

PERSHING'S TROOPS ALL EAGER TO GET INTO GREAT BATTLE

Germans. They also succeeded in getting a hold on Orange Hill, further north. From these positions they were continuing their offensive.

The resistance of the British yesterday south of Arras, along the line of the Arras-Albert Road, was most gallant. Here the Germans advanced time after time for heavy attacks in the region of Ablainzeville, but in every instance they were thrown back. Latest reports said the line was being strongly held.

In their attack south of the Somme upon Marcelcave the Germans pushed southward from Cerisy and then gradually swung westward until Marcelcave was occupied.

All told, while the intense fighting of yesterday and last night along the extended battle front gave the Germans some further gains south of the Somme and a slight advance east and southeast of Arras, along the greater part of the line the assaulting enemy troops were hurled back with heavy losses.

BATTLE FRONT HAS DOUBLED IN NINE DAYS OF FIGHTING

Germans Have Recovered a Total Territory of 875 Square Miles, but Ludendorff's Aim Is Far From Being Accomplished.

LONDON, March 29.—The battle front of the great German drive has grown to nearly twice its original size, as the combat enters its ninth day. The territory recovered by the Germans is 875 square miles.

The offensive opened on comparatively a straight front, extending from Arras southward and slightly eastward to La Fere, a distance of about fifty miles.

The area comprised in the enemy advance now consists of an irregular triangle, with Arleux as its northern point, Montdidier as its southwestern point, and the southern edge of St. Gobain Forest as its southeastern point. Each of its sides are, roughly, fifty miles long, in an air line, while the base is thirty-five miles across.

On the original battle line the fighting has extended northward from Arras to Arleux, a distance of about five miles; and southward from La Fere to St. Gobain Forest, a distance of about seven miles.

But all sides of this huge triangle are extremely irregular, especially the western side. Field Marshal Haig, in his night communique, described the fighting from "south of the Somme to northeast of Arras" as a "fifty-mile front." The British and French lines apparently converge at Warvillers, about ten miles south of the Somme. This includes slightly more than half of the present battle front. From Haig's statement it would appear, then, that the entire present frontage is between ninety and 100 miles.

At several points, notably in the regions of Albert and Montdidier, the Germans have advanced beyond the point where their retreat began in 1916. The furthest German penetration is at Montdidier, which represents an advance of thirty-seven miles west and south from St. Quentin. There is no reason yet to believe that Quartermaster Gen. Ludendorff has increased his prospects of winning the great political gamble—which is the real character of the German super-offensive.

Every effort thus far made to draw in the Allies reserves has failed. Meanwhile, the German line has been compelled to take an increasingly precarious shape. Simultaneously, the German command has been forced to drain its own reserves past the point of highest effectiveness.

The time undoubtedly is approaching when the Allies' reserves, still intact, will be able to strike where they please.

AMERICANS ALL ANXIOUS TO GET INTO THE BATTLE

Envious of the Role So Far Played in the Struggle by the Small Contingent With the British Forces.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Thursday, March 28 (Associated Press).—While there is no false optimism regarding events in Northern France in the American Expeditionary Force, all ranks, although realizing that the situation is tense, are confident that Allied arms eventually will be victorious. Every man is intensely interested in the outcome. Not the slightest doubt is expressed but that the British and French will not only halt the enemy, but defeat him.

All the American troops are anxious to get into the fight and are envious of the role played by the handful of American railroad engineers who are believed to have been caught in the German advance. As the days have gone on and it appeared that the men would not get a chance to participate directly in the fighting there have been some slight "growls," but the men in the ranks are confident that whatever is being done by the commanders is for the best.

Some of the Americans far back of the lines have insisted that they heard the rumble of the guns in the zone of fighting, but this is not probable, owing to the distance of the American sector from the battlefield. This is taken as an indication of the anxiety of the American troops to get into action against the Germans.

To the American troops training in Northern France the great battle in Picardy has had the effect of making them speed up their work, for they feel that eventualities might make it necessary for them to take part in the fighting.

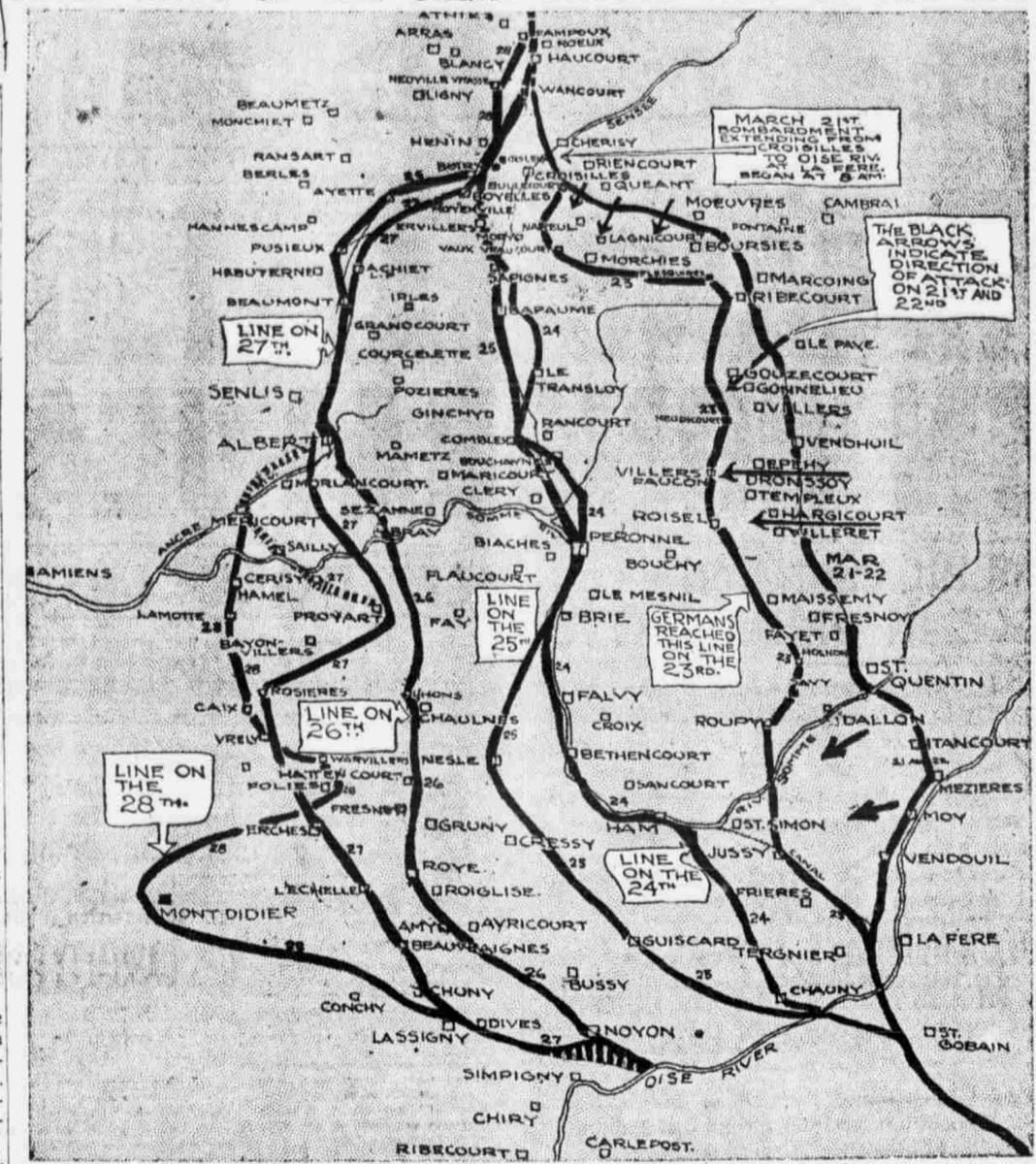
BRITISH WITHDRAWAL OVER, GEN. BELL TELLS SENATORS

Retirement All Arranged For in Advance, and German Plans Were Known Soon After They Were Made.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The British withdrawal before the German advance was made according to pre-arranged plans and is "all over now," Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell today told the Senate Military Committee.

He said the Allies have known of the German preparations for the

SEVEN DAYS OF THE GREAT BATTLE TOLD ON THE MAP



The stripes in the vicinity of Noyon indicate where the French made sharp gains, and those extending from Albert to Proyart, touching Amiens, show territory over which there was also heavy fighting between the British and the Germans.

present drive since soon after they were begun and made active preparations to face it. Gen. Bell recently returned from the battlefield.

Gen. Bell explained some of the scientific means used by a modern army to detect gunfire and gave assurance that Gen. Pershing was doing everything in the way of establishing schools back of the American lines in order to train his men in the use of such methods.

That the most advanced trench is never held in times of a serious attack was explained by Gen. Bell, who said that they are principally used for lookout purposes.

Gen. Bell discussed American officers over sixty. Taking his own case as an example, he said that while he believed no Government could afford to overlook physical vigor in its field officers, he believed the experience of such men as he—he has been in the army forty-four years—would be valuable. Gen. Bell is sixty-two years old.

"The enemy is being held at all points," said a despatch from Gen. Bliss, read to the House Military Committee by Gen. March.

73 ENEMY AIRPLANES WINGED; 85 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED

Swooping to Sixty Feet, Allied Flyers Fire Hundreds of Thousands of Shots From Machine Guns Into Massed Infantry.

LONDON, March 29.—"Low flying was again carried out Wednesday by large bodies of our airplanes, while our infantry machines continued their work of reporting the position on our battle line," says a report on aerial operations issued last night. "More than thirty tons of bombs were dropped and a quarter of a million rounds of ammunition were fired from a height that insured accuracy on different targets. Severe casualties are known to have been inflicted on the enemy, and the bringing up of his troops and ammunition was delayed.

"Twenty-four German machines were brought down in the air fighting and seven were driven out of control. Two hostile observation balloons also were destroyed. Nineteen of our machines at present are missing.

"A proportion of these are believed to have landed on our side of the line. A very heavy fire directed against our machines from the ground accounted for the greater portion of our casualties.

"During the night the bombing of Bapaume, Bray and Peronne continued with the utmost vigor. Over a thousand bombs were dropped and thousands of rounds of ammunition were fired at good targets, which were plentiful and easy to see in the moonlight. Our pilots saw their bombs bursting in the middle of columns of troops, transports and encampments. "Four of our airplanes are missing.

"On Wednesday, the Submarine station at Metz was bombed, over ten tons of bombs being dropped. Explosions were seen on sidings and along the railway. To-day our machines carried out a successful raid on the station at Luxembourg. Twenty-one heavy bombs were dropped and several were seen to burst on their objectives. All our machines returned from both raids."

FRENCH FLYERS DO GREAT DAMAGE.

PARIS, March 29.—The following official statement has been issued on French aerial operations:

"On March 28 one of our groups of escadrilles carried out 125 patrols and 120 reconnoitering missions in the region of St. Quentin, Ham, Le Fere and Noyon. More than 50,000 kilos (fifty-five tons) of projectiles were

dropped from March 22 to 26 on convoys, trains and enemy troop concentrations, which suffered heavy losses. "Descending at times to within about sixty feet above the earth, our pilots attacked with machine guns enemy contingents, firing thousands of cartridges. Forty-two German airplanes and six captive balloons were brought down."

BERLIN ADMITS HEAVY LOSS; CLAIMS FEW FURTHER GAINS

Tells of Great British Counter Attacks to Retake Albert, but Says They All Failed, Though Aided by Tanks.

BERLIN, via London, March 29.—The report from German General Headquarters last night says:

"There were engagements on the Scarpe and on the Ancre, between the Somme and the Aves, in the course of an attack strong defended villages were taken."

The day report said: "On the battlefield of Flanders (French Flanders) the English again brought up divisions which they had brought up from other fronts. To the northwest of Bapaume we drove the enemy back of the crater positions in the direction of Drocourt and Hebuterne. "The enemy fought fruitlessly with special stubbornness to retake Albert. Strong attacks accompanied by tanks broke down with sanguinary losses on the slopes of the hills to the west of the town. "To the south of the Somme our divisions at many points broke their way through the old enemy positions and drove the British and French back into regions of France which have remained untouched by war since 1914.

"The victorious troops of the German Crown Prince have penetrated into the enemy positions to a depth of sixty kilometers (37 1/2 miles) in an uninterrupted attack from St. Quentin across the Somme. They pushed forward yesterday as far as Pierrepont and took possession of Montdidier." (Pierrepont is four miles northwest of Montdidier and is slightly west of the line in that sector as given in the British official report.)

750,000 LITHUANIANS HERE PROTEST AGAINST GERMANY

Denounce Efforts to Make Country a Part of Central Empire.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Resolutions of protest against the German attempt to dominate Lithuania and make it a part of the Central Empire were passed today by the Lithuanian National Council, representing approximately 750,000 Lithuanians in the United States.

Council officials explained that the German Government had instituted a campaign of frightfulness in Lithuania and has so terrified its citizens that they have accepted an offer made by the German authorities to "protect" them.

To make the protest of Lithuanians outside of their mother country a matter of record to be presented at the Peace Conference, Lithuanian societies in this country sent their delegates to a conference in New York, where the resolutions were adopted.

MEAT INQUIRY HERE PUT OFF.

Henry Finds It Inadvisable at Present.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Indefinite postponement of the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of the meat packers at New York was announced today by Francis J. Henry, the commission's counsel. Conditions he found at New York, Henry said, precluded the advisability of an investigation at this time, but he indicated that it would be held later.

HOTEL MEN BEDLESS.

Have Food Conference Here From Washington as Result.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Hotel men from every State, meeting here today with the Food Administration to consider new methods for conserving wheat, promised every possible sacrifice so that exports to the Allies may be unimpeded. "Hotel men themselves could find no place to sleep to-night, so they decided to move on to New York after today's conference and continue discussion of details there.

U. S. GUNS CAUSE GREAT EXPLOSIONS IN GERMAN LINES

American Patrol Penetrates to Depth of Third of Mile.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 29 (Associated Press).—The American artillery yesterday, after smothering the enemy batteries opposite the Toul sector with gas, dropped heavy explosives which caused a heavy explosion, followed by a dense smoke cloud. They again shelled St. Bausant, the projectiles finding the targets for which they had been searching, hitting hidden dumps and causing numerous explosions.

Increased activity continues along the enemy line. Enemy wire parties have been at work and much traffic has been observed in the rear of St. Bausant, where quantities of iron material have been unloaded. The road between St. Bausant and enemy areas has been so heavily travelled in the past few nights that deep road ruts are now visible from the American lines.

American 37s fired twenty-five rapid shots into a large enemy work party and scattered the enemy, who left a number of dead on the ground and carried some wounded. American anti-aircraft guns have driven off numerous airplanes. Enemy batteries have again been subjected to gas shells.

LONG RANGE SHELLING OF PARIS IS RESUMED

Bombardment by Distant Gun Started Again at 3 o'Clock in Afternoon.

PARIS, March 29.—The long-range bombardment of Paris was resumed shortly after three o'clock this afternoon.

SHOWS FOR BOYS AT FRONT.

Sothers and Ames Back From Visit With Troops Abroad.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, March 29.—On an American steamer which arrived today from Europe, E. H. Sothers, the actor and Winthrop Ames, theatrical manager were passengers. They had returned from a visit in connection with the Y. M. C. A., to determine the character of entertainment and diversion needed by our boys at the front.

Mr. Sothers said that every officer from Pershing down had emphasized the fact that diversion was as necessary a military proposition as sustenance. He said the people on this side cannot realize the enormity of the war and the strain under which the men are laboring.

TWO MORE FLYERS KILLED.

Canadian Corps Members Meet Death at Fort Worth.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 29.—P. J. Dwyer and J. Scott Rowan, both members of the Royal Flying Corps, were killed in aviation accidents today.

CANADIAN TROOPS PREPARE TO STRIKE IN AID OF ALLIES

Whole Army Welcomes Chance to Join in Great Battle—Guns Active.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, March 29 (By Canadian Press. Ltd.).—All units and all ranks in the Canadian Army look to the future and the possibility of their being employed in the offensive now raging on their right flank with high courage and a steadfast determination that they shall be worthy of the Dominion and worthy of the high record of its forces.

While nothing approaching battle-like activity on the whole of our front has yet developed, our army has been busy day and night. With moonlight nights, there has been great aerial activity, our planes being busy behind the enemy lines, while hostile machines have bombed villages on our front, in some cases flying so low that they have swept the streets with their machine guns.

Small parties of French civilians are to be met with on the road moving out of the shell area, but there is no general civilian evacuation, and hope and confidence have increased that the enemy, in his desperate gamble for a decision, has hastened final defeat.

North from Lens to Hill 70 we gave the enemy another heavy dose of lethal gas early this morning. No fewer than 1,500 drums were projected on his front line communications in the battle areas. Thirty minutes later our guns opened up in a battle barrage which lasted for fifteen minutes and swept the enemy assembly, support and front line areas.

War Purchase Council Ends Session in Paris.

PARIS, March 29.—The Inter-Allied Council on War Purchases and Finances has concluded its session here. The United States was represented by Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who presided, and Paul D. Cravath, Great Britain was represented by J. Austen Chamberlain and Baron Buckmaster; France by Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce, and Deputy Paul Dignon; Italy by Prof. Attolico and Gen. Nello.

DIED.

NAGEL.—Suddenly on Tuesday, March 26, 1918, J. NAGEL, beloved son of Alida and Henry Nagel. Funeral from home of his sister, 407 E. 137th st., Saturday at 10 A. M. in morning Greenwood.

SCHENCK—ALEXANDER SCHENCK.

Services at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th st., Friday, 8:30 P. M.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WINDOW CLEANERS WANTED. Working under fine conditions; wages good; full-time; clean, steady; no experience necessary. Janitor, Room 417, SOUTHVILLE BUILDING, 126 1/2 BROADWAY.

CANDY

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

EASTER EXPOSITION

New Arrivals At Our Treasure Palace

PANORAMA EGGS

PICTURE SHOW at home for the little folks. Through the lens placed in the end of these sparkling big crystal eggs the eye may view charming scenes from fairyland and the land of nursery rhymes. The eggs are beautifully decorated with rich floral effects. EACH 49c and 79c

A Few of Our Many Easter Candy Specialties

Milk Chocolate Hollow Rabbits, each	7c
Round Easter Box, filled with Assorted Chocolates	50c
CRATES—Chocolate Marshmallow Eggs, 8 in a crate	15c
Chocolate Cream Eggs, " "	15c
Marshmallow Eggs, " "	12c

THE EASTER GIFT OF GIFTS

GOLD SEAL ASSORTED CHOCOLATES—Every sweet in this collection is a real gem of the Candy Making Art, supreme in quality and workmanship. The variety is immense and the quality is unequalled. This is a packed status this package with the seal of correctness in the smart design of a candy box, 2 1/2 oz. net wt. in richly decorated containers and closed with beautiful Easter seal. PACKAGE DE LUXE 1.25

HIGH GRADE ASSORTED CHOCOLATES or Bon Bons and Chocolates—a collection of sweets in which quality, variety and thorough candy excellence are a combination which challenges duplication. Also here at double the price: out up for this occasion in specially decorated Easter boxes. FINEST BOX 39c

For the Boys Under the Colors

REGIMENTAL SWEETS—Package contains 1 combination assortment of Mini Star Bells, Buns, Almonds, Licorice, Peppermint, Cream, South Almonds, a box of American Filled Confections, 2 boxes Assorted Chocolates, 2 five cent cakes. PACKAGE COMPLETE \$1.49

CHOCOLATE NUTTED MOGULS—This sweet introduces a big, tasty Walnut butter in a morsel of delicious Malted flavoured Marshmallow and enveloped in our celebrated Chocolate. POUCH BOX 39c

EASTER EGGS—Consists of two Milk Chocolate Almonds and an assortment of delicious candy gifts packed in a handsome paper box with lock and key. PRICE COMPLETE 29c and 49c

Loft New York

Stores: New York, Brooklyn, Newark.

The specified weight includes the container.