French left, where it was reported the Germans were pursuing their furious attacks.

Germans Want Time.
Along the rest of the battle front comparative inactivity continued so far as infantry fighting was concerned.

This, then, was the status of affairs on the tenth day of the battle, and while no one can foresee what trend such vast operations will take, there are many things to support the following interpretation of the situation:

For two days past there has been a cessation along the major portion of the northern front of the bitter warfare waged at the outset. Undoubtedly this is in accordance with the German plan. For it was impossible for the enemy to proceed further without pausing to bring forward his supporting artillery and establish his fighting forces and communications. This things now are being accomplished.

The main factor affecting the operations is the question of time.

Order of Death Fills Air.
LONDON, March 30.—The Morning Post's correspondent in France draws a gruesome picture of battle field conditions.

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PRESENT BATTLE MAY GROW INTO LONG STRUGGLE

Conflict Similar to That at Verdun Expected by French Troops

BIG RUSH SEEMS LIKELY

Teutons, In Order to Smooth Out Salient, Must Pay Heavy Price

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, March 30.—The impression tonight among the troops fighting along the front is that the battle will develop into a long struggle similar to that at Verdun and the first battle of the Somme. The Germans are making strenuous efforts to bring their heavy artillery forward to support their infantry, which has borne the brunt of the whole engagement thus far. It is considered probable that they will make another formidable rush with all their available reserves, but the allied commanders view the future with confidence. They regard the situation as a general one satisfactory and believe that the only change will be toward improvement.

Huns Occupy Pocket.
The Germans now occupy a sort of pocket in the Franco-British lines, which leaves them open to flank attacks. For this reason they extended their attacking line to the eastward of Arras for the purpose of smoothing out a sharp salient, but in order to be successful they will be compelled to pay a heavy price. Whether they will be able to afford this after the extremely heavy losses they have sustained, is for them to judge. They used up a larger number of divisions of their reserves than they foresaw would be necessary to make the progress they had advanced, for the resistance of the British was unexpected, considering their immense disparity of numbers as compared to the attackers.

Front Extends 55 Miles.
The front now extends approximately fifty-five miles and the French occupy the line to within a few kilometers south of the Somme river. Everywhere the French and British are working in complete harmony holding their new occupied positions with wonderful tenacity. On Thursday, when the Germans occupied a hill called Mount Renard, the intention of retaking it was expressed by a French general, but a British general, commanding a cavalry division, requested the honor of attacking it, which was given. The dismounted cavalrymen advanced to the assault, watched by their French comrades, and meeting the obstinate German defense, succeeded in capturing the hill and in holding it firmly ever since.

The Germans who were advancing in two directions, namely, toward Amiens and beyond Mondidier, appeared to have slowed down their efforts in the direction of Amiens and to have thrown the greater part of their force around Mondidier, where, however, they encountered determined resistance from the French who even regained some ground by counter-attacks.

Madame Storch, Held as Spy, Dies Suddenly

NEW YORK, March 30.—Madame Despina Davidovitch Storch, the young Turkish woman who was charged with being the leader of a band of German spies taken into custody in this city a fortnight ago, died suddenly today in her quarters on Ellis Island, it was learned tonight.

The death of Madame Storch is believed to have been due to pneumonia, although secrecy was maintained as to the details. She had been taken to Ellis Island pending action by the government, which probably would have resulted in her being deported to France, where she might have met the traditional fate of a spy.

Madame Storch was born in Constantinople only 23 years ago. Her father was a German and her mother a Turk. Government agents believe that she had been for years in the secret service of Germany, although she denied this until the last.

Liberty Loan Bond Bill Passes House

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Liberty Loan bond bill was passed unanimously by the house today in virtually the same form as reported from the ways and means committee, which framed it in accord with recommendations of Secretary McAdoo. It now goes to the senate, which is expected to pass it Monday.

The bill as passed gives Secretary McAdoo authority to issue \$8,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness, to issue \$4,500,000,000 more of liberty bonds in accordance with the \$3,666,000,000 now authorized, but unissued, fixes the interest rate on the third bond issue at 4 1/4 per cent and authorizes the loan of an additional \$1,500,000,000 to the allies.

OREGON TO PUT UP 150 NEW SHIPS

Chairman Hurley Grants Request to Place Contracts With Private Yards for Motor-Driven Vessels

SCHEME FINANCED BY CAPITALISTS IN EAST

Proposal of Atlantic-Pacific Company Presented by Senator McNary

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A new shipbuilding program for private interests was approved today by the shipping board, as a further offset to the drive against allied tonnage which is being made by German submarines.

Chairman Hurley announced that the request of the Atlantic and Pacific company for permission to place contracts with shipyards in Oregon for 150 motor driven wooden ships of 3000 tons each, has been granted under certain restrictions. Since the new contracts will not interfere with the government program either in timbers or machinery, officials of the board were frankly enthusiastic over the idea.

"We want to encourage American shipowners to put their money into building more ships," Mr. Hurley said. "If all owners would follow the idea, the American flag would soon get back on the seas."

The government building program for March surpassed the goal set in launchings by 12,000 tons, the shipping board announced today, but fell short in deliveries, because of shortage of steel plates. Thirty vessels of 323,786 tons were put into the water and twenty vessels of 162,266 tons were completed.

Growth of the submarine tolls has spurred officials to greater efforts to hasten the building of ships. The four official announcements issued in London this month contained the records of eighty-one British ships sunk of which fifty-four were of more than 1600 tons each. In February the loss of sixty-seven British ships, of which forty-nine were more than 1600 tons each, was recorded. The total increase was fourteen ships, or 20 per cent.

McNary Presents Proposal.

The proposal of the Atlantic and Pacific company to build the fleet of motor ships was presented to the shipping board by Senator McNary of Oregon. Eastern capitalists were said to be financing the scheme. Their identity could not be confirmed, but the Du Ponts were said to be among those interested.

Each ship probably would cost between \$350,000 and \$400,000. Senator McNary asked that this ruling be granted by the shipping board.

"That wooden ship yards not employed in the construction of wooden ships for the government shall be free to contract with private interests for construction of wooden ships; such ships to be built by American organizations and sailed under the American flag; steamers to be approximately 3000 tons dead weight capacity.

Ruling Granted by Hurley.

"That any wooden ships that such concerns shall contract to build within the limitations of this ruling and under any contract dated prior to further orders by this government, changing such limitations, that said board shall be informed from time to time upon its request, of the number, capacity and equipment of the ships in process of construction by the shipbuilding concerns that shall engage in business under the ruling above set forth, and further that all such concerns will comply with all instructions as to wages or conditions of employment of labor, or process of materials in writing by the shipping board or other agency of the government having jurisdiction or control of the subject matter."

HOW ABOUT YOUR WATCH?

Remember that time advanced an hour all over the United States at 2 o'clock this morning. If you have turned your watch an hour ahead, it will guide you correctly to church or to the depot to catch a train. If you haven't set your time-piece ahead, then you'll have to go to church at 10 o'clock instead of 11—if you go by your watch. Daylight is to be saved in the United States from now until October, and the saving begins today.

BIG GUN SHELLS PARIS; 8 KILLED, 37 ARE WOUNDED

Women and Children Again Victims of Long-Range Bombardment

U. S. WORKER IS KILLED

American Woman in Y. M. C. A. Service Dies in France Like Soldier

PARIS, March 30.—Paris was again bombed by the long distance German cannon this morning. Eight dead, among whom are four women, and 37 wounded, including nine women and seven children, were the casualties resulting from the bombardment today.

PARIS, March 30.—Miss Marion G. Crandell of Alameda, Calif., was killed Wednesday night during a German bombardment of St. Menes. She had just returned to her room from the soldier's canteen across the street, where she was employed as a worker, when a shell crashed through her window. Several pieces of the projectile struck her in the head and face.

She was taken to a nearby hospital, where she died in a few minutes.

The funeral services were conducted the next morning, a French army chaplain presiding. Her coffin was draped with the French tri-colors and stood next to the coffin of a French soldier killed in the same bombardment. She was given a military funeral and interment was made in the military cemetery, where her is the only woman's grave among those of 6000 French soldiers.

"She came to work for soldiers; she died like a soldier," declared the army chaplain.

Miss Crandell was the first American woman to be killed in Y. M. C. A. work at the front. Memorial services will be held in the American church in Paris tomorrow afternoon with the local Y. M. C. A. personnel attending in a body.

Clock Hands Move; U. S. Has First 23-Hour Day

NEW YORK, March 31.—The "night owls" of this city had a patriotic excuse for lingering in Madison Square until 2 o'clock this morning, for at that hour Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Daylight Saving association, officially advanced the hands of the clock on the Metropolitan tower one hour, thereby ushering in here the first 23-hour day the country has ever known.

The city was determined to make the inauguration of the daylight saving plan as a "within the war measure" a gala event. Madison Square was strung with lights and a patriotic rally was held from 11 o'clock until "3-o'clock" this morning, a period of three actual and one theoretical hour.

Deckebach and Workers Have Plans Perfected

Chairman F. G. Deckebach and many of his committeemen yesterday perfected plans for a prompt start on the morning of April 6, a week hence, when blue colored liberty bells will be hung on every door knob in the land and will peal out "Ring me again," signaling the advent of the bond drive in which \$2,000,000,000 is to be raised before June 30th.

Attention was called to the fact that the farmers, by using the privileges extended to them in the federal farm loan system can get the ready money to buy machinery, seeds or make any improvements, so that money saved up can be used to loan to the government.

Congressman Lenroot Forecasts His Election

ANTIGO, Wis., March 30.—"I confidently expect to be elected to the United States senate on Tuesday," said Congressman Irvine L. Lenroot, Republican candidate, in an address here tonight. "And if I am, I shall devote every energy to my part of the huge task before that body. We must understand that after the war the work of reconstruction in this country will be great, unequalled by that in any country in the world. We shall have marshaled our resources, perhaps to the last dollar, before this war is won."

Former King Constantine Is Ordered Prosecuted

ATHENS, Friday, March 29.—As a result of charges brought by the public prosecutor, a court martial has ordered the criminal prosecution of former King Constantine.

WEATHER

Sunday, fair, light frost in the early morning in east portion; moderate northerly winds.

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NEW HUN ATTEMPT IS FUTILE

Smashing Assaults on 25-Mile Front Blocked by Splendid Resistance of French Troops—Small Reserve Used in Battle

BIG COUNTER-BLOW NEXT MOVE PLANNED

U. S. Transport Sections Active in Bringing Up Supplies and American Troops Are Eager to Enter Fight

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, March 30.—The heavy bombardment which is in progress last night when the correspondent left the front developed today into a general battle along the French line from Moreuil to beyond Lassigny. Here one of the crown prince's armies, under Von Hutier, made a series of smashing assaults aimed at various points and extending twenty-five miles. The French reserves came into action with the greatest vigor, offering the sternest resistance. Von Hutier is utilizing the method of attack which was successful at Riga, but this time he finds himself confronted by troops who are prepared to meet all his ruses. He is throwing division after division into the battle with what appears to be recklessness, but this principle of risking an entire force in order to attain an object can be successful only when the adversaries are inferior in quality or overwhelmed by numbers.

French Holding Reserves.
The French line is displaying splendid resistance and while the Germans are expending an enormous part of their strength, the French troops retain their vital power for making a strong counter-stroke, in which they will be aided by their reserves, which, up to the present, have for the most part only been held in readiness to step into the arena when the enemy shows signs of weakening.

The Germans appear to have found time to bring up large numbers of guns and trench mortars. Nothing definite has yet been accomplished since today's onslaught began. The French troops are fighting confidently and cheerfully. It is possible that some fluctuations in the line will occur in the course of the day, but only at the heaviest cost to the Germans, who have again adopted the dense wave formation during the attack, offering splendid targets to the famous French field guns and machine guns.

U. S. Transport Sections Work.
A large number of American transport sections are taking an active part in bringing up supplies. Behind the lines, especially farther north, French and British troops are working in perfect harmony. During the rapid retirement in the first days of the battle, many British units became separated, but never lost discipline. The larger units now are undergoing reorganization, preparing to take their places again in the battle line.

(By The Associated Press)

Balked in their efforts to make ground along the northern side of the salient they have driven in the allied line, the Germans now are trying to break through to the southwest and south. Along a front of twenty-five miles, from Moreuil on the Avre river, to Lassigny, a tremendous battle waged all Saturday. The German troops are from the crown prince's army and are under the leadership of General von Hutier, who is sending his men forward in massed formation, one wave following the other without cessation.

Germans Halted by French.
The French troops have stopped the Germans and have counter-attacked with unvarying success. Correspondents on this section of the line declare the French are using reserves holding the others for a powerful small portion of their recent blow at the opportune moment. The German aim is apparently to drive westward from Mondidier in a further attempt at cutting in on Amiens from the south. The German line here, however, is already considerably extended, the northern wing of the advance having by no means kept pace with the southern.

If the rush is intended to open a southward path for the Germans it seems to be exerted too far to the west on the southern line to within a way readily to the Oise where that river curves southwest from Nogent.

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SPRING TIME SILKS

Foulards, Pussy, Willows, Crepe de Chene and Georgette Crepes also Elegant Showing of Women's Neckwear.

Today—Easter—is Springs formal opening. You'll surely want some of these for this season. Observe that silk is the cheapest material you can buy today, comparatively speaking. Also note the completeness of these lines—not one or two shades, but a full range.

PUSSY WILLOW FOULARDS:

This is a very unusual showing of this type of Silk. The colors are navy, open blue, green, tan, rose, reseda, gray, brown, khaki, ivory, gold and white. Beautiful designs on light, medium and dark grounds, 36 to 40 inches wide, per yard.....\$1.90 to \$3.00

CREPES:

Here is an assortment of Georgette Crepes and Crepe De Chine seldom equaled. Nearly every shade you might wish in these truly wonderful fabrics. Crepe De Chine in five qualities priced at yard.....\$1.65, \$1.85, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.65
Georgette Crepes in two weights and 70 of the most important Spring shades, 40 inches wide, yard.....\$1.85 and \$1.95

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR:

Just in by express a splendid and large assortment of new spring novelties in white and colors. Made up of lace, pique, poplin, satin, georgette, crepe, Organdie and other washable materials. Make your selection while the line is complete.

NOTE: Hereafter this store will close at 5:45 p. m. except Saturday.

Barnes Cash Store
BY GARRIS PROPRIETOR