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AMERICAN TROOPS HURRIED TO FRANCE

AT ACCELERATED RATE CONTEMPLATED IN GOVERNMENT'S SPEED-UP PROGRAM.

NO DETAILS GIVEN OUT

American Forces to Be Brigaded With British Troops to Hasten American Participation.

Washington. — Transportation of American troops to France already is proceeding at the accelerated rate contemplated by the speeding up measures taken after the battle of Picardy began. Acting Secretary Crowell made this statement but would give no details.

Following the conferences between Secretary Baker and allied officials, orders were given under which a British official statement was issued saying that American forces were to be brigaded with British troops in order to hasten American participation in the war. Officials explained that the process to be followed was similar to that adopted in placing American troops in the front lines with the French for training.

It has been estimated that 30 days' training of this character, with American battalion units assigned with the British organizations, will fit the newcomers for active duty at the front. All divisions now moved from this side are composed of men who have had several months of preliminary training and who need only final instruction to take their full share in the fighting line.

The training process will be quicker with the British than with the French, it is believed, because the language difficulty does not exist. American units will find every British veteran an instructor, and there will be no need for interpreters.

It was indicated that the new plans call for a more extensive training scheme with the British army than has been the case with General Pershing's original force. There probably will be no attempt to set up a purely American force within the British ranks, as has been done with the French.

The Americans are to be withdrawn when trained and turned over to General Pershing as a part of his army. They will share fully with their British comrades the battles on their front and the belief here is that they will not be withdrawn as long as there is pressing need for their service with the British lines.

SAYS GERMAN OPINION UNDER-ESTIMATED AMERICA

Washington.—Word that American reinforcements are moving to the support of the allies in Picardy has revived argument in Germany over the efficacy of the submarine and drawn from Captain Persius ,military critic of The Berliner Tageblatt, the comment that ,after being persuaded to under-estimate America, German opinion is undergoing a change.

An official dispatch from Switzerland, reviewing the latest discussion, quotes Captain Persius as follows:

"We were at first a good deal persuaded to under-estimate the participation of America in the war. We begin now to note a change of opinion. It is beyond a doubt that it would be well to curb at the present time these more or less fantastic vagaries of persons discussing the submarine war. We cannot for the moment estimate when the United States will have ready the millions of men which her population will permit her to raise, but it is certain that America will in the very near future succeed in amassing armies which will constitute a very valuable aid for our enemies."

Captain Persius expressed without great conviction the hope that the present offensive will attain a result which will frustrate these plans.

DECISION IN $57,000,000 DUPONT SUIT DELAYED

Philadelphia, Pa.—A decision of the United States circuit court of appeals in the $57,000,000 DuPont stock suit is delayed perhaps for a year as a result of the refusal of the court to order the case argued during this month.

The litigation arose out of the acquisition by the DuPont Securities company, formed by Pierre DuPont and others, of the holdings of Coleman DuPont in DuPont Powder Co.

KAISER LEAVES WEST COMMAND

HIS DREAMS OF AN OVERWHELMING AND COMPLETE VICTORY ARE SHATTERED TO BITS.

FOCH BIDDING HIS TIME

Meeting Assaults with Powerful Resistance and Here and There "Conforming" Lines.

The second phase of the great battle along the Somme has died down. It lasted less than three days, and the fighting has resolved itself into more or less isolated engagements, in which the French and British allies have more than held their own.

The attention of the Germans for the present is mainly directed at the lower end of the battle zone, which apparently they are attempting to enlarge for the purpose of getting elbow room in which to move their vast masses of troops.

Meanwhile, General Foch, the commander-in-chief of the allies, is biding his time, meeting the German assaults with powerful resistance, and here and there conforming his lines to the necessities of the battle. It is confidently stated at Paris that Foch will not be drawn into any false move—where each move is of such vital importance—but will strike with his reserves at the moment chosen by him.

There may be some significance in the report that the German emperor, after a conference on the western front on Saturday with his chiefs, Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, intends to proceed to Rumania. At the outset of the great German offensive, when it was sweeping the allied forces before it, notwithstanding their tenacious resistance, Emperor William, it was announced officially from Berlin, was in supreme command. That announcement was regarded at the time as evidence that the emperor expected a complete and decisive victory. Since then, however, British and French and American reinforcements have come up.

West of Noyan a German detachment which had gained a fopthold in the French lines was forced out by a counter-attack. Another attack at Grivesnes was repulsed, but the German efforts along the Oise to enlarge their previous gains were continued in the sector between Chauny and Barisis. Here the French commander deemed it advisable to withdraw to positions previously prepared, and they are being held strongly.

GENERAL PERSHING SENDS A STIMULATING MESSAGE

Washington.—From headquarters of the American expeditionary force in France came a Liberty loan message from General Pershing.

"Every dollar subscribed to the Liberty loan is a dollar invested in American manhood," cabled the general. "Every dollar subscribed as the result of self-denial means partnership in the hardships and risks of our men in the trenches. Every dollar subscribed will confirm the determination of our people at home to stand by its army to a victorious end. An overwhelming subscription to the third Liberty loan will be a patriotic expression of confidence in our ability as a nation to maintain all that we hold dear in civilization."

Nearly 50 communities reported they had exceeded their quotas in the first day's work, and thereby had won the right, along with 150 announced, to fly the Liberty loan honor flag.

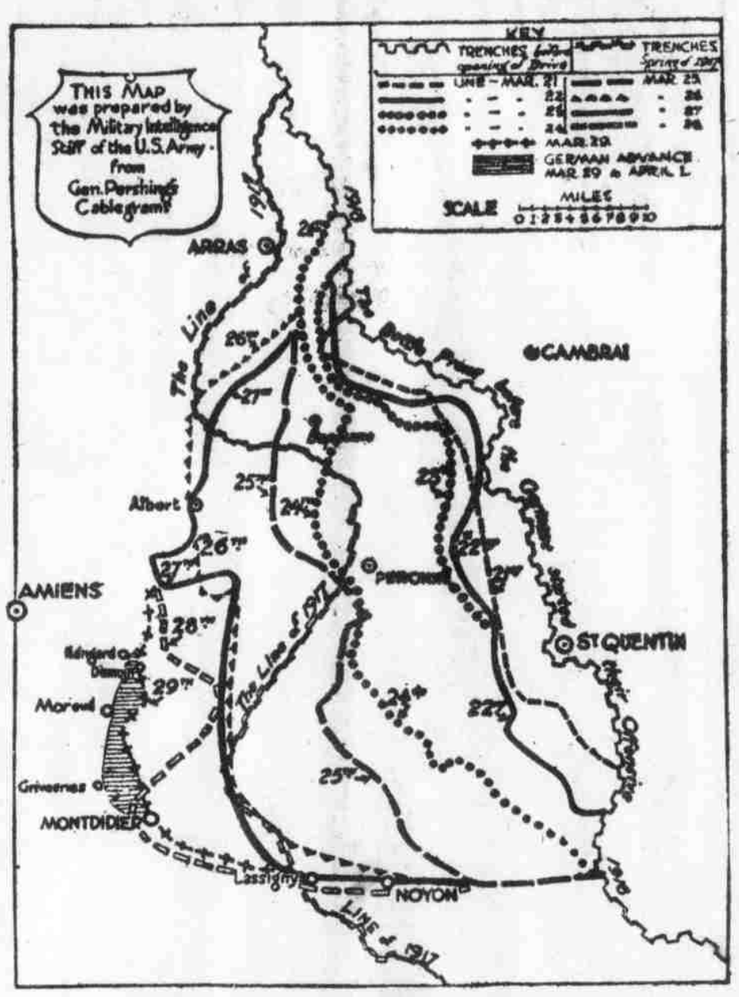
In a statement on behalf of the loan, Secretary Lane said:

"The year of war has crystalised the spirit of our peoples. We know why we are fighting and to what eno. From a standing start, we have in one year made progress at which we should not be discouraged. The purchase of Liberty bonds is the one effective way in which most of us can fight."

COUNTER-ATTACKS BY BRITISH SUCCESSFUL

London.—Successful British counter-attacks were launched against the Germans in Aveluy wood, on the west side of the Ancre river north of Albert. The war office statement issued says the British recaptured all their former positions. A German attack on the railroad lines opposite Albert was repulsed and another Teuton assault south of Hebuterne was completely broken up by the fire of the British artillery.

RESULTS OF GERMAN DRIVE TO APRIL 1



This map, prepared by the war department, shows the progress of the German drive in France from March 21, when it began, to April 1, when it was stopped by the allies.

BRING UP HEAVIER GUNS

BRITISH AND FRENCH ADMIT YIELDING SOME GAINS TO INVADING GERMANS.

Armenians Have Organized An Army and Recaptured Erzerwin From the Turks, Says Report.

After several days of comparative inactivity along the battle front in Picardy, bitter fighting has been resumed along the western sector of the salient in the lines of the entente allies. Attacks by the Germans against the British and French are admitted to have yielded some gains to the invaders in the critical sectors just to the east of the ctiy of Amiens.

The fighting, according to latest reports, has been heaviest in the neighborhood of Hamel, where the British were forced back slightly, and in the triangle formed by the Rivers Luce anad Avre, farther to the South, where the French were forced to give ground. Nothing is known as to the details of the battles in these sectors, but the fact that the Germans have been in a degree successful would seem to indicate that they have succeeded in brnging up some of their heaviest cannon and new divisions with which to continue their attempts to capture.

Reports from the French and British fronts have mentinoed heavy rains which would mean that the Germans have been working under a severe handicap in bringing up guns, ammunition and supplies to the front. The battlefield over which the allies have retreated was left in a devastated condition, the roads and bridges being mined in by the retreating forces. The lull in the battle for the last few days probably was caused by the inability of the Teutons to move their heavy supply trains over these roads, together with the necessity of reorganizing the shattered divisions which bore the brunt of the fighting after they had passed the first field of fire of their heavier guns.

The British, since retaining Ayette, south of Arras, have not resumed their offensive operations, so far as reported by London, but the German official statement says that four attacks by the entente forces against the heights southwest of Moreuill were repulsed with heavy losses. There are no reports of fighting except outpost encounters along the French lines on the Oise river.

VON KUEHLMANN SOOON TO MAKE "IMPORTANT" SPEECH

Amsterdam.—At an important conference held at German headquarters between the emperor, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Dudendorff and Dr. Richard F. von Kuehlmann, the German foreign minister, Count Czernin's speech was discussed among other matters. It is understood that von Kuehlmann will deliver an important speech at his earliest opportunity. Count Czernin is expected at eBrlin and at headquarters

STARTS PEACE OFFENSIVE

SAYS NEGOTIATIONS WITH ALLIES RECENTLY WERE NEAR POINT OF PEACE.

Peace Move, Evidently Conceived in Germany, Made Following Failure of Big Offensive.

Washington.—American government officials and the entente embassies saw another Teutonic peace offensive in the reported speech of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, declaring that recently negotiations were near between the Austrian and the allied governments.

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

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

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

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

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

GERMANS ARRESTED FOR SELLING "GLASSED" CANDY

New York.—After candy believed to have contained particles of glass had been sold to a sailor in Brooklyn today, the police and the federal authorities arrested Edward Waller, proprietor of the store, and his clerk, Henry Willems, both Germans. They were held as enemy aliens, the federal authorities announced, pending a chemical analysis of the candy.

VITAL CHANGES IN DRAFT IS URGED

PROPOSAL WOULD PUT POOLROOM LOAFERS AND GAMBLERS TO WORK.

BY A NEW CLASSIFICATION

Plan Submitted by Provost General Crowder's Office nad the Department of Labor.

Washington.—Drastic modifications of the draft classification lists which would affect in one way or another the status of everyone of the millions of registered men is proposed in a plan submitted to President Wilson by officials of the provost marshal general's office and the department of labor. While the primary purpose of the new program is the "purification" of the second, third and fourth classes of registrants who are not engaged in any productive industry, attention also would be given to lower sections of Class 1 and the effect, its framers believe would be to solve the nation's labor problem and largely increase the output of the necessities of life.

The proposal would utilize the draft machinery for putting industrial slackers to work. Every registered man who has been granted deferred classification would be given to understand that such deferrent is not a legal right, but a privilege and that if unfair advantage is taken of that privilege, it will be summarily revoked.

It is proposed to make a most careful survey of the lower sections of Class 1 and of other classes to identify those men who are idlers or who are gaining their living through undesirable or "harmful" pursuits. Under the latter head, officials suggest might be listed gamblers, bookmakers for races, poolroom touts and others. Formal notification would be served upon these men that, unless within a specified time they obtain employment in some useful industry, they would have their classified status changed so as to send them into military service immediately.

The plan is not designed to interfere in the slightest with the so-called non-essential indusrties. These may be affected to some slight degree, but officials say such injury would be offset many times over by resulting national good to be obtained from the augmented labor supply and the greatly increased production of essentials.

Administration officials who have participated in the preparation of the plan declare that the next step would be to obtain authority for the industrial classification of the man power o fthe country up to the age of 50 years.

GERMANS HURL MASSED DIVISION AGAINST ALLIES

In a battle of utmost fury, the Germans have been hurling massed divisions against the British and French lines from far north of Albert to a short distance north of Montdidier. Probably there has not been a more sanguinary battle fought since the beginning of the Teutonic offensive March 21 than this, which has for its objective the driving of a wedge between the British and French armies, the cutting of the Paris-Amiens rail road south of Amiens and the capture of that city.

But, in spite of the power of the attack and the desperateness of the fighting, the entente allied legions have stood firm over the most of their front. At only two points have they been forced to give ground, and these seem, on the m p, to be only minor successes when compared with the sacrifice of lives which they have cost. Just to the southwest of Albert, the British have withdrawn a short distance, and the French have given up the village of Castel, west of Moreuil, which has been the storm center of the German assauls for the last few days. At this point the Teutons are within three miles of the Paris-Amiens road.

GERMANS TAKE BIT OF TERRITORY FROM BRITISH

Hard fighting was proceeding north and south of Albert as the result of a heavy attack by the Germans on the British lines along a front of 9,000 yards between Aveluy and Dernancourt. According to the latest reports, the Germans had succeeded in getting a foothold on a small triangular bit of territory, just southwest of Albert, which brought the attacking troops close to the Albert-Amiens railway.

LOYAL AMERICANS MUST CONTRIBUTE

CRUSHING OF GERMANY CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED ONLY BY OUR FINANCIAL AID.

RESPOND TO LIBERTY LOAN

Appeal to All True Citizens to Help Eliminate the Diseased Tree Lying Across the Path of True Democracy.

(By WINSTON CHURCHILL, Who Recently Returned From the War Zone.)

Germany may be likened to a great tree that has fallen across the path of democracy. The trunk is being chopped through by two axes, the military ax and the propagandist ax. If the trunk is to be severed and the obstruction removed, neither ax must be spared. Americans must contribute willingly to help their allies, to support their army and navy, which will be the deciding military factor in the struggle.

Our American president was the first world statesman to make clear that while a military victory is essential, it is not in itself adequate. The great significance of this war lies not on the battle lines, but behind them. It is a war for human liberty, and that which restricts human liberty, not only in the German empire, but also in America and England and France and Italy and Russia must be abolished. We are beginning to perceive that the future progress of democracy depends on national unselfishness and international co-operation scientifically conceived.

Issued World Proclamation.

In a series of masterly state papers Mr. Wilson has announced to the world that America enters the war unselfishly, and has defined the true issue for all the peoples of the earth—even for those deluded portions of the German population which, because of a false system of education, have hitherto upheld the hands of the worst enemies of liberty, the junkers. Until quite recently, one of the most disquieting symptoms from the point of view of the allies was a discontent with, if not an actual opposition to, the war of large elements among the working classes of the allied peoples. In Russia, where democracy was most cruelly suppressed, where conditions for the peasant and the workingman were hardest, a revolution actually took place—a revolution that has sounded the keynote of our times. The world service which our president is doing is that of enlisting the allegiance of those masses for the war. He is convincing them that it is their war. And these are they upon whom the evils of an outword economic system have pressed hardest, and who hitherto have seen little hope that victory over the Germans meant their own deliverance. Mr. Wilson has issued a world proclamation of emancipation from economic slavery.

Make Their Own Treaties.

He not only declares that powerful nations shall cease to exploit little nations, but that powerful individuals shall cease to exploit their fellow men. He declares that henceforth no wars shall be fought for domination, and that to this end secret treaties shall be abolished. The peoples through their representatives shall make their own treaties. And just as national democracy insures to the individual the greatest amount of self-determination, of self-realization, world democracy shall insure self-determination to the individual nations of the earth, in order that each may be free to make its own contribution to world democracy.

Fighting for Oppressed.

This is the spirit in which America has entered the war. We are fighting for the oppressed everywhere. And we are equally determined that the injustice and inequalities that exist in our own government, the false standards of worth, the materialism, the luxury and waste shall be purged from our midst. We shall seize this opportunity to finish up the cleaning of our own household. To sustain our army and navy in the struggle for such a cause, to uphold our president, to aid our allies who have fought so long and so bravely, these are worthy of our sacrifices. I am confident that the response of the American people to the third Liberty loan will be generous.

Bonds Feed the Boys.

Every farmer knows how his boys like to eat. Mother's fried chicken and apple dumplings and pumpkin pies haven't a chance in the world when the boys sit down at table. Lots of farmers' boys are in France and the farmer doesn't want them to go hungry over there. Liberty [illegible] buy food for them.