

GERMANS IN RETREAT AS LINE BREAKS

Fires Seen and Explosions Are Heard as Teutons Are Driven Back By English From Loos, Southward.

GAPS MADE IN DEFENSES

Strong Resistance Made Before Enemy Leaves Position For Others Lacking Dugouts and Strong Defenses.

London, April 16.—The British have taken a bulldog grip on the whole German line from Loos to north of St. Quentin and refuse to be shaken off.

Under what the newspapers call the "Haig plan" first one section of the Hindenburg line and then another has been subjected to violent bombardment, followed by infantry attacks which have badly shaken, if they have not seriously broken, the front on which the Germans have depended for the defense of the industrial districts of France which have been in their hands for more than two years.

The Lens coal mining area around the town is being closely invested and the German hold on it is becoming most precarious.

More Villages Fall.
Several more villages and positions southwest of the town fell into British hands during the night bombardment, followed by four S. M. howitzers, and the line here has been linked up with the positions taken from the Germans in the battle of Loos.

The Germans' stay in St. Quentin is becoming increasingly untenable through the capture by the British of the village of Pavet, a bare mile northwest of the town, from which point the British guns command the German lines of communication northward. Again the British have advanced farther toward the Cambrai-Quentin road, while southeast of Arras they are approaching Quent, which is the northern extremity of the new German line defending Cambrai.

General Home, who is considered the greatest artillery expert in the British army and who assisted General Neville in the successful attack by the French north of Verdun in December last, commands the British forces around Lens, where, owing to the natural defenses composed of a wide depression and a mine, the artillery must largely be depended upon. General Home has on his right the army under Maj. Gen. E. H. H. Allenby, who also has gained new laurels in this war.

Expect Relief of Lille.
These generals and their colleagues under Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, have accomplished since Monday, a work which many military writers expected would occupy a great part of the summer, but thus far there has been no flag waving nor celebration in Great Britain.

The impression prevails that greater events will soon follow and that with the fall of Lens the relief of Lille will not be long delayed.

"The British offensive has developed a great deal in the most literal sense of the word," telegraphs Reuters' correspondent at the British army headquarters in France. "The success of the operations which began on Monday has been greater than perhaps we realize and the Germans are being pushed back from Loos to the southward."

Decisive Thing May Happen.
It takes an army a long time to get away, however skillfully the retirement may have been planned, and with a vigorous offensive clinging to its skirts in its effort to avoid defeat, it may be overwhelmed.

German garrisons sneaked out of some villages during the night but this slipping away cannot be carried very far and when they are forced back on the line to which they may have hastily withdrawn and without those guns and stores which they were unable to get away, a decisive thing may happen."

British Headquarters in France, April 16.—From a Staff Correspondent's report of the Associated Press.—The British last night broke the German front for a distance of four miles. The Germans are in retreat.

The gaps in the German defenses were made on two places. Positions on a front of three miles between the double Grassier and Givency, and another mile on the north flank of the Hindenburg trench system were captured. Advance posts were pushed well toward Quent and Prouville, important points in the German defenses.

The Germans are fighting as they retire from Loos southward and are being hard pressed.

Fires and explosions in the territory to the rear of the German lines continue. The weather is favorable for campaigning.

The Germans are putting up a strong defensive fight before falling back to the uncompleted positions whose dugouts are missing and protection is doubtful.

The days are filled with thrilling incidents of individual exploits which are difficult to sort from the mass coming in from so wide a battlefield. One of the most remarkable is that of a young airman who, although shot in the eye and the leg in an air duel yesterday, succeeded in bringing down the opposing machine in his own lines, dragged himself from the airplane, made a verbal report on his mission and died a few minutes later.

The Turks have sustained another defeat at the hands of the British in Mesopotamia. The war office announces that the Turks are in retreat after a battle in which they suffered heavy losses.

TANKS ROUT GERMANS

London, April 14.—Newspaper correspondents with the British armies in France described at length the violent fighting which ended in the capture of Wancourt and Henin, south of the Arras-Cambrai high road.

When the British soldiers fought their way into Wancourt they were faced by great uncut belts of wire and cuneiform tanks from machine guns. They came up in their elephantine way and, most skillfully guided, climbed over rough ground, clearing through snow drifts and mud banks and, breasting their blunt noses above the trenches and sand bag barricades, they made

AMERICA TO HAVE TO PAY BIG INDEMNITY

German Papers Say Allies Will Not Have Money, But Can Get It From U. S.

Amsterdam (via London), April 16.—The Koelnische Volks Zeitung, after abusing President Wilson in the style which appears popular in Germany at present says:

"We are entitled to a thumping war indemnity and we don't care who pays it. Those states which have sacrificed immense sums will be unable to pay it. Therefore, America, which has earned thousands of millions through munitions and supplies, will have to unbutton its pockets. We need not force America itself to pay, but we hold so many pledges in hand that for the entire it is most important to have America as a banker behind them."

straight for the great hedges of barbed wire and drove straight through them, leaving broad lines of broken strands. One cruised into Wancourt, followed from a distance by the cheers of the infantry. It trampled upon machine gun redoubts and fired into the German hiding places.

"A second tank struck a zig zag course for Henin and in that village swept down numbers of German soldiers. For 40 hours these tanks did not rest. Even then our men had no easy fighting, as the enemy defended themselves stubbornly in places."

London, April 16.—In the direction of Vimy British have seized the Vimy station, Lachaudere, and enemy positions between Givency-En-Gohelle and Angres. Progress was also made north of the Bapaume-Cambrai road.

The village of Faye, one mile north of Arras, has been captured by the British after a sharp fight, according to an official statement issued by the war office.

The important positions of Ascencion farm and Grand Priol farm, east of Arras, were also captured. Among the guns captured by the British were four howitzers of eight-inch caliber.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING HOTTER.
Paris, April 16.—Artillery fighting continues with marked intensity in the Champagne, the war office announces. French patrols were active and brought back prisoners. South of St. Quentin there were heavy artillery actions.

TRENCH FIGHTING ENDS.
British Headquarters in France, April 16.—(From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press.)—It is not without difficulty that one comes to a realization that semi-open warfare has replaced the old deep trench fighting on the greater part of the British front. It is difficult even for the fighting men to grasp the situation, a situation for which they have waited so long. The Germans possibly feel the change more than any one else, for above all things they love their underground warfare. The Germans were unable to transfer fighting to dugouts and they are reluctantly giving up that style of warfare.

Losses Small; Speed Great.
The losses in the recently inaugurated operations, which continue to widen with time, have been so much smaller than one would naturally expect, that it is not surprising to find as those from which the Germans have been driven, that the army authorities are fairly jubilant. Another gratifying feature of the fighting has been the speed with which the British troops have everywhere attained objects.

Driving the Germans from positions which they had held for two years has given the army a higher fighting spirit than it ever had before.

German Staff Puzzled.
That the German staff clearly is troubled by the progress of events is shown by the testimony of newspaper correspondents at British headquarters in France. They say the German attempts to regain lost positions have been feeble and that the situation has become full of uncertainty for the Germans. Their calculations, it is added, have been upset by the speed and perseverance with which the initial British advance was followed up.

THE GERMAN REPORT.
Berlin, April 16.—"Northeast of Arras and on the River Scarpe there was a battle on the night of yesterday," says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff. "On both banks of the River Somme," the statement adds, "enemy forces again advanced on our St. Quentin position. The attack failed under heavy losses. The British lost three officers and 300 men in our hands."

"Further attacks were made at Croiselles and Bullecourt," says the announcement. "The British, after violent fighting in a counter thrust we inflicted considerable losses on the enemy."

MURDOCK AND HALE HEAD PROGRESSIVES

St. Louis, Mo., April 14.—The progressive national convention has ousted the national committee that last summer endorsed Charles E. Hughes, the republican nominee for president, and named a new national committee to carry out the plans for amalgamating with the prohibition party.

Plans for this amalgamation were approved by the convention. Victor Murdock, of Wichita, Kan., who presided over the progressive national convention in Chicago last June, was elected chairman of the executive committee of the party, and Mathew Hale, of Boston, was elected national chairman. Other officers chosen were F. H. Chase, of New York, national secretary, and J. H. Hopkins, of New Jersey, national treasurer.

The executive committee is composed of Victor Murdock, John M. Parker, of Louisiana; D. H. Carroll, of North Dakota; F. M. Ingersoll, of Idaho; John Taylor, of New York; Albert D. Norton, of St. Louis, and C. D. McClure, of Georgia.

LEGAL ADVISER OF BIG BUSINESS DIES

Philadelphia, April 16.—John G. Johnson, widely known lawyer, died at his home here today. Death was due to heart disease. Mr. Johnson had been ill but a few days. He was 77 years old.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

New York, April 14.—The statement of the actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold \$128,819,500 in reserve, an excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of \$34,759,360.

ACTIVITY ON BORDER PRACTICE, BELL SAYS

Artillery Moved, Infantry and Cavalry Massed and Officers Guarded.

El Paso, Tex., April 16.—Batteries of 4.7 artillery were dragged onto the high mesa overlooking the city and the Mexican last night by caterpillar tractors in a night attack practice maneuver ordered by Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr. The results of the maneuver were declared by General Bell to have been highly satisfactory. In addition to the artillery practice, cavalry and infantry regiments were held under orders for instant mobilization.

Provost guards were stationed around the hotel in which a dance in honor of Brig. Gen. Francis Kernan was in progress. Guards were rolled in front of the telegraph office and around General Bell's club.

LEGISLATURE ENDS HISTORIC SESSION

Chief Thing Accomplished Was to "Pass the Buck" To Harding and Smash "Kitchen Cabinet."

Des Moines, Ia., April 16.—The 37th general assembly which closes its three months' session today, can lay claim to one distinction, if it can be called a distinction, without fear of successful contradiction.

It was different from the rest. The issues its members fought over most never lived to see the light of day. The measures to which legislators devoted most of their time have not added a paragraph to the code of Iowa. Not all bills fought over were killed. But those which saw the light of day were few and far between.

Legislative machinery was choked the first half of the session by the road fight in the house. It lasted for weeks. Scores of pages of road legislation were introduced, but none of them, without one exception, ever passed the house. The only real road laws adopted came from the senate whose members dwelt in peace and harmony most of the time. These are the road patrol and federal aid bills.

Got Wrought Up.
The last part of the session saw a frantic scramble to undo what had been done earlier. Both houses were wonderfully successful. Both had discovered some things that had gone on in the session they didn't know about.

When they passed the bills they later slaughtered gleefully. The principal discoveries were "the kitchen cabinet" and Salingerism. So impressed were they with those discoveries that they took the 37th general assembly's non-partisan judiciary law and "sundried" all on account of the Salingers, and added it to the list of dead legislation together with the famous four-year-term bill and the eighth judge bill.

A familiar legislative expression is "pass the buck." That's what the Thirty-seventh proceeded to do to Governor Harding. They ignored the administration program—economy, retrenchment in state finances, reduction in number of state departments, reduction in the number of state employees, abolition of commissions, reorganization of county, city and state government to eliminate overlapping departments—and all. The only part of the governor's program that reached first base was code revision and it was kept out of the session.

Feel Good About It.
And yet the majority of the legislators are returning home fairly well pleased with themselves. They "stepped on" the Salingers and the "kitchen cabinet." They also managed to slip in some pretty good laws and measures between the fights.

The Salingers, through the action of the legislature, promise to be a big issue in the next campaign—provided, of course, there is no war.

Some of the constitutional prohibitory amendment was approved by both houses and October 15 was set as the date for the special election. Important liquor legislation was adopted, but its importance was spent by the action of the courts in sustaining the validity of section 2419 of the code, which denies importation of liquor for personal use.

The circle was also returned to the ballot, a step very much desired by republicans. The fire insurance rating bureau law was repealed on the ground that it created a monopoly that had raised insurance rates in the state.

The presidential preference primary was abolished as an unnecessary nuisance. The election of state superintendent of public instruction was returned to a vote of the people.

DISCOVERY OF CAUSE OF TUMORS FORESHADOWED

Philadelphia, Pa., April 14.—The knowledge of the cause of tumors and the discovery of a counteractive serum was foreshadowed at the meeting here last night of the American Philosophical society. Erwin P. Smith, of the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture, gave details of experiments made to determine the cause, if possible, of malignant growths.

From an analysis of parasites known to cause plant tumors, Mr. Smith declared it is hoped that the cause of tumors in man may be learned and that a serum to combat the growths may be developed.

YOKEL WINS DECISION

Houston, Tex., April 14.—Mike Yokel, of Salt Lake City, was awarded a decision over Walno Ketone here last night after wrestling one hour and four minutes for a second fall when Referee Frank Gotch decided that Yokel had been fouled. Yokel took the first fall in four minutes. The men are middleweights.

GOVERNOR READY TO RECALL LEGISLATURE

Neville To Exercise Power Unless Prohibition Bill Is Adopted.

Lincoln, Neb., April 16.—Governor Neville sent a special message to the legislature notifying it that he would not send in a prohibition bill and that if the present session did not witness the passing of one he would call a special session at once.

Substantial agreement has been reached by the conference committees on every point save that section in the senate substitute that permits the sale of 2 per cent beer, greatly desired by the brewers.

The "drys" will not consent to this, and the governor is backing the senators on the proposition. The "wets" want only intoxicating malt prohibited. The "drys" insist that the people voted to prohibit all liquors for which licenses were hit after necessary and the senate at court has held this excludes all malt liquors.

HUGE LOAN BILL PASSES

Washington, D. C., April 16.—The \$7,000,000,000 war revenue authorization bill was passed late today by the House.

Washington, April 16.—Passage before night of the \$7,000,000,000 war revenue bill in the house, by an almost unanimous vote, was assured today.

The measure was taken up in the house at 11 o'clock this morning under an agreement to begin discussion under the five minute rule. General debate closed last night, voting on the bill itself was to begin early this morning.

An amendment was added to limit specifically distribution of the proposed \$3,000,000,000 foreign loan which the bill would authorize to the countries actually at war with Germany and only during hostilities.

A proposal by Representative Towner of Iowa to eliminate the proposed \$3,000,000,000 loan to the allies was eliminated also.

Laber Behind War Plans.
A letter from President Compers, of the American Federation of Labor, offered by Representative Keating, of Colorado, said the organization was in favor of raising as much of the war revenue from taxes as possible. Increases in the income, inheritance and land taxes were proposed. Mr. Compers made it plain that labor was behind the war measure.

A flood of proposed amendments delayed the final vote which it appeared would not be reached until late in the afternoon.

FOOD SUPPLY FOR MONTH

Amsterdam, via London, April 16.—Under the presidency of Count Csernay, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, a conference was held in Vienna on Thursday and Friday, between representatives of Germany and Austria-Hungary at which questions concerning the provisioning of both countries were discussed, according to a Vienna telegram today.

An agreement was reached, says the message, which gives a full guarantee that the supply of foodstuffs for the monarchy and for Germany will be fully covered from the available stocks up to the next harvest."

SUPPLIES FOR MONTH

Amsterdam, via London, April 16.—The Dusseldorf Anzeiger explains to the working population of the Rhinlands of Westphalia that hard necessity has driven the country to a new food rationing. This will begin April 15, and will include a reduction of 25 per cent in the bread ration.

The newspaper says the old crop must serve for four months, but that there are only supplies for one month. No peace, the newspaper adds, even if it came tomorrow would alter the situation, not even after peace, it would be a long time before the food situation is brought to normal.

The newspaper concludes by saying that Roumanian wheat crop must be rushed up, now that the Danube is free from ice, and that the people must hold out. It says there is no alternative.

WOMAN ABUSES COP; 10 DAYS ADDED TO TERM

Amsterdam, April 16.—It is reported from Berlin that Rosa Luxemburg, former principal editor of the Varworts, and leader of the radical German socialists, who has been in prison for participation in an antiwar demonstration, has been sentenced to an additional 10 days' imprisonment for abusing a policeman.

Rosa Luxemburg has had a stormy career for several years. She has been imprisoned several times, once in Russia. At the outbreak of the war she was sentenced to one year for making inflammatory speeches and was reported to have been shot.

GERMANS GET PAPERS

New York, April 14.—The legality of granting final naturalization papers to alien enemies subsequent to declaration of war with this country, when first papers have been taken out before such declaration, was affirmed here in the federal circuit court of appeals. The case was that of Jonas Meyer, born in Germany. The government, to make a test case, applied for the cancellation of his certificate of citizenship granted by Federal Judge Maxwell.

TO RAISE 600,000 MEN FOR MILITIA

New Rating Allows Big Increase In State Forces, Putting Them on War Basis.

Washington, April 16.—Secretary Baker today approved a decision of the judge advocate general which foresees raising the strength of the national guard to 600,000 men on a war footing.

WASHINGTON NOTIFIED OF BOLIVIA'S BREAK

Text of Note Sent by U. S. Minister May Be Made Later.

Washington, April 16.—Official notification that Bolivia has severed diplomatic relations with Germany reached the state department today in a note from Minister Calderon. The text of the communication may be made public later.

IS COMMANDER OF U. S. ASIATIC FLEET



Rear Admiral A. G. Winterhalter.

Rear Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter is in command of the American sea forces along the shores of far-off Asia. His ships are few and unimportant as units. But the admiral in the far east for obvious reasons ought to be a diplomat and a linguist. Admiral Winterhalter is both. He speaks eleven languages.

GATHOLIC ORDER TO LOCATE AT LEMARS

Sister of St. Frances Remodel Old Hospital at Cost of \$85,000.

LeMars, Ia., April 16.—The Sisters of St. Frances, with headquarters in Dubuque, today purchased the old LeMars general hospital, formerly owned by LeMars physicians. The sisters announced work will be started this summer on a modern hospital, which will have accommodations for 75 patients and will cost approximately \$85,000. The sisters will take possession of the LeMars general hospital August 1, and will conduct that institution until the new hospital is completed, probably next spring.

TAKING TESTIMONY IN TRIAL OF BLANCETT

Conviction May Bring Appeal as Special Verne Was Necessary.

East Las Vegas, N. M., April 16.—The jury for the Blanchett trial has been drawn. Taking of testimony began at 9 o'clock today. Attorneys are of the opinion the trial will occupy 10 days or more. If convicted it is probable Blanchett will appeal to the supreme court, as a special venire of jurymen was necessary.

KAISER'S ILLNESS DENIED.
Amsterdam, April 14.—An official statement issued in Berlin says that all recent reports of the illness of the emperor are unfounded.

ROYALTY ON RATIONS

London, April 14.—It is announced that, realizing the urgent need for economy, particularly with regard to breadstuffs, the king and queen, together with their household and servants, have adopted the scale of national rations since early in February.

WHOLE TOWN VOLUNTEERS

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 14.—The entire population of Shannon, Wyo., 30 in all, today offered its services to Gov. Frank L. Hox for war. The women and girls, under the leadership of Mrs. Hox, are organizing a war service unit.

OBSTRUCTION BY CONGRESS BLOCKS ARMY

Legislators Delaying All Forms of Preparation—Plan \$150,000,000 to \$175,000,000 For New Ships.

BLOW AIMED AT LIQUOR

May Utilize High Tax to Conserve Grain Used By Distillers For Food Purposes—Consumption Gains.

Washington, April 16.—In spite of opposition of Senate and House polls indicate the conscription bill will pass. About half the Senate is openly for it and the others non-committal. In the House opposition is great, but a probable majority can be mustered.

Washington, D. C., April 16.—Dragging and delay in getting the organization of a great army under way is beginning to cause impatience among those who realize the value of time in effecting national preparedness.

The conscription controversy still rages and how long it will hold back passage of the bill for the new army is not certain, but it will be for several weeks, and this under conditions when weeks count. Moreover the war department is held back from making contracts for clothing and supplies because the army appropriation bill has not yet gone to final passage.

To Build More Ships.
The proposal for \$150,000,000 to \$175,000,000 more for the shipping board to build wooden vessels to keep the carrying trade moving meets much favor in congress. Indications are that the money will be provided.

The food shortage danger is commanding attention. Secretary Houston has begun consideration of the problem with leaders in congress and the president. Just how drastic will be the legislation is something not yet plain. Strong sentiment for a food commission with power to control prices exists in congress.

To Curb Distillers.
Senator Kenyon announced he would offer a bill which will tax heavily all new production of spirits and beer for beverage purposes during the war. The effect would be to prohibit such production. Vast quantities of grain now used in distilling and brewing, estimated at hundreds of millions of bushels, would thus be conserved for food purposes.

Pronounced sentiment for checking the distilling and brewing business so as to conserve food supplies exists in the Senate committee on agriculture, and the plan volunteered by the distillers which would save only about 20,000,000 bushels of grain does not find much favor.

CONSCRIPTION HEARINGS END

Washington, D. C., April 16.—The House military committee today closed its hearings on the universal military service bill after a large delegation of anti-conscriptionists had voiced their views.

Mr. Adams, of Chicago, and Marion Eidenbatt, of New York, representing the Woman's peace party; Lillian B. Wald, of New York, representing the American Union Against Militarism; Grant Hamilton, of the American Federation of Labor, and others opposing conscription, saying that voluntary service was the only kind of military preparation keeping with the principles of the republic.

Mr. Hamilton read a statement from Samuel Compers that compulsory service is against the traditional ideals of American freedom.

SPAIN READY TO JOIN WAR?

Madrid, April 16.—Foreign Minister Gimeno has announced that the project of Germany in regard to the sinking of the Spanish steamer San Fulgencio was sent to the Spanish ambassador in Berlin on Saturday.

The gravity of the situation is emphasized by all the newspapers. The semi-official Diario Universal, after saying that the ministers reached an unanimous decision as to the course of the government at a cabinet meeting Thursday, says:

"We do not know what their decisions are, but we realize that their importance is such as to produce a complete solidarity of the cabinet."

"The moment is grave for Spain, which no longer can abstract herself from the reverberations of the events transpiring around her."

AMERICANS NOT INTERNED

Berlin, April 12. (via London, April 14).—There will be no internment of Americans in Germany. After a conference between the political and military authorities it was announced that the German government would treat Americans here on the same lines as laid down in President Wilson's proclamation concerning the treatment of Germans in the United States.

ONLY THREE COURSES SERVED

Washington, April 14.—Led by Mrs. Wilson and the cabinet women the war economy movement inaugurated here has begun to show its first results. At a dinner given last evening to Secretary and Mrs. Lansing by Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, wife of Charles S. Hamlin, of the Federal Reserve board, only three courses were served. There were 15 guests.

KAISER ON A VISIT

London, April 16.—According to an unconfirmed report received at The Hague, Emperor William either has arrived at or is expected at the castle of Middachten, near Arnhem, Holland, says a dispatch to the Times from the Dutch capital.

The castle of Middachten belongs to the Dentuck family and the German emperor visited there some years before the war.