AMERICA IS ENTERING WAR FOR NOTHING

German View Said in British House to Exactly State Entente Case.

DOOM OF THE HUN

U. S. Vim and Resources Will Turn the Scale for Allies.

London Cable.—In moving that the resolution of appreciation of the action of the United States in joining the Allies, to-day in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said:

"The United States possesses resources of men, money, resources, which in the long run are decisive in war, to a greater extent, probably, than any other nation. The quality of her people was shown nearly sixty years ago in a struggle which in its essentials, was not dissimilar to that which they have now entered. Since then the American people have shown qualities of resource, energy and readiness to adapt themselves to new situations in the arts of peace, and the same qualities will now be directed in no half-hearted way and will bring success to the art of war.

"We welcome the adhesion of our new ally for another reason for the moral justification which it gives us for our own action."

At this point the Chancellor was interrupted by cheering, which continued.

"America, like the British Empire, is engaged in the war from no desire, from no fault of her own, but because she can do no other. I profoundly believe that the greatest of all issues which will be decided in this struggle is whether or not the free institutions on which the progress of civilization and the welfare of mankind depend can survive against the centralized power of military despots.

AIMS OF UNITED STATES.

"In this connection the entrance of the great Republic is a fitting pendant to the revolution which has brought the Russian people, whose courage and endurance we have so much admired and whose sufferings have been so terrible, into the circle of the freed nations of mankind.

"I have read—I am sure everyone in this House has read with deep admiration and profound agreement the speech, worthy of Abraham Lincoln, in which the President of the United States announced the entrance of his country into the struggle.

"I read the other day a characteristic extract from a German newspaper, in which it was said America was going into the war for nothing. From their point of view the statement is true. America, like the British Empire—I wish to make that plain—is animated by no love of conquest, no greed for territory, no selfish ends. The aims and ideals to which President Wilson has given noble expression in his recent speech are our aims, our ideals also. As we found out earlier, so the American people have now found out that there is no method by which these aims can be secured except by fighting for them. I beg to move the resolution."

MR. ASQUITH SECONDS.

Seconding Mr. Bonar Law's resolution, ex-Premier Asquith said: "It is only right and fitting that this House, the chief representative body of the British Empire, should at the earliest possible opportunity give definite and emphatic expression to the feelings which, through the length and breadth of the Empire, has grown day by day in volume and fervor since the memorable decision of the President and Congress of the United States."

Mr. Asquith continued: "I doubt whether even now the world realizes the full significance of the step America has taken. I do not use language of flattery or exaggeration when I say it is one of the most disinterested acts in history. For more than one hundred years it has been the cardinal principle of American policy to keep clear of foreign entanglements. A war such as this must necessarily dislocate international commerce and finance, but on the balance it was doing little appreciable harm to the material fortunes and prosperity of the American people."

NATIONALIST DISSENTED.

The passage of the resolution of welcome to the United States in the war was by a unanimous vote, except for an emphatic "No!" from Lawrence Ginnell, the Independent Nationalist member, who tried to insert two amendments dealing with Ireland. These amendments were not read, as in accordance with the House rules they were handed to the Speaker in written form, and he ruled the first "irrelevant and negative," and the second "irrevelent altogether to the subject matter of the motion."

After considerable protest, Mr. Ginnell gave way with the declaration that he was dissatisfied with the Speaker's ruling.

Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, and a considerable number of other Americans were present in the galleries of the House of Commons. The Japanese commercial delegates occupied the principal seats in the diplomatic gallery. A number of lords and other British officials who do not occupy seats in the lower House also listened to Mr. Bonar Law from the galleries. It evidently was a gala day for Parliament, and there was a great deal of handshaking and exchange of greetings during the interval.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A resolution similar to that adopted in the House of Commons on the entry of the United States into the war was passed unanimously in the House of Lords after speeches by Earl Curzon, the Marquis of Crewe, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Viscount Bryce.

In opening his speech Earl Curzno said:

"A twice-elected President represent-100,000,000 people of the most peace-loving and least-aggressive nation of the earth has summoned his people to arms with a trumpet call that will ring throughout the ages, and always be accounted one of the historic declarations of mankind.

"The case of America entering the war is widely differentiated from that of any of the other allied countries. All of the latter had a direct personal interest in the war, but America's interest is secondary and remote. She has no ambitions to gratify. Her people had a constitutional aversion to war, and a rooted dislike to be involved in the secular ambitions or the quarrels of the continent of Europe.

"If a nation with these hereditary instincts and traditions, after so long a period of self-restraint, is yet compelled to draw the sword there must be some great and overwhelming reason. Yes, there was a reason.

"The entry of the United States has stamped the character of the struggle as a great uprising of the conscience of the world to put an end to the rule of force on earth."

The practical, concrete efforts of her entry ought not to be immediate, but they must in the long run be tremendous and far reaching. We may rest assured that having drawn the sword she will put her whole strength into the struggle and spare nothing either of the splendid resources with which she is endowed or of the great executive genius of her people."

CRISS-CROSS RETREAT IS TEUTON HOPE

German Line Swings On Hinges, Thus Giving, but Not Breaking.

MACHINE GUNS

Their Main Reliance, as They Know Allies' Cannon Are Best.

By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.

British Headquarters in France, their trench communications and the effectiveness of their machine guns are the two elements of defence upon which the Germans appear to be placing their greatest reliance in the present fighting. In effect, the various elements of the more important defensive trenches enable the German fighting line to swing upon double hinges, so, if hard pressed, our pivot swings back from the other, in this manner much ground can be yielded in a series of angular or criss cross retirements, without the fighting front technically being broken.

These trenches are known as switches, and a great system of them is connected with the Hindenburg, or Siegfried, position. It was undoubtedly with these strategic switch lines in view that Field Marshal von Hindenburg recently declared that the German lines in the west could not be broken.

The preparation and maintenance of the elaborate system requires an enormous amount of labor, for each section of trench must have several belts of wire front. The Germans have become so accustomed to fighting behind barbed wire that they would not now think of doing otherwise, if it can be avoided. Most of the digging appears to have been done by prisoners of war. As the German lines fall back, the diggers also fall back, to construct still more trenches in which the Germans can take refuge later.

USING MORE MACHINE GUNS.

Under existing circumstances, it would be possible to drive back the Germans to the Rhine, and they could still say the line was unbroken. In the meantime the Germans are employing more machine guns than ever before in their attempt to check the British infantry advances. As high as six or eight of these deadly weapons are now assigned to each company on the front line, and they undoubtedly constitute the German effort to counteract preponderance of allied cannon. The artillery, however, remains the great unanswerable argument.

But in cases of great drives, like that of Arras, the enemy temporarily gets beyond the effective reach of the great mass of guns. While they are being brought up anew, the Germans cut loose with thousands of machine guns. Nowhere along the front do the Germans longer attempt to keep up with the ever increasing artillery. Even if they had the guns, the Germans lack transport facilities to supply them. Horses are extremely scarce, while the motor trucks lack rubber tires and are ineffective.

BATTERIES ON RAILWAY LINES.

Due to this, the Germans are locating their batteries more and more along the railroads, which is said to be certain of their supplies, as it is pointed out by British officers strategic reasons would call for far different positions.

That machine guns are the real reliance of the Germans, however, is shown by the construction of the famed Hindenburg lines, which are mostly salients, built thus to permit the intensive use of machine guns. Machine guns are being used largely in the defence of Lens.

GERMANS STILL RETREATING BEFORE THE FRENCH DRIVE

Lack of Control Causes Disastrous Losses Among New Forces.

Many Prisoners Captured and Good Gains Again Reported.

London Cable.—The Southern part of the Hindenburg line in France continues to crumble or fall back before the forces of General Nivelle. Thursday witnessed additional important gains by the French at numerous points from Soissons eastward to the old Champagne, and also the capture of men and guns.

In the latter region northwest of Auberive the French captured strongly-fortified German trenches on a front of a mile and a quarter and made prisoner 150 Germans. Northeast of Soissons the villages of Aisy, Jouy and Laffaux and Fort de Conde were captured by the French, while to the east, near Hurtebise, another point of support fell into their hands and with it 500 prisoners and two cannon.

Violent artillery actions are in progress between the Somme and the Oise in Champagne, near Le Morte Homme, in the Verdun sector, and in Belgium around Dixmude.

WILL NOT RELAX PRESSURE.

A staff correspondent of the Associated Press with the French armies, telegraphing under date of April 19, says:

"The French success in the forward movement has been much more considerable than indicated by the published reports or the army communiques, which narrate a very sober tale of the events. There is no intention of relaxing the pressure on the Germans who are opposing a tenacious resistance without avail.

"Besides points of formidable strength and most important strategic value, such as Ostel, Courtecon and Vailly, which have fallen before the French assaults, reports sent by runners from reconnoitring parties indicate steady progress everywhere and large captures of material. The staffs like no risks; everything is methodically prepared in order to be as certain as is humanly possible of success before trying to approach each objective point.

"To-day's weather was better for the operations, but it was so misty that aeroplanes were almost useless."

DIVISIONS ANNIHILATED.

"The commanders of the German reinforcements hurrying to the front appear to have lost their heads or have been badly directed in several cases. One division marched directly into wire entanglements and was almost entirely annihilated or taken prisoner. Eighteen new German divisions have been thrown into the front since Monday, several of which were blown virtually to pieces by the French artillery immediately after their arrival. Two divisions launched directly into an ineffectual counter attack before Juvincourt, suffered in this way.

"Owing to the extent of the battle-line the Germans are no longer so much favored by manoeuvring on the inside line circle. The French soldiers' confidence and spirit have been even intensified under the most severe hardships during the advance. Nothing seems to depress them. Even the old territorials, road-making on the lees of the attacking troops, maintain a constant cheeriness."

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Paris Cable.—Thursday night's War Office statement reads:

"Between the Somme and the Oise quite violent artillery actions were in progress.

"North of the Aisne the enemy, under our energetic pressure, continued to withdraw in the direction of the Chemin des Dames. Our troops in the course of the day occupied the villages of Aisy, Jouy and Laffaux, and kept in close contact with the enemy. Fort De Conde (northwest of Conde-sur-Aisne) also fell into our power.

"In the region of Hurtebise, after a spirited engagement, we occupied a point of support north of that farm, taking five hundred prisoners and two cannon of 105 kilometres.

"West of Bermericourt we made an important advance and captured about fifty prisoners.

"In Champagne the artillery action was continued furiously against the Massif of Moronvilliers. We enlarged our positions north of Mont-Haut and repulsed two German counter attacks in that region and on Mount Carnillet.

"Northwest of Auberive our troops brilliantly carried on a front of two kilometres a system of trenches strongly organized joining this village with the Moronvilliers wood, and drove back the enemy to the southern outskirts of Vaudesincourt. One hundred and fifty prisoners were captured in the course of this action.

"In the Argonne a German attempt against one of our trenches in the direction of Bolante was easily repulsed.

"Artillery fighting, at times quite spirited, took place in the region of Vauquois and on the left bank of the Meuse in the direction of Le Mort Homme.

"Theer was a violent artillery duel before Dixmude to-night. Further to the south, in the direction of Steenstraete, lively bomb fighting occurred."

THE BERLIN STATEMENT.

Berlin Cable says—"The battle in the Champagne northwest of Auberive yesterday continued into the night. The enemy's fighting increased in intensity as a result of the introduction of fresh forces.

"Near Ville-au-Bois the forest position became unsuitable to us, and we established ourselves in a rearward line. It was in this wood the French captured 1,300 prisoners and 180 machine guns.

"A local French attack near Brayeen-Lannois succeeded, but assaults on the elevated front along the Chemin-des-Dames and near Craonne failed.

"Documents, which have been captured from the French, indicate far-reaching objects of the French attack launched on Monday. At no point were the hopes of the French realized. Their troops only approximately attained their tactical aims, to say nothing of their strategic objects."

FRENCH TROOPS OUTWITTED HUNS

Tactically Outclassed the Foe On Thursday.

Paved Way for Swifter Gains Later.

Paris Cable.—Further details of yesterday's battle from Soissons to Auberive show that the French infantry tactically outclassed the Germans. The first army, operating from Soissons to Craonne, had established itself on Monday night along the front running from northeast of Margival and Vauxaillent to the south of Craonne, by Vregny, Chivres, Chavonne, Chivy, and Allies. North of the Chivres-Chivy line the enemy retained all the heights, and a footing had to be won thereon before the operation, so auspiciously begun, could be properly completed.

Two simultaneous attacks were decided upon, with Nanteuil-La-Fosse on the left and Chivy and Braye-en-Laonnois on the right as the respective objectives. The attacks succeeded perfectly, notwithstanding the determined resistance of the enemy, who had all the advantages of the ground. Driven out of Nanteuil and Braye, the Germans nevertheless, still clung to the intermediate positions, comprising Vailly and the important bridgehead on the Aisne, by which they could threaten the French flanks.

The movement was then extended to the bridgehead, which was soon carried, and the attacking troops scaled the slope of the plateau north of Vailly. They advanced rapidly as far as Rouge Maison Farm and a country house to the right, gaining several hundred yards of ground on the summit of the plateau. Substantial progress was also made east of Nanteuil, and by the afternoon only one narrow gap was left, through which the Germans could withdraw the troops in the region of Conde, Celles and Sancy. These detachments are in serious danger of capture.

The violence of the French attack threw the enemy into such disorder that he was unable to bring up reserves quickly enough, and consequently lost several guns. Toward the end of the day the French made further progress between the plateau of Vailly and Braye, all villages south of the famous Chemin des Dames being taken.

The advance toward Courtecon during the last three days has been even greater, and amounts to more than three miles in depth. In the centre the battle raged most fiercely in the region of La Villa aux Bois. The wood east of the village, two thousand yards long by five hundred in depth, was very strongly held by the enemy, no less than 180 machine guns being crowded into it. All these were captured, together with 1,700 men, by a clever manoeuvre which cut off the wood from the rest of the line.

The army on the right from Prunay to Auberive, by skilful manoeuvring, cleaned the Germans out of most of the heights in front of the village of Moronvilliers. On one of the crests several heavy guns were captured.

On the whole, when the wretched weather and the difficulties of terrain are considered, the day's work is considered most satisfactory and it is believed that it paves the way for far more rapid progress in the near future.

NO PEACE FOR RUSS PEOPLE

Exile Who Advocated It Roundly Condemned.

Berlin Strikers Won Against Rulers.

Petrograd Cable, via London—The Petrograd papers severely criticise a speech made by one of the returned Socialist exiles, Lenine, in which he advised the provisional Government to solicit peace with Germany. The Russkoye Volia says that there is no difference between Lenine and Stuermer, both of whom sought to impose on Russia a shameful and disadvantageous peace.

The Novoe Vremya says that the Russian people never understand the psychology of Lenine and his friends, "which is that of William and Hindenburg."

RADICALS RETURN VIA GERMANY.

Copenhagen via London Cable.—The German Government has granted permission to a second delegation of Russian exiles to return to Russia from Switzerland. This time fifteen social revolutionists of the extreme Radical type will be repatriated. The earlier delegation were social democrats of a milder persuasion.

The fifteen exiles are headed by Nathanson, who, next to Prince Kropotkin, is the oldest Russian revolutionist of prominence. Nathanson was one of the leaders of the original revolutionary party of "The people's will," while Kropotkin was a Nihilist. Nathanson and his colleagues are ex-anti-peace apostles.

STRIKERS WON OUT.

Copenhagen, April 17, via London, Cable.—The latest German newspapers to arrive here, including the Socialist organs, confirm the semi-official announcement that the Berlin strike has ended. A settlement was reached after an almost unanimous decision by the metal workers to resume work following the granting of their principal demands.

Among the concessions made by the Government are compliance with the demands of the union for the establishment of a standing commission of labor representatives which will have a voice in the food distribution in greater Berlin, a promise that strikers will not be punished by being sent to the front, explicit assurances of adequate food rations, and effective measures against evasions of the food regulations by the rich.

Incidentally the German papers throw an interesting light upon the accuracy of semi-official reports. A censored account which was telegraphed abroad declared, for instance, that the munition industry had not been affected. The Vorwaerts to-day, less hampered by the censorship, heads its account of the strike "Berlin munition workers on strike." The paper says that work ceased completely on Monday in about three hundred munition plants, and that 210,000 strikers reported to the metal workers union alone. This number was further swelled by strikers who failed to report, and by participants in other trades. As against these figures, the official news bureau, in a statement for home consumption, asserted that the number of strikers was about 125,000.

LIBERTY LOAN.

Russia's New War Fund Opens Well.

Petrograd, via London Cable.—Although the subscription lists to the Liberty Loan only opened yesterday, the public is already contributing freely, according to the official news bureau. In two hours after the lists were open, 2,560,000 roubles were received. The Moscow municipality has subscribed 1,000,000 roubles and Director Nva, of the Bank of Stockholm, subscribed 2,000,000. The headquarters of the Bank of Stockholm are in Moscow and the director was influenced by the report of M. Braking, a Socialist, who told him of the impressions he received during a journey to Petrograd.

GERMAN PARTY DISSATISFIED

Those in Austria Appeal to the Emperor.

Want Their Ideas, of Course, to Rule.

Amsterdam Cable, via London.—A semi-official despatch from Vienna says that Emperor Charles has granted an audience to leaders of the German party in Austria, in the presence of Premier Ciam Martinic. Herr Weisskerchner, upper Burgomaster of Vienna, spoke of the loyalty of the Germans, who, he said, would do everything to procure for Parliament, which must be summoned quickly, the capacity and opportunity to do its proper work. He added:

"But we cannot suppress our deep apprehension that, owing to urgent reasons, peremptory necessities of state which concern the whole of Austria have been relegated to the background.

The speaker entreated the Emperor to take these necessities of state into consideration, and by accepting the view of the German party, give us the possibility of dissipating the fear which are arising among the population."

Emperor Charles replied:

"I assure you that I fully appreciate the seriousness and actuality of your political efforts. Germans in Austria may be assured that they possess my confidence.

"It is my intention to summon Parliament shortly. Revival of parliamentary life at this moment, after years of suspension, is of extraordinary importance. I expect all parties will collaborate in harmony, which will demand respect, and will work for the highest interests and necessities of the state. My Government will adhere to its aims strictly. I confidently expect that the conviction of the necessity of harmonious co-operation among the representatives of all the peoples of Austria will prevail in the debates, thereby creating conditions propitious for the happy future of Austria."

London, April 20.—According to the understanding here, the Austrian political crisis has its origin in the desire of the Austrian Government to solve political questions, such as that of languages in Bohemia along parliamentary lines, instead of by autocratic measures, so as not to run counter to democratic feelings, especially in Russia, hopes of peace negotiations with which nation are prevalent. Austrian newspapers urge the dissatisfied German party to adapt itself to these conditions, but it appears that the party is not inclined to take this attitude.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Big Aviation School Being Constructed Near Deseronto.

10 YEARS FOR BRUTE

U. S. Will Search All Small Craft Passing the Soo Locks.

Brantford Water Commission decided to purchase a mechanical device to purify the water supply.

The Government has authorized the establishment of grain sample markets at the chief western centres.

London bakers raised the price of bread again, making the 12-ounce loaf 6 cents and the 24-ounce loaf 9 cents.

The Aviation Department of the Imperial Munitions Board has five hundred men already employed on the construction of Camp Mohawk, near Deseronto.

The overseas delegates will receive the freedom of the city of London on May 1.

A few hours after receiving a post card from her adopted son, saying he had enlisted in a Canadian regiment, Mrs. James Blythe asphyxiated herself in her home in Detroit.

A committee to investigate the relations between the Dominion Coal Company and its employees has been appointed by the Government under the provisions of the Enquiries Act.

Struck on the head while playing "duck on the rock" with a number of little friends, Jean Kennedy, aged 14 years, of Toronto, died in the General Hospital from injuries received to the brain.

Frank Somers, sen., a veteran Orangemen, and for many years steward of the University of Toronto, died at his residence there at the age of 84 years.

Isaac Bainbridge, editor of the Canadian Forward, which is the official organ in Canada of the Social Democratic party, was committed for trial on a charge of seditious libel by the Toronto police magistrate.

The death occurred at Montreal of Hon. John Rollo Middlemuss, former judge of the Federal Court of Lewis, Utah. The former jurist will be buried in Mount Royal cemetery.

Dugart McPherson, retired business man and [illegible] Aldborough township, died at his home in West Lorne Thursday morning. He was 75 years of age, and was a prominent Liberal and temperance worker. His wife survives.

Small craft of all descriptions will be subject to stoppage and search by guards when they attempt to pass through the locks at Sault Ste. Marie this year, according to orders just issued by Lieut.-Col. Burgess, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., in charge of Detroit district.

For committing a serious offence against a six-year old girl, Leo Cole was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Mr. Justice Middleton in the Toronto assize court. In passing sentence Mr. Justice Middleton said that the sentence might be considered as rather lenient.

Francis Dill, aged 50, who lived alone on Silver street in Aldborough township, was found dead in his home by a neighbor, Lightning had struck the house Wednesday evening and passed into his bedroom as he was retiring for the night.

A special medical course of instruction is to be held at Queen's University for the twenty-six men who have returned from Queen's General Hospital in France. The course will last for thirteen weeks during the summer months and will comprise the regular third-year medical work.

WELLAND MURDER.

Jealous Italian Shoots Wife, Wounds Another.

Welland Report.—Welland's crime record was added to last night by [illegible] Jos. Marabito was shot and almost instantly killed by her husband, who also wounded Hector Florentino, secretary for Colombani Bros. Italian Club at Welland.

Marabito was a fugitive from justice, implicated in a shooting affray last January. He jumped his bail bond, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, but efforts to locate him had been unsuccessful. Last night he returned secretly, accompanied by another Italian, and, entering the house where his wife was living, shot her in bed. With his companion he then attacked Florentino, who occupied an adjoining room. Florentino received a flesh wound on his left cheek from a revolver bullet, but succeeded in driving off Marabito and the other man. [illegible] the supposed relations between his wife and Florentino is supposed to have been Marabito's motive for the crime.

After committing the crime Marabito walked into a foreign restaurant in the neighborhood, announced that he had killed his wife, [illegible] his revolver [illegible]. A warrant has been issued for his arrest on the charge. [illegible] all border points were immediately notified, but so far he has not been apprehended. Marabito is 32 years old, and his wife was about 25 years. They had two young children, who are now in an institution in Buffalo.