

# GERMANS RENEW ATTACK ON 70-MILE FRONT; FRENCH LOSE 6 TOWNS; BRITISH HOLD LINE; CRISIS NOT PASSED, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

## ALL AMERICA DROPS AN HOUR IN WAR HASTE

Hands of Clocks Jump From  
Two to Three o'Clock  
in Morning.

## TO KEEP UP WITH ALLIES

Daylight Saving Law Helps  
Uncle Sam in Drive for  
Victory.

One hour dropped out of to-day at 2 o'clock this morning. By act of Congress every clock in the United States with a cone of patriotism left in its innards—which doubtless also included many aged timepieces "made in Germany"—looked straight into the face of the moon in the small hours, and raising its minute hand solemnly toward the heavens swore that it was 3 o'clock when the heavens said it was 2.

Late, or early, adverbs by telephone said that even in Philadelphia the clocks were put forward an hour early to-day. And if any one here or there or anywhere didn't stay up until 2 A. M. to put his clock forward, or forgot to make the clock stay midnight just before climbing into the feathers at 11 o'clock last night, that law breaking soul is going to spend an Easter which promises to be anything but happy.

There are folks no lax among the churchgoers who are going to arrive at their pews to-day when the dominie is just striking the "sixth" chapter of his discourse, instead of getting there before the Easter services have begun, as undoubtedly they had planned to do and heathenish folk who so far forget themselves as to spend the day at the coffee instead of in church will suppose they also forgot to push the hands ahead an hour last night or early this morning—that the last of the custard pie in the big feed-churn still have been smashed all over the screen by the time they have found seats in the movie temple of art.

## Old Ma Earth Shakes.

All the country took a jump at 2 A. M. so sharply and suddenly that old Ma Earth is said to have skidded slightly. And at that moment we jumped up side by side with the British, France—at least in the matter of clock time—many nations of the Old World having had the daylight saving system in practice for about two years. It was a peculiarly optimistic soul who said they saw in the forward movement of our clocks a hopeful sign that perhaps soon we shall be needed to help the British and France with England and France in another and greater onward movement which just this is occupying our allies abroad.

President Wilson, who learned last night from Washington, had considered issuing a proclamation to the public in which he had intended to call the nation to attention to the changing time of the daylight saving movement, especially in war time. Then it was suggested to the President that the news-papers throughout the country would give the public the changing time of time, whereupon the President decided that he would leave the matter of spreading the word to the newspapers.

One didn't expect a newspaper reader to learn all about the big jump that time took of one was a resident of the greater city.

For in Manhattan and Brooklyn and in surrounding towns there were outdoor ceremonies, band music, choral songs and a general official recognition of the occasion, all of which began before midnight and ended promptly at 2 o'clock this morning with the formal turning of the clock hands in the Metropolitan tower, at the Borough Hall in Brooklyn and similar civic centers, crowds cheering from far below the illuminated clock faces as willing hands were turned one or another of our local celebrities.

## Seize Time by Forelock.

Far away from Madison Square the commuters of Orange, N. J., have every one else to it by advancing the hands of the clock on the old First Church in the heart of the Orange business centre yesterday afternoon. In Madison Square President Marcus M. Marks of the National Daylight Saving Association had the job of setting the city aright by jumping the hands on the Metropolitan tower clock ahead at the end of an elaborate ceremony.

In Brooklyn United States Senator William M. Calder double crossed the sun and moon by sending the hands of the clock through the hands of the clock at 2 o'clock, following much speech making and music. And far to the southwest the great clocks beneath the bronze hands of the clock tower at the Philadelphia City Hall, were moved so far ahead that Philadelphia to-day is almost on time.

Every New York firm woke up at 2 A. M. and took part in the clock advancing ceremony whether he wanted to or not. For at 1:59 A. M. to-day, six times, the test signal, eleven bangs of the gong, began to clang in all the houses with a din that shook open the eyes of the sleepiest firemen in the blocks. The test signal was the Fire Department's way of telling the fire hose leads to swing the hands around. Also at the same moment the Police Department's station house telephones were ringing all over the greater city, and the voice with the score at the end of the line gave forth the official message that ran: "It is now 3 o'clock."

As a result, Ask Lieutenant, raised from his dreams, might truthfully have answered to Headquarters: "Oh, is that (Continued on Fifth Page)

## England's King Visits Troops at the Front

LONDON, March 30.—The King left London Thursday morning, according to an announcement in the *Courier Circular*, and after visiting the troops on the western front, returned to Buckingham Palace to-night.

## BAN ON STRIKES IN WAR PLANTS

Special Labor Commission Provides  
for Creation of Board  
of Mediation.

## UNIONS NOT ABRIDGED

Eight Hour Day Provided,  
With Pay Based on Customs  
of Localities.

## Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—"There should be no strikes or lockouts during the war." This is the principal recommendation in the report drawn up by the special labor commission appointed by the President and upon which unanimous agreement was reached yesterday. The report made public to-day is likely to have far reaching effect and is regarded here as one of the most important declarations ever drawn up concerning the age long controversy between capital and labor.

The commission, which set for a month and upon which both sides were represented equally with William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh representing the public, lays down certain principles and policies by which should govern relations between capital and labor. While the commission's recommendations are of course not binding upon all labor unions, the fact that it was signed unanimously with labor represented by such men as William L. Hutcheson, president of the Ship Carpenters, Frank J. Hayes, president of the United Mine Workers, T. A. Rickart, head of the United Garment Workers, and Victor A. Oleander of the Seaman's Union, is regarded as giving it sufficient weight as practically to throw shadow its acceptance by the labor unions engaged in war industries.

## Mediation Board Provided.

It will be for both sides, however, to accept all the principles in the national labor programme drawn up if a new era in the labor world is to be ushered in. To carry out the labor programme additional to the commission it will be necessary to create at once a national labor mediation board of similar composition to the commission, which shall be empowered to mediate in all labor disputes during the war. The principles which shall govern its decisions are laid down as follows:

## Right to Organize.

"1. The right of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively, through chosen representatives, is recognized and affirmed. No right shall be denied, abridged or interfered with by the employers in any manner whatsoever.

"2. The right of employers to organize in associations or groups and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged or interfered with by the workers in any manner whatsoever.

"3. Employers should not discharge workers for membership in trade unions or for legitimate trade union activities.

"4. The workers in the exercise of their right to organize shall not use coercive measures of any kind to induce persons to join their organizations or to induce employers to bargain or deal therewith.

## Existing Conditions.

"1. In establishments where the union shop exists the same shall continue and the union standards as to wages, hours of labor and other conditions of employment shall be maintained.

"2. In establishments where union and non-union workers are employed together, the union standards shall be maintained.

Continued on Fourth Page.

## SUN Smoke Fund Is Near \$250,000 Mark

LATEST figures of the SUN'S Tobacco Fund bring the gross amount up to almost \$250,000. How many smokes this means for each American soldier at the front is not easy to figure out, but every United States fighter has had some if he wanted them.

Hear Muratore and Benson at Carnegie Hall next Friday night, when the fighting preacher will tell how he came back from "Hell" and the famous tenor will sing for the smoke fund. Read how it will cost you nothing to get in on page 1, Section 2.

Yesterday's takings of coupons and certificates in the Schulte and United cigar stores were larger than usual because of the fine day. A harvest therefore for THE SUN fund boxes.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

## BRITISH ACCEPT FOCH AS CHIEF OF ALL ARMIES

Lloyd George Cites Great  
Battle as Reason for  
Appointment.

## NEW SACRIFICES NEEDED

Plans to Insure Final Victory  
Are Going Forward, Premier Declares.

## Special Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 30.—Premier Lloyd George to-day announced the appointment of Gen. Foch as commander of the allied armies on the western front. In making the announcement the Premier said:

"For the first few days after the German army had launched upon our lines an attack unparalleled in its concentration of troops and guns, the situation was extremely critical. Thanks to the indomitable bravery of our troops, who gradually stemmed the enemy advance until reinforcements could arrive and our faithful ally could enter into the battle, the situation is now improved. The struggle, however, is only in its opening stages and no prediction of its future course can yet be made.

## War Cabinet in Charge.

"From the first day the War Cabinet has been in constant session and in communication with headquarters and with the French and American Governments. A number of measures have been taken in concert between the Government and the Allies, which have been taken to secure the most efficient use of our resources and to insure the most effective co-operation of the British and French Commanders in Chief. Gen. Foch has been charged by the British, French and American Governments to coordinate the action of the allied armies on the western front.

## Further Sacrifices Needed.

"In addition to the action taken to meet the immediate needs of the moment it will be necessary to bring into operation certain measures which have long been in contemplation should a situation such as the present arise.

"It is clear that, whatever may happen in this battle, the country must be prepared for further sacrifices to ensure final victory. I am certain that the nation will shrink from no sacrifice which is required to secure this result, and the necessary plans are being carefully prepared by the Government and will be announced when Parliament meets."

## BRITISH TRUST FOCH TO ASSURE VICTORY

Reconciled to Having Frenchman  
as Generalissimo.

## Special Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 30.—There has been a distinct change recently in the British attitude toward the appointment of a generalissimo in command of the allied armies in the matter of the late Gen. Ferdinand Foch, recognized here as the ablest strategist on the Allied side and probably the most brilliant soldier in France, has not caused the desire of the Allies in the matter of uniting the command of the allied armies under one man to be abandoned.

At the time of the interallied conference in Paris when the Versailles Supreme War Council first came into being, it is understood, an agreement was reached that England would yield to the desire of the Allies in the matter of uniting the command. Since then circumstances have influenced sentiment strongly in its favor. From the beginning of the present battle the French have worked in the closest harmony and understanding in the present crisis. The Evening Standard says:

"To Gen. Foch, who won so solid a success in the battle of the Marne, we choose his own time and measure. Impatience is the great enemy of success. There are few things more disastrous than a counter-offensive prematurely launched.

"Ever since the first days of the present battle the French press has revived arguments for the appointment of a generalissimo. The logic of this demand is unanswerable. The enemy's movements are directed by a single mind and a single mind is needed to meet and defeat them.

"Dual control in a battle such as this is madness. The need for coordination in approaching the enemy's unity of command has long been felt in the Versailles council. The first step to that end was the only step possible at the time in view of national susceptibilities. It obviously was inadequate for the quick decisions necessary in a crisis like the present.

"The necessity for a generalissimo is conceded military men everywhere will recognize the transcendent claims of Gen. Foch for the supreme command."

## Germans Ship Wounded Home in Freight Cars

AMSTERDAM, March 30.—Trains carrying wounded Germans from the battle front in France are proceeding continuously along the frontiers between Germany and Holland, according to a despatch to the *Telegraaf* from Kerkrade.

It has been necessary to replace hospital cars by freight cars, in which the wounded lie on straw and shavings.

## CORPSES STREW ROAD TO ARRAS

German Shock Troops Suffer  
Terrific Losses in Desperate Attack.

## WELLS ARE POLLUTED

Wreckage of Battle Leaves  
Captured French Villages  
Scarcely Tenable.

## Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 29.—Fighting north and south of the Somme River, with a description of the desperate German efforts to take Arras, without thought of the cost in lives, is described in a despatch to the *Daily Express* as follows:

## By PERCIVAL PHILLIPS.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 29 (delayed).—German manœuvres are maintaining steady pressure against the British right flank south of the Somme. By crossing the Somme from Chilly to Cerisy the enemy succeeded in winning about 2,000 yards of the British rear line, but his troops were blocked until all of our guns were removed, when we settled down upon a fresh line further west of this position.

This morning the Germans were still bringing up guns and fresh divisions, but the great attack has not yet materialized. There are concentrations of the enemy in considerable strength to-day around Guillaucourt, on the Amiens-Neule railway, a short distance behind the present front. Between the Ancre and the Somme the position is unchanged. From the north to Beaumontel no action of importance has taken place since the morning. Between Beaumontel and Arras it is quiet to-day after hard fighting. Yesterday southeast of the latter place and also around Duquoy and Ayele the situation was one of comparative calm, obviously due to the German preparations for the next phase of the battle.

## Shock Troops Are Held.

The attack toward Arras yesterday was made by a number of German shock divisions, including the 14th, 15th and 20th, and the 20th, which have been in the front line since the morning. They succeeded in gaining ground, could not penetrate at the furthest point nearest the city near the support trenches and Ayele defenses, which were taken a year ago. Their principal effort was made south of the river.

Our observers saw columns of German infantry coming up the Cambrai road from Viscanort and debouching out upon the Montcheyroux, the dominant hill south of Arras, which gives a sweeping view over city and battlefield. The main attack was made on a front five miles long between the marshes of the Scarpe and the village of Ayele. It was a difficult business, covered in the case of the Somme battlefield, with the masses of old trenches, craters and the various obstacles which remained after the British cleared the enemy from the outskirts of Arras.

The German assault divisions could not push rapidly over this broken country, and our machine guns rained them terribly as they stumbled forward. The German barrage had been very heavy. Gaps were torn in our entanglements but these remained unbroken, and the enemy's attempts to break through were frustrated. Prisoners have told us that Arras was their objective, to be attained at all costs. No other order could have been given, severe in the face of such withering fire.

## Germans Take Orange Hill.

At great sacrifice the Twelfth Division obtained a footing upon Orange Hill by 8 o'clock this morning. This inconspicuous spur, like the greater eminence alongside known as Telegraph Hill, gives a good foothold for further operations in the direction of Arras. The Germans were bent on capturing them regardless of casualties. The fighting was very hard and down the shallow valley front and along the face of both hills. Eventually the German line fell back toward a long, narrow, observatory ridge nearer the city.

When those troops were forced back they left the flank of the troops on their right exposed, and the latter conformed their line by withdrawing a short distance. We continued to hold the Arras-Douai railway line along the bed of the Scarpe, defending it successfully against repeated attacks. Meanwhile the German attack north of the Scarpe was still in progress. The Germans kept creeping around on the north. Although the garrison must have killed an enormous number, the stream appeared to be undiminished. Rouex was eventually surrounded. I have not been able to secure any information as to the fate of the battalion which defended it.

Our front north of the Scarpe has been bent back from the outskirts of Gavrelle. Altogether this is not a (Continued on Second Page.)

## BOCHES BEATEN BACK IN DRIVE AT VIMY RIDGE

Mowed Down in Large  
Numbers as They Attack  
in Close Formation.

## FEW GAINS RETAINED

Guns of British Are Turned  
Around to Repel Enemy  
Who Gained Rear.

## By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times.

LONDON, March 29 (delayed).—There was no material change in our position during the last twenty-four hours. South of the Somme we have fallen back again, but not under conditions to cause any discouragement. Elsewhere in spite of incessant thrusting by the enemy and at least one attempt to advance in strength we have beaten him back.

The chief operation was on the extreme left flank north of the Scarpe, where fighting was in progress yesterday. We know now from prisoners that the combined attacks here on two sides of the river were a determined attempt to capture Arras. It completely failed. Above the Scarpe the attack extended far north to Willerval, and if successful would have restored to the enemy possession of a great part of Vimy ridge.

We still hold our positions east of Halluier, which point at the south end of the ridge subsides gently into the plain. Above the Scarpe the German guns wrought terrible havoc among successive lines of Germans attempting to advance across the open from Cappy-Gosselies. In this open slope the Germans attempted to advance in the usual dense formation, were cut down in wholesale numbers.

## Makes One Small Gain.

The only gain made by the enemy was the ruins of Rouex, not an integral part of our defenses but in advance of them, though it stood in the way of our advance. It was to the south of the river that the most serious weight of the attack was thrown. Here the German onslaught broke through the French and British lines, the chief element of attack being the Twelfth Division, prisoners of which say they were sent directly into the open to break the way to Arras. They had not come far.

How little progress the enemy has made here really is shown by the fact that his line was already 2,500 yards from Neuville-Vitasse on the evening of March 29. Six days since then he has lost many dead for every yard of gain. The situation is quiet, the German effort evidently being concentrated on the futile attack on Arras further south.

Along the front our fighting continues. There was at one time when it looked as if the Germans near Ayele were going to obtain an appreciable advantage. They had forced their way through the British lines and had driven off. Beyond here at the wood known as the Nightingale or Rosignol wood, the enemy at one time forced an entrance, only to be driven back. In all this area along the Ancre and the railway line around Albert our line remains firm.

Below the Somme we have fallen back again to positions at Marcellave, Hamel, Meiziers and Pleisiers. The numerical superiority of the Germans here continues great to-day. The Germans crossed the river in the neighborhood of Chilly-Celisy. They placed themselves in the rear of our troops which were holding the Poyart section of the line.

Not only were they in rear of our infantry here but also had intercepted a number of guns, and for a moment the situation looked serious. Our men, facing the rear gallantly charged the enemy, drove him back into the river and held his much superior force penned there till all our guns were firing almost directly to the rear at point blank range on the advancing Germans.

## Great Work by Gunners.

Our gunners have been performing miracles throughout. I heard a tale to-day of one battery of horse artillery which, cut off by the advance in the first day of battle, was lost to its unit for three whole days. During that time it had the most amazing experience, mostly in the rear of the German lines and generally in action. Somehow after a short absence it was able to get as ever to help a quiet foreign but hard pressed unit in whose company it found itself, and all its guns were still going strong.

A characteristic of the fighting of the last week of that one of the most dashing operations was made in the form of a counter attack by a scout force organized by an artillery officer, composed of miscellaneous units, such as battalions engaged in road work and units engaged in signals in the evacuated positions. Their legitimate occupations gone, this semi-irregular force has already earned no small reputation and has done useful work supporting regular troops which have been fighting for a long time.

At one stage of the battle when the pressure of the German forces was enormous it was absolutely necessary to give a certain unit a rest. It could not move. Another unit was appealed to and the commanding officer said his men were pretty nearly done, but might have a two mile march yet in them. As the other troops had had none at all the men with two miles left were sent in one more and went, as the commanding officer said, "with tails above their heads."

## BAKER APPROVES OFFER OF U. S. TROOPS TO FOCH

Men in American Trenches Throw Up Hats and Dance  
in Glee When They Hear They Are to Take Part  
in Great Battle Along Somme.

## By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 30.—"I am delighted at Gen. Pershing's prompt and effective action in placing all the American troops and facilities at the disposal of the Allies in the present situation," said Secretary of War Baker in a statement given out at headquarters to-day.

"It will meet with hearty approval in the United States, where the people desire their expeditionary forces to be of the utmost service in the common cause."

"I have visited all the American troops in France, some of them recently, and had an opportunity to observe the enthusiasm with which officers and men received the announcement that they would be used in the present conflict. One regiment to which the announcement was made spontaneously broke into cheers."

Secretary Baker, for obvious reasons, declined to discuss just what part the American expeditionary forces may play or are playing. This will become known in due time.

The news that the force was to participate at all was met with cheers and shouts of delight from one end of the American zone to the other, even at the front.

The officers and men had about come to the conclusion that they were to be forced to sit back and watch the progress of the battle, and they were glad to-day they are smiling and demonstratively congratulating each other. There was much slapping of each other on the back, while some of the troops threw up their hats and danced when the news reached them.

There is still no news from the fighting on the Somme, but the fighting is being watched with interest by the Allied commanding officers and statesmen, desiring to return to the United States as soon as possible and make available the information he has secured from his observations and conferences. He has completed the inspection of the front, and material, which he found a very inspiring task.

## U. S. MEN TO AID FOCH AT CRISIS

Americans to Be Used at Open  
Fighting When Time Is  
Ripe for Decision.

## TO INCREASE SHIPMENTS Authorities Here May Decide to Finish up German Demands

Units in England.

## Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Following the announcement that Gen. Pershing had made all his forces available for Gen. Foch, the new supreme commander on the western front, the time and manner of American participation in the great battle was the chief subject of consideration here in the Middle Ages, and military officers in Entente circles here believe substantial American forces probably will be a factor at the most critical moment of the battle.

The progress of events, as indicated by the trend of official reports, leads to the belief that the Americans will be thrown in with the French and British, at a time when the German offensive is ripe for decisive counter attacks on a scale which for the present is not proportionate to army opinion here.

"The situation is getting better every day," this announcement was made officially to-night by Major-Gen. Peyton March, acting Chief of Staff, after perusing the latest advices from Gen. Pershing, Gen. March added:

"A supreme commander for all allied armies is an extremely valuable asset. It is one that the Germans have enjoyed from the start."

The enthusiasm of the American troops which Secretary Baker observed when the news reached them, that they were to have an opportunity of getting into real action is interpreted here as reflecting the potential assistance which Pershing's men will be to the Allies in strengthening the force of the counter blows in store for Field Marshal Von Hindenburg.

## U. S. DESTROYERS SINK TWO U-BOATS

One of Victories Is Achieved in Moonlight.

## Special Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 30.—Two encounters in which American destroyers sank German submarines are described in a series of accounts of successful submarine battles published to-day. The accounts follow:

"The first American destroyer sighted the enemy submarine on the port bow and proceeded at full speed in the direction of the enemy, who submerged. The American officers could see the enemy's wake, which showed he was running underneath the surface from starboard to port. As the German passed under the stern of the American boat the latter dropped a depth charge. The submarine, which had been plainly visible on the starboard never appeared on the port side of the destroyer. Instead, large quantities of oil came to the surface."

"The second American destroyer, engaged in night convoy duty, sighted an object a mile away, by the light of the moon. Full speed was ordered, but the submarine dived while the American was still a few hundred yards distant. Two depth charges were dropped and oil came to the surface. This submarine was apparently lying in wait for another convoy, which was approaching from an opposite direction."

## Tenth Day of Battle Marked by Fierce Fighting at Three Points.

DRIVE ON ARRAS FAILS  
Attack Aimed at Amiens,  
However, Results in  
Gain by Enemy.

## FOE WEST OF THE AVRE

Efforts to Turn British  
Flank There Are Averted  
by Moving Up of French.

## Special Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 30.—Sharp fighting was resumed on most of the seventy mile front to-day, the tenth day of the great battle in France. To the south of Arras, in the region between Boiry and Boyelles, which has been comparatively quiet for the last forty-eight hours, the attacks were delivered in considerable strength and with fresh troops. Field Marshal Haig reports to-night, but all were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy, and the British position remained intact.

There was stiff fighting also in the middle district, along the Somme and between it and the Avre, in which the Germans forced their way into the village of Demuin, but the British still hold its western outskirts. Near Albert, between Thiépval and La Boisselle, the Germans are reported to be digging themselves in feverishly. Mezières, south of the Somme, was taken by the Germans, who made progress also west of the Avre, below Amiens.

The chief fighting of the day was near the southern end of the battle front, in the Montdidier region. A terrific struggle between the French and the Germans over a front of about forty miles, extending from Moreuil, ten miles north of Montdidier, southward and then eastward beyond Laassigny, continued all day.

## Six Villages Are Taken.

Assault after assault of the most violent kind against the French positions finally forced the points to retire further westward, enabling the Germans to take the villages of Aubelliers, Artoisennes, Angilly, Month-St. Georges, Moncel and Ayeuourt. The first named is five and a half miles northwest of Montdidier, the last two miles south; all the others are in the same vicinity. Heavy fighting is now in progress east of Ayeuourt, although the position is still in the hands of the French.

Herlin reports the capture of Mezières and Heaucourt and asserts that freshly brought up British and French troops between the operations of the day have been driven from parts of the foremost positions, which means the outposts were forced to retire. Ayele also was taken.

The situation in the south has become of absorbing interest. The Germans apparently are repeating the tactics of their grand drive for Calais when Field Marshal Haig's strategic importance of the British forces, turned them to the north and kept pace with them step by step as they made repeated efforts to capture the town. That operation failed, but the Germans, who are given to repeating in their military efforts, despite failure, tried again almost exactly the same tactics when they found an opening at Montdidier.

## Enemy Got There First.

It develops that in the retirement of the British lines this important position at the junction of the British and French lines was left unoccupied, and that when the French came rushing up to all their allies they found the Germans already in the town. It is a tactical importance that it is easily defended against an attack from the east. It will be recalled that when the Germans announced the capture of Montdidier there was no preference to any fighting immediately preceding their entry.

Having obtained Montdidier so easily the German repetition of their tactics in the Calais drive, but the French grasped the situation instantly and repeated the maneuver of Gen. Pershing, by sending their heavy reinforcements across the German front, forcing the invaders to swing to the north, and as the Kaiser's troops rushed westward in an effort to turn the French flank Britain's men moved with them, or just a little more rapidly. The result was that the German drive, like that for Calais, was a failure.

To-day's operations show, however, that the Germans are trying it again and in the same way. The new extension of the Montdidier salient, which was accomplished by the capture of the village in that region is almost an exact duplicate of their line when the point of the salient was at Montdidier. They are now moving further west. That the French kept pace with them as they moved westward goes without saying, and if their objective in Paris is now being now moving further west, they are away from the direct road to the French capital, down the valley of the Oise, just as in the Calais drive they were forced to move further west from their away from the direct road to Calais. The advance of the Germans to-day was about three miles.

## Object of Arras Drive.

The explanation for the movement of Arras, according to French critics, is that the Germans felt that the shape of the salient driven into the British line exposed them to flank counter attacks and they extended their offensive toward Arras. However, although the enemy

## British Destroyer's Loss Is Made Known Officially.

LONDON, March 30.—A British destroyer struck a mine on Wednesday night and is officially announced that one officer and forty men were lost.

## MINE SINKS WARSHIP; 41 DEAD

Continued on Second Page.