WEATHER FORECAST.
Snow or rain and colder to-day; unsettled to-morrow; northeast gales.
Highest temperature yesterday, 55; lowest, 36.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 222. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMANS GAIN FOUR MILES FROM BRITISH; LLOYD GEORGE DEMANDS IRISH CONSCRIPTION; SAYS EMPIRE'S FATE HANGS ON PICARDY FIGHT

$35,000,000 IN BONDS BOUGHT BY U. S. STEEL

Corporation Will Keep $25,000,000 for Treasury and Sell Rest to Employees.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FLOW IN

Prudential Insurance Co. Takes $10,000,000 — Rain Fails to Halt Rallies.

The largest subscription made thus far in the nation to the third Liberty Loan was announced last night. It is that of the United States Steel Corporation—$35,000,000.

Of this total $25,000,000 of the bonds will go into the corporation's treasury for such disposition as stockholders care to make of them later. The additional $10,000,000 of bonds will be offered to employees of the corporation and its subsidiaries on an instalment plan.

The third day of the drive brought announcement of several other large subscriptions. One was of $10,000,000 by the Prudential Insurance Company of America. The Citizens National Bank subscribed $5,400,000 for itself and clients, the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark pledged $3,000,000, the Republic Iron and Steel Company $2,050,000, the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn $1,600,000, the United States Industrial Alcohol Company $1,500,000, the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company $1,000,000, the Dime Savings Bank $1,000,000 and the Corn Products Refining Company $1,000,000.

These were the largest of the pledges to the loan on the third day of the drive. Thousands of others were made ranging from just below the million mark down to the $3 payment on a $50 bond which thousands of individuals are subscribing as their bit to help win the war.

Daily Totals to Be Given Later.

The Liberty Loan Committee again held strictly yesterday to Secretary McAdoo's order of censorship and announced no figures and no totals for the day or for the drive. According to present arrangements no official announcements will be made until the drive has got a good start. Then they will be made daily in Washington and simultaneously in each district by the Federal reserve banks. The figures as given are unofficial and are announced by the subscribers themselves.

The totals will include these subscriptions:

United States Steel Corporation	$35,000,000
Prudential Insurance Co. of America	10,000,000
Citizens National Bank	5,400,000
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.	3,000,000
Republic Iron and Steel Co.	2,050,000
Hamilton Trust Co., Brooklyn	1,600,000
Dime Savings Bank	1,000,000
Chelsea Exchange Bank	500,000
Hallgarten & Co.	500,000
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation	500,000
South Brooklyn Savings Bank	500,000
International Nickel Corporation	500,000
Williamsburg Savings Bank	300,000
Kings County Savings Bank	250,000
Bhuits Bread Co.	200,000
Ward Baking Co.	150,000
Greater New York Savings Bank	120,000
Sol Friedman & Co.	100,000
A. Wimpfheimer & Bro., Inc.	100,000
Victor Achelis	100,000
General Baking Co.	100,000
Western Reserve Condensed Milk Co.	100,000
Taylor, Bates & Co.	100,000
S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.	100,000
Barber Steamship Lines	100,000
S. Liebenstein & Co.	100,000
Victor Morawetz	100,000
Crocker Brothers	100,000
Schmoll, Fils & Co.	100,000
Greenpoint Savings Bank	100,000
Sumner Savings Bank	75,000
Julius Golden	50,000
Butte Copper and Zinc Co.	50,000
American Cyanamids Co.	50,000
Hamburg Savings Bank	29,500
Fleischmann Co.	25,000
United Publishers Corporation	25,000
Coronet Phosphate Co.	25,000

Shipping Men Do Their Part.

The following are subscriptions to the loan from the Shipping, Export and Import Committee:

American International Corporation	$500,000
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	500,000
Ulricks & Co.	200,000
New York Shipbuilding Corporation	100,000
American Trading Co.	100,000
Bertram Bros., Inc.	50,000
Lawrence Turnure & Co.	250,000

The following are Chemical Company subscriptions:

United States Industrial Alcohol	$1,500,000
Parfola Company	50,000
American Dye Works Co.	100,000
Charles Pfizer & Co., officers and employees	382,000
The Barrett Co.	250,000

The following subscription has been reported from the dress and waist trade:

Leo L. Debling Jackson & Co. $100,000

The silk industry of New York, a part of the Rainbow Division, yesterday announced a number of its first subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. The largest of them were:

Belding Bros., $250,000; Henry W. Boettger, $50,000; B. Edmund David, $50,000; D. G. Dery, $100,000; John Dunlop's Sons, $50,000; Samuel Sisman & Co., $100,000; General Silk Importing Co., $100,000; Emanuel Gerli, $100,000; E. Gerli & Co., $150,000; Joseph Gerli, $50,000; Paul Gerli Corporation, $50,000; Hara & Co., $50,000; Hess, Goldsmith & Co., $100,000; Robert B. Hirsch, $50,000; William Iselin & Co., $100,000; Kridel & Sons & Co., $100,000; E. & H. Levy, $100,000; H. R. Mallinson & Co., $100,000; Mitsui & Co., Ltd., $200,000; Morimura, Arai & Co., $100,000; William Openhym & Sons, $200,000; Passavant & Co., $100,000; Peieris, Buhler Co., $100,000; Busch & Co., $100,000; Schwarzenbach-Huber, $100,000; William Skinner & Sons, $200,000; Stehli Silks Corporation, $100,000; Susquehanna Silk Mills, $200,000; A. Villa & Bro., $50,000; John C. Welsh, $50,000; Weidman Silk Dyeing Co., $100,000; Arthur Rule, $50,000; Portland Silk Co., $25,000; Raw Silk Trading Co., $50,000; Bramson & Co., $10,000; National Ribbon Empire Silk Co., $10,000; Klingenstein Bros. & Co., $50,000; Duplan Silk Co., $100,000.

The Theatrical Interests Committee,

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

TREASON TAINT IS LAID TO CREEL FOR HIS SPEECH

Senator Penrose and Others in Congress Assail Publicity Official.

FOR GAG OR REMOVAL

Pride in America Having Been Unprepared Denounced in Both Houses.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—George Creel's speech of thankfulness that this nation was not prepared when we entered the war a year ago aroused a storm of vehement protest and denunciation in both houses of Congress to-day. Throughout the sessions there were scorching references to the chief of the Bureau of Public Information's speech.

"The great arch traitor of this republic," was the scathing arraignment of Creel in the Senate by Senator Sherman (Ill.), who likewise characterized him as "a distinguished pacifist." Referring to Mr. Creel's thanksgiving for our unpreparedness Mr. Sherman said:

"If we had been prepared, if we had 2,000,000 men on the lines now, the war would be ended by this autumn. At this time, as it is, we are playing no man's part in the history of the world. The Allies are steadily losing ground. The Germans have conquered an area 200 square miles larger than the State of Rhode Island, and if they reach the Channel they will sever the British army from the French. Perhaps that is why this Government publicity director thanked God yesterday that we were not prepared."

In the House Mr. Longworth (Ohio) characterized the Creel speech as a "peculiarly sinister utterance," and added that "no such unpatriotic, un-American statement has been uttered by any American citizen since this war began."

"Smeared With Treason."

Senator Penrose (Pa.) referred to Creel as a man "smeared all over with treason," while Senator Johnson (Cal.) asserted that the fathers and mothers of the land who had sent their sons to the French trenches would say: "We feel you are not fit at this particular time to participate in the prosecution of this war in any regard."

What Mr. Creel had actually said at the opening session of the National Conference of American Lecturers was: "I shall be proud to my dying day that there was no rush of preparation in this country prior to the day the President went before Congress."

The utterances of Mr. Creel prompted Senator Penrose to introduce the following amendment to the pending resolution to amend the espionage act.

No person who has committed any one of the offences described n the act shall be eligible for office, and if such person is now holding office under the United States he shall be discharged therefrom upon his guilt being declared by the head of the department in which he is employed.

Senator Penrose in introducing his amendment remarked that it was a notorious fact that in Washington holding public offices were persons of "strong pro-German leanings who have written scurrilous reflections and treasonable articles on the Constitution of the United States."

Senator Penrose's Attack.

Senator Penrose said: "I suppose quo warranto proceedings would lie against an elective officer based on the charge that he had been guilty of these offences, but I do not see why we should permit men like Mr. Creel, for instance, whose scurrilous and defamatory utterances on the Constitution of the United States were read in this body the other day to be holding an office and publishing a publicity chronicle, when he is smeared all over with treason."

Senator Fletcher (Fla.) at this point suggested that a conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction should precede such summary action as the dismissal of an employee of the Government, but Senator Penrose shook his head and remarked that it was too cumbersome a method.

He then suggested that criticism of Mr. Creel as a duly constituted authority of the Government might render the critic amenable under the law for seditious utterances, as it was at present proposed in the Senate. He continued:

"I can see no reason why there should be any grave peril to any one, Senator or other person, declaring his real sentiments about George Creel outside of this body. But any one who would criticise the editor of the court chronicle in a licentious spirit would be doubtless brought into court. I am willing to take the chance, however. I only offer the amendment to impress on executive heads of the Government the fact that this is one of the phases of the qualifications of applicants for office which ought to be considered."

"Its inclusion in the law would add moral strength to the head of a department," here interposed Senator Sherman.

"Yes," remarked Penrose in conclusion, "I should think so; and it would also cause a considerable breach in the ranks of the office holders."

Senator Johnson Joins.

The discussion of the personality of Mr. Creel brought Senator Johnson into the fray with a drastic criticism of Creel. Senator Johnson said:

"I read this morning the language of the distinguished gentleman who presides over the Bureau of Public Information, Mr. George Creel. I read he

Continued on Third Page.

Americans to Go Into Battle Soon

WASHINGTON, April 9.—American troops have not yet gone into battle in Picardy, acting Secretary of War Crowell announced to-night in an address to the National Conference of American Lecturers.

He added, however, that indications are that in the near future Gen. Pershing's men will be actively opposing the Germans in their supreme effort on the western front.

"The situation will be serious for a long time," Mr. Crowell declared. "The Germans have been going well and only heavy rain storms have prevented them from making further progress."

U.S. SUBMARINES CROSS IN GALES

Brilliant Achievement in Moving U. S. Flotillas to Europe in Midwinter.

NOT ONE VESSEL LOST

Boats Are Now Doing Work Near Bases of the Enemy's Submersibles.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the face of bitter winter gales, American submarines, primarily designed for operations off the home coasts, have crossed the Atlantic to engage in the common fight against German U-boats. They are now aiding allied naval forces, as are American destroyers and American naval airmen, and they have been in the war zone for some months.

Secretary Daniels revealed the fact that the submarines had gone "over there" in his address at Cleveland last Saturday at a Liberty Loan celebration, but gave no details. It is now possible, however, to tell for the first time of the midwinter passage of the boats across the seas in the face of the most severe weather known in years. In the perilous passages the best traditions of the service have been maintained.

The first submarines to leave got under way in early winter. Arrangements for the trip were made without a hint appearing in the newspapers, and, in fact, until Secretary Daniels spoke, no word of the participation of the underwater boats in the war against Germany had been published.

Not One Met Disaster.

The navy had some experience with long distance work with submarines on which to draw. Boats had been sent to the Philippines, to Hawaii and to Panama, but always in mild seasons of the year, and with plenty of time for precautionary steps.

This time, however, they were to go in winter and a terrible winter at that, with the Atlantic in its ugliest mood. The steps taken to get them across cannot be disclosed, but the fact that the department has no disaster to record is pointed to as proof of their sufficiency.

Officers and men of the submarines faced hard days as they put out. Cramped in narrow quarters and with storms in prospect, they steered to sea with complete confidence in themselves and their boats. A laconic report of uneventful voyages bore out that confidence.

In mid-December others got started. While it was fair on sailing day, ahead of the submarines a 100 mile gale was brewing. Into it they ploughed, rolling and tumbling. Details of the commanders' reports have not been made public, but among the crews undoubtedly were men who recalled the first employment of the submarines at manœuvres, when seasickness all but put the flotilla out of commission.

But there was no faltering. The boats were going to the front in real warfare this time. Even when towlines parted in some cases, unknown to the tugs and accompanying craft, the submarines battled forward alone. A majority of them reached their destination under their own power, ready for duty.

Driven Far From Course.

Some of the boats were driven far from their course. They showed up at different ports, but promptly put to sea again and reached their station.

One boat was the hard luck vessel of the lot. Separated from the flotilla in the first storm and its compasses cut of order, it turned homeward, only to strike two more gales in quick succession. However, it made port successfully and undamaged.

With new fuel and supplies aboard and with a man or two, worn out by the long struggling with the elements, replaced, in a few days the boat put to sea again. It went through that time, despite a fourth gale it encountered.

Little has been said of the work of the British and French submarines in the U-boat hunt. They are playing a definite part, however, and lurking close to enemy bases. There have been encounters between submarines which read like fiction. The service has been described as a trying one, for which men of courage and daring are needed. It is in this work, presumably, that the American submarines are engaged.

Another Air Cadet Killed.

DALLAS, April 9.—Cadet John Insinger of Greeley, Col., was instantly killed at Love Field, an American aviation camp here, to-day when two machines crashed together about 500 feet in the air.

AMERICAN LOSS TOTALS 447 IN SIX DAY PERIOD

War Department Resumes Publication of Casualties, but Without Details.

CAPTURED NUMBER 21

Heaviest Day Shows 124 Names on List—May Include Engineers in Picardy.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Following advices from Secretary of War Baker the War Department resumed to-day publication of casualty lists, which had been suspended since April 3. The lists were temporarily held up until word came from Gen. Pershing as to whether this information could be given out here.

Gen. Pershing, although he desires that information generally concerning the overseas forces come from the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force and not from Washington, will continue to send the casualty lists here to be made public by the War Department.

The lists to-day contain 447 names in all. This includes 18 killed in action, 11 died of wounds, 21 captured, 4 died of accidents, 46 died of disease, 3 died of unknown causes, 103 severely wounded and 241 slightly wounded.

Names alone are given, with no addresses and no indication as to when the casualties took place. The list given under date of April 8 is by far the heaviest, having 124 names, and it is presumed here that this severe casualties among the American engineers who participated in the first phase of the German drive.

Unofficial reports passed by the military censors abroad show that this American force of engineers did excellent service on a small scale by aiding the Canadians in attempting to impede the progress of the advancing Germans.

The Americans appear to have been under Canadian command and to have dropped their tools for rifles when news came that the Germans were coming. They fought valiantly against overwhelming odds and took their full share of German victims before falling back when it became necessary before the waves of advancing Germans.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Names and Ranks of Dead, Wounded and Captured.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Following are the casualties in the American forces in France from April 3 to April 8 inclusive:

APRIL 3.

KILLED IN ACTION.

CRUSAN, FRED, private.
KING, EVERETT A., private.
KOHL, BENNIE M., private.
SALTMAN, ABRAHAM, private.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

BOHLMAN, ALVIN, private.
LAWRENCE, COURTNEY, private.
EVANS, CLIFFORD F., private.
LEWIS, ENNIS, private.

DIED OF ACCIDENT.

TAIT, FRED A., sergeant.
COYNE, THOMAS, private.

DIED OF DISEASE.

HARTWICK, EDWARD E., Major; meningitis.
BROOKS, HENRY N., Captain; pneumonia.
FOLSE, ARTHUR FRANCIS, sergeant; pneumonia.
MONTGOMERY, VINCENT C., sergeant; pneumonia.
ACKLEY, EARL L., private; pneumonia.
GLAZENER, BRANCH L., private; pneumonia.
GRATTON, HENRY, private; pneumonia.
JENSEN, VICTOR M., private; meningitis.
KELLY, SAM, private; pneumonia.
MAHAN, OLLIE, private; pneumonia.
MARTIN, BENJAMIN R., private; pneumonia.
SMITH, BERT L., private; mastoiditis.
TOMLINSON, JOHN, private; pneumonia.
VERGARA, JOE, private; pneumonia.
WHIPPLE, JOHN B., private; meningitis.

DIED, CAUSE UNKNOWN.

RICKMAN, William M., private.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

REED, MALCOLM D., sergeant.
WHITMAN, RALPH H., sergeant.
BELANGER, ALFRED, corporal.

Continued on Third Page.

Lauds Sophie Tucker and the Smoke Fund

"I USED to think that all the angels were in Heaven, but now I know some of them live in good old U. S. A.," writes Sergeant Palmer W. Lewis, who is at the front, to Sophie Tucker, the popular singer, who is always boosting THE SUN Tobacco Fund. Smokes from God's country are the one best bet "Over There."

For each of the first 20,000 subscribers at the Liberty Loan booth in their store, James McCreery & Co. give a dollar to any one of five war charities which the subscriber designates. THE SUN Tobacco Fund is one of the five. See page 7.

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

FIRED 60,000 GAS SHELLS TO PAVE THE WAY

Day and Night Bombardment Prefaced Drive in La Bassee Section.

LINES WERE THINLY HELD

British Yielded Only Their Advance Positions in the New Onslaught.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 9.—What may prove the second act of the drama of the great German offensive began this morning on the anniversary of the beginning of the battle of Arras with an attack in strength on a front of about 17,000 yards between Armentieres and Lens, where the enemy line bulges out into a considerable salient.

The Germans had shelled this section of the front severely yesterday morning, but no infantry movement followed. The shelling continued at intervals throughout the day and until 8 o'clock in the evening, when a heavy bombardment began, lasting until midnight. An enormous amount of gas shells was used on both the forward positions and the areas back of the lines. The estimate is made that more than 60,000 gas shells were fired at this part of the front.

The rest of the night was moderately quiet with desultory firing until 4 o'clock this morning, when the fierce bombardment began again over the whole front to be attacked, extending some distance both north and south. On the southern portion the bombardment lasted only an hour and a half, but in the north it continued until the middle of the forenoon. An attack seemed to be developing on several sectors of the front, but before 9 o'clock the area of the attack had defined itself as extending rather above Fluerbaix on the north to Givenchy on the south.

WEATHER AIDS BRITISH.

Drenching Rain Prevents New German Attack Near Arras.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 8 (delayed).—To-day was raw and there was a drenching rain. After a stormy night the morning came on shrouded in thick mist, which in turn gave way to a drizzle that grew harder as the day progressed and turned into a downpour.

The enemy had planned an attack in strength to-day north and south of Arras in spite of his recent failure there. Soon after 4 o'clock in the morning the Germans started a very heavy shelling over a wide sector of the front, using a large quantity of gas shells with their explosives. We gave them at least shell for shell and repaid their gas with interest, so for more than an hour the uproar was really that of a first class bombardment, such as might herald a large attack. Nothing, however, developed. Either the promptitude of our guns or the unpromising weather made the enemy change his programme. The artillery has been fairly active throughout the day, but that has been all.

On the whole this bad weather probably is to our advantage, even though it makes life harder for the fighting men. The Germans now have long lines of communication over the desolate battle area. On much of their front the roads are few and bad.

Harassing Situation.

We know them well. They are exposed to our observation, and with guns and airplanes we are making the enemy's movements very difficult. Such alternative tracks and bypaths as there are have become unfit for use on account of the bad weather. Taking transports across the open country is impossible. We know even when we had splendid weather how much trouble the Germans had getting up ammunition and rations for the men, who not seldom went hungry. The more rain we have the more these difficulties will increase, as we learned sadly in our former offensive, so if we suffer now from cold or wet there are consolations.

We lose of course the advantages of air activity, and it is interesting to hear the German flying men who have been taken prisoner explain that we have more and better machines than they have, so that they dare not risk losses by coming over our lines. On former occasions when we got the better of them in the air they explained that it was because they had such an enormous front to cover and most of their machines were in Russia. But they probably will not worry much about air supremacy in Russia now.

The fact simply is that it is not merely the numbers and the quality of the machines. I have said before that our pilots are satisfied our machines are as good as the best German craft, although we never can have enough of them, but what is infinitely more important is that our men are better, our force is better organized and better han-

Continued on Second Page.

Bill to Conscript Irish Introduced, 299 to 80

LONDON, April 9.—Leave to introduce the Government's man power bill was carried in the House of Commons to-night by a vote of 299 to 80. The measure is the most sweeping of the sort in modern English history. It makes provision for extending conscription to Ireland.

Even while Premier Lloyd George was outlining the proposal in the House, he was interrupted by Irish Nationalists, several of whom protested that the measure never could be put into effect. Both the bill and its subsequent enforcement in Ireland are believed certain to provoke a bitter struggle.

It was announced in the House to-night that the Government had decided to extend the time for discussion of the man power bill until Tuesday of next week. This was a concession to a request of Mr. Asquith after a vote had been taken and the bill had passed its first reading amid cheering.

DUBLIN WARNS OF DRAFT RISING

Corporation Adopts Resolution Saying Revolt Will Follow Conscription.

FACTIONS MAY UNITE

Conference Is Moved With a View to Obtaining Covenant on the Subject.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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DUBLIN, April 9.—A tremendous stir was created in Ireland by the announcement that the new man power bill would apply the principle of compulsory military service to Ireland. Hitherto the country has refused to accept the possibility of conscription. It was believed that the Government would be afraid to defy the Nationalist party and risk the prospect of serious resistance on the part of the Sinn Feiners. It seemed hard for Ireland to realize that the Cabinet was in earnest, but it was known that pressure of public opinion in Great Britain had become very strong.

By 39 votes to 20 the Dublin Corporation adopted a resolution yesterday afternoon warning the Government against disastrous revolts if any attempt were made to enforce conscription in Ireland and not to be led aside by the hostile Irish press campaign.

An addendum was moved by Councillor Sherlock and adopted by a similar vote requesting the Lord Mayor to invite Messrs. Dillon, Devlin, Valera and Griffith, representatives of the Irish Trades Union Congress, to meet him in conference with a view to united opposition to the draft and to consider the desirability of establishing an all-Ireland covenant on the subject. Alderman Byrne said conscription would not be acceptable even in north Ireland and that he was requested to say so by a delegation from Ulster which had visited him on the previous day.

There has been a great clamor in the Nationalist press. The Government is told that to enforce conscription would be an act of insanity and would kill every chance of political settlement, as well as creating a new war front in Ireland.

The official press promises that the Irish proposals will be resisted strenuously in Parliament by the Nationalist party. John Dillon backed this promise yesterday by sending to all members of his party the following telegraphic whip: "Your presence House of Commons Tuesday urgently required in view of alleged intention of Government to apply man power bill to Ireland. Clergymen of all denominations oppose it."

WASHINGTON FEELS SLIGHT EARTHQUAKE

Recalls Charleston's Big Shock 30 Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—This city felt an earthquake to-night for the first time since it was reached by the tremors of the great quake which shattered Charleston, S. C., more than thirty years ago. The shocks, though slight, were distinctly perceptible, and nearly every family in the city had the impression for about three minutes that an extraordinarily heavy motor truck was passing its doors.

Reports from nearby Virginia cities indicate that the shocks were more severe to the southward of the capital. Georgetown University Observatory's seismographs showed, however, that the quake really was of the faintest character, centring probably within 200 miles. It began at nine minutes after 9 o'clock and lasted about three minutes.

Webb Export Bill to President.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Webb export bill permitting American exporters to combine in foreign trade was signed by Speaker Clark and Vice-President Marshall to-day and sent to the White House for the President's signature.

U. S. MAY SETTLE BATTLE'S ISSUE, PREMIER SAYS

Impossible to Overestimate Importance of Wilson's Offer, He Declares.

REVERSE IS EXPLAINED

Utilization of Every Resource of United Kingdom Is Called For.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

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LONDON, April 9.—Declaring that Germany is determined to put her whole resources into the effort to obtain a victorious military decision this year and that the fate of the empire, of Europe and of liberty throughout the world may depend upon the success with which the very latest of her attacks is resisted Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons this afternoon outlined the proposed man power bill, including the application of conscription to Ireland, by which Great Britain expects to reenforce the army and meet the enemy's onslaught.

As long as Great Britain has a ship afloat she will not accept a German peace, said the Premier. If the present battle were won by the Allies, he continued, the doom of Prussianism would be sealed.

Irish Planned Fight.

Mr. Lloyd George began speaking in an atmosphere tinged with a certain amount of hostility. There was much criticism of the Government. The certainty that conscription was to be extended to Ireland brought the Irish in large numbers ready for a fight as soon as the debate should open.

Criticism also was directed at the Government as being responsible for the conditions which necessitated the calling of men up to 50 years, and in some specified cases 55, for military service, when many thousands of young and able bodied men are out of service, having escaped on some pretence or other.

The Premier's references to conscription in Ireland were made amid continued interruptions from the Nationalist benches. The speaker said when the emergency had arisen which made it necessary to put men of 50 and boys of 18 into the fight for liberty it was impossible longer to exclude Ireland from conscription.

One Irish member, Byrne, of Dublin, shouted: "We won't have conscription in Ireland."

Home Rule is Planned.

The Premier continued and said that conscription would be extended to Ireland under the same conditions as Great Britain. Following a statement that a measure for the self government of Ireland would be introduced, he added that the report of the Dublin convention would be submitted only by a majority vote of its members. The Government therefore would accept the responsibility of submitting to Parliament such proposals as were just and could be carried out without violent controversy.

This legislation would be introduced at an early date, Mr. Lloyd George said, and in this connection he did not want to cause trouble.

An Irish member yelled: "You will get plenty."

In reference to the German military programme the Premier said there were seven or eight months of the present year in which the enemy will throw in the whole of his strength, which means a prolonged battle from the North Sea to the Adriatic.

"Everything depends upon our keeping up our strength right to the end," he declared.

Whatever the strain, he added, with American aid the Allies can do it, but even with American aid it could not be done without the British themselves making a great sacrifice.

"I know what will happen if the demands we are putting forward are not responded to," he continued. "It is idle to imagine, as some seem to think, that there is an unlimited reservoir of man power in this or any other of the belligerent countries.

Allied Armies Praised.

In his review of the great battle the Premier laid special stress upon the bravery and courage of the Third British army, commanded by Gen. Byng, which held its ground and did not give way before the tremendous assaults of the Germans, also to the dash and spirit of the French reserves, which came up with remarkable rapidity to cover the right flank of the British, exposed by the retirement of the Fifth British army.

He confirmed the report that Gen. Gough, commanding the British army, is to be recalled, stating:

"Until the circumstances are known we shall consider it unfair to the Fifth Army to retain his services in the field. He has been recalled until the facts are laid before the Government by its military advisers."

The Premier paid the highest tribute to the feat that has been considered one of the most notable of the great battle. This was the part played by what is known as Carey's army, when the Fifth Army withdrew northward, leaving a

Continued on Fourth Page.

This Is a Wheatless Day

Allies Driven Back to Neuve Chapelle by Attack in French Flanders.

HARD FIGHTING ON LYS

Terrific Bombardment Followed by Fierce Onslaught Made in a Mist.

CENTRE LINE HOLDS FIRM

French Under Heavy Pressure Compelled to Retire Upon the Oise-Aisne Canal.

LONDON, April 9.—Over an eleven mile front from Givenchy to La Bassee the Germans attacked the British to-day, driving in the line held by British and Portuguese troops to a depth of four miles at one or two points. The ground was gained only after a tremendous bombardment and infantry attack of the greatest severity, in which the Germans paid dearly for every foot of ground gained.

Field Marshal Haig in his report to-night admits the loss of Laventie and Richebourg-St. Vaast, two small villages.

The shift in the centre of the main German operations was by no means a surprise, and it found the allied troops fully prepared. The fighting line now is extended over a front of more than a hundred miles, practically all of which is involved in the great battle.

Against the French the enemy also made some gains. Keeping up his stubborn attacks in the region of Coucy forest, he finally compelled the defenders to give ground. Crossing the Ailette in force, the invaders took Coucy-le-Chateau by storm and occupied other nearby positions.

Little Fighting Near Amiens.

The Amiens sector was practically neglected in to-day's fighting, although the blows around Coucy undoubtedly constitute a menace to Soissons and Compeigne and the valuable railroad connecting those cities and reaching to Amiens.

The concussion of the great guns in the Armentieres sector shook the countryside for miles around. The artillery played all along the greater part of the old line south of Arras, but the infantry in most of this region kept to its trenches except in cases of isolated attacks.

The attack upon the British and Portuguese was favored by a heavy mist. The allied troops fought all day, giving only a little ground at a time. The Portuguese were in the centre and the British on either flank. On one of the British flanks, between Estaires and Sac-su-Maur, where there was a slight retirement on the River Lys line, the struggle was especially sanguinary.

The British lines held about Givenchy and Fleurbaix and the Germans were repulsed.

An Associated Press correspondent with the British army says that east of Le Plantin and east of Petillon the enemy appeared to have gained a footing in advanced defences, according to the latest reports, and a fierce battle was raging all along the sector. Le Plantin is northwest of Givenchy and Petillon lies to the east of Laventie.

Heavy Fighting Continues.

At Givenchy and on the left of the front attacked the Allies apparently are holding their ground in the very heavy fighting, which was reported to be especially bitter east of Festubert. The Portuguese were being supported by British troops.

Bethune, Estaire and other towns behind the British lines have been heavily shelled.

It is too early to say what relation this new move has with the main German offensive further south. Only time will tell whether it was undertaken as a diversion, or whether the enemy has a serious idea of pushing forward here.

FRENCH PUNISH ENEMY.

Their Retirement to New Positions Cleverly Effected.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 9.—Extreme artillery activity nearly everywhere again to-day marked the battle line. The abandonment of Coucy-le-Chateau was cleverly effected by the French, who while making their way toward the new positions in full freedom of movement gave the Germans a terrific harrying bombardment with field and heavy guns, causing a great toll in casualties.

The Germans had several divisions in line in this part of the front but could do no more than follow warily behind the retiring French, whose effectives were outnumbered many times.

Prisoners captured here declare that the German staff fully expected to reach their objectives on the morning of April 8, counting on their superior numbers to overwhelm the French. Other information from prisoners shows that the Germans looked for immensely greater results from their surprise offensive. They not only expected to push the Allies back from the Somme but looked for a general withdrawal all along the front.

German observers both in the trenches and in sausage balloons had orders to keep a sharp lookout for signs of a French retreat and report them to the staff. They were told to watch for burning villages and supply dumps, and were surprised when nothing of the kind happened.

Still other prisoners who have recently come from the Russian front assert that the German authorities were profoundly disappointed concerning Russia, much of whose land was uncultivated, while the greater part of the