

AMERICANS IN LINE ON AMIENS SECTOR

Troops Took Their Place on Picardy Front Under Heavy Shrapnel Fire.

TRENCHES ARE SHALLOW

Men Marched 50 Miles in the Rain as They Moved to the Scene of Battle.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN THE field, April 29—American troops are facing the Germans along the roads leading to Amiens and Paris, confident in the leadership of the French high command. Not only are the Americans engaged actively there but they have withstood for the last two days increased enemy artillery assaults in the Toul sector. They also were subjected yesterday to a severe fire from rifles and machine guns, the apparent German object being to keep them so busy that they would be unable to start west to bear their part in the main battle.

The following order, issued by the French General in command of the section from which the Americans were moved to take their place in the Picardy battle, has been communicated to all the American troops:

At the time when the first American troops are leaving for the battle the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the French army salute their brothers in arms, whose bravery they have admired. They congratulate them on being able to write in the battle of nations the first page of the history of the sons of the great republic who have come to fight on the soil of France for the triumph of liberty. This page will be glorious.

Long Journey by Train.

When the American troops were ordered to the Picardy front, they left on trains on which they remained for some days, speeding through the towns in box cars and passenger cars, with their equipment on flat cars, to the cheers of the French population. During the trip some of the units passed other trains loaded with blue clad poilus. The soldiers of the two republics cheered each other at the top of their voices.

Once off the trains, the various units assembled their equipment and started out in the rain on marches which in some cases were more than fifty miles. Through many towns the tramp of the men and the rattle of artillery wheels sounded all through the night.

During the whole movement the number of men reporting sick has been extraordinarily small. The doctors say that in many cases the men apparently put off making such reports because they feared they might be sent to the hospital and lose their chance of taking part in the great battle.

The Americans on entering the line found their position in a rolling terrain. The artillery was the first on the line, entering on a dark night, which was made red by the continuous flashes of friendly and hostile guns. Under a fire which in some cases was rather heavy the American gunners took up the post-

tions of the French batteries and completed the work of digging in. When the infantry moved in the firing was just as intense. In some places our troops after passing through villages were taken over and then with shrapnel. In several instances they found the trenches shallow, while in other cases there were no trenches at all. By this time the positions have been improved greatly and the shell holes connected.

The American lines generally are about 200 to 400 yards apart, and the high ground is about evenly divided.

U. S. MEN WIN CROSSES.

Five in Ambulance Service Are Cited by French.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Five more members of the American Army Ambulance Service have been cited by the French military authorities for bravery. The French War Cross was awarded to each.

The men named are First Lieut. Otko P. Dobes and Privates Charles V. Tompkins, Richard H. Baker, James T. Jones and John W. Wood.

The decorations have been forwarded to the War Department with the request that they be retained until Congress authorizes their acceptance.

AIR FORCE SHAKEUP AROUSES COMMONS

Lloyd George Answers Critics by Telling of New Post for Gen. Trenchard.

LONDON, April 29.—There was intense interest in today's debate in the House of Commons over the recent resignations from leading positions in the air force. Lord Hugh Cecil and others urged that Major-Gen. Trenchard, former Chief of the Air Staff, be reinstated in that office.

Replying to the criticisms, Premier Lloyd George complained of and repudiated an offensive suggestion that amateur strategists in the Cabinet had been trying to advise Gen. Trenchard.

The Premier announced that Lieut.-Gen. Smuts, a member of the Privy Council, has been appointed to investigate the dispute between Gen. Trenchard and Baron Rothermere, brother of Lord Northcliffe, who resigned as Air Minister last Thursday, and that Gen. Smuts had arrived at the conclusion that Gen. Trenchard's qualities were better suited to leadership than to staff work.

It was hoped, added the Premier, that Gen. Trenchard's services would be retained in a position of considerable power in the air force. He declared that he agreed with every word which had been said about the distinguished and invaluable services rendered by Gen. Trenchard.

"Gen. Trenchard's qualities were of the Nelsonian type of great leader," said the Premier, "but Sir William Weir, the new Minister of Air Force, and others had no doubt that Major-Gen. F. H. Sykes, the new Chief of the Air Staff, was better adapted for staff work. If that was criticism of Gen. Trenchard it would be criticism of Wellington or of Nelson."

Mr. Lloyd George concluded with a tribute to the valuable services rendered by Baron Rothermere. Sir Edward Carson tried to draw from the Premier some statement as to what post was contemplated for Gen. Trenchard. The Premier declined to say more than that no special post would be created, but it would be something associated with his own air policy.

ALLIED RESISTANCE RAISES HOPES HERE

War Department Now Believes Ypres May Be Saved by British.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—With the fate of Ypres, and the probable ultimate fate of the British line extending to the north depending upon the result of the fighting now in progress near the Ypres salient military observers here found some encouragement in the splendid resistance which the British and French are offering to the enemy.

Military men are on their guard against too great optimism and appreciate that both the British and French are now laboring under distinct disadvantages due to the tactical points which the Germans won when they captured Kemmel Hill and other positions in the chain of hills near by. However, the stiff resistance under these disadvantages is indicative of the unbroken spirit and splendid morale of troops fighting desperately with their backs to the wall.

According to latest reports the British positions near Ypres have held firm against the repeated assaults of the enemy. The Germans appear to have gained a foothold at several points in the French line, but have been driven back promptly from the major portion of their gains by attacks by the French troops. The day's fighting seems to have been without further gains for the enemy.

Experts here believe that the Germans will seek to drive the British from Mont Houbaert and other points of high ground, while at the same time trying for Ypres. The village now being filled with poison gas shells and the enemy is concentrating artillery fire on it with a view to paving the way for a powerful thrust against its defenders.

In view of the stiff resistance of the British and French there was less speculation in army circles today as to what may happen if the enemy gains his objective at Ypres. Some officers believe that the retirement of the British and the withdrawal of the line will be very gradual, and that the German advance will be opposed step by step.

Even though there might be slight chance of holding the Germans back until the allied forces reach new prepared positions Gen. Foch may, it is said, order his troops to contest every foot of ground, thereby sapping more and more of Germany's man power in anticipation of counter thrusts to be essayed when the time is ripe.

FRANCE HONORS LIEUT. LESLIE.

Flashing Boy of 16th Awarded Croix de Guerre for Bravery.

According to word received here the Croix de Guerre has been awarded to Lieut. Langston Leslie, 16th United States Infantry. Lieut. Leslie is the son of George R. Leslie of 77 Sanford avenue, Flushing, who said that from his son he had learned the young officer had been wounded in battle after having returned to the trenches from a base hospital, where he had undergone treatment for gas poisoning.

Lieut. Leslie received his military training in the New York Military Academy at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. He received his commission two years ago after training at Plattsburg.

The Nation's Honor Roll

Table with columns: Reported April 29, Total to Date, Killed in action, Died of wounds, Died of disease, Died of accident, Severely wounded, Slightly wounded, Missing in action, Day's total.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Two casualty lists forwarded by Gen. Pershing, given out today by the War Department, contained 128 names. The killed and missing in action numbered twenty-two. Ten officers were named. The combined lists follow:

KILLED IN ACTION. LOCKE, ARTHUR F., Captain. KLINE, EDWARD J., sergeant. SOKOVICH, JOSEPH, sergeant. PAULSON, ARTHUR J., corporal. WINTER, WALLACE C., corporal. BARNES, FRANCIS, private. GORDON, ALVIN W., private. KUZMIRSKY, MIKE, private. LINDBERG, DAVID F., private. MURDOCH, DANIEL E., private. OBRIEN, WILLIAM J., private. RICE, MELVIN J., private. RYAN, JOHN J., private. HIGBY, ROBERT E., private. DARLING, SAMUEL, private. DEADY, JAMES E., private. LAWRENCE, DAVID G., private. PIERCE, WILLIAM G., private.

DIED OF WOUNDS. HOOD, NORMAN F., Lieutenant. BLANKFORD, CHARLES J., corporal. PALEOLOGA, GREGOIRE, private. MURPHY, JAMES J., private. SAWYER, ENOR C., private. WILLIAMS, JAMES T., private. DIED OF DISEASE. TAYLOR, JOHN, corporal. KLINE, OLAF W., mechanic. HIRSHWITZ, LOUIS B., cook. CLAWLEY, JACK B., sergeant. FRYE, HOWARD A., private. FINE, ORVAL, private. GARDNER, JAMES C., private. GARDNER, JAMES C., private. NADEAU, HOMER, private. PROCTOR, MERLIN, private. SIMONS, WILLIAM, private. STEVENS, ARTHUR J., private.

DIED OF ACCIDENT. MIKKELE, JOSEPH FRANCIS, private. OSBORN, FRANK, private. DIED OF OTHER CAUSE. COX, JOHN P., private.

SEVERELY WOUNDED. PARSONS, JAMES J., Lieutenant. JAMES BENJAMIN, sergeant. KENRICK, JACK B., sergeant. McDONALD, HAROLD, corporal. BURTON, WESLEY H., corporal. HUNTON, ELLIOT, cook. ROBELO, MIHAL, private. COLZHANER, DENNIS D., private. GOBINKI, STANLEY, private. HOLYOKE, ELMER N., private. KENTILE, WILLIAM, private. PATTERSON, CHARLES H., private. RAMSAY, JOSEPH, private. RANSON, GEORGE C., private. SMALLEY, EDWARD J., private. SOBRIER, FRANK, private. DORRIS, MAX ROBERT, private. MIEDNICKI, STANLEY, private. MOORE, ROBIN, private. HAYES, ROBERT, Lieutenant. ODELL, WILLIAM, private. ROUNDELL, WALTER J., private.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED. CHASE, HERBERT A., Lieutenant. PLANAGAN, JAMES J., Lieutenant. HAYES, ROBERT, Lieutenant. KIEVENAUR, WILLIAM J., Lieutenant. GIBSON, WILLIAM H., Lieutenant. BOVE, RALPH, sergeant. RUSSELL, HOWARD L., sergeant. GRANT, WALTER B., sergeant. HOPKINS, JOHN J., sergeant. ROY, CHARLES L., sergeant. FLETCHER, JOSEPH A., sergeant. PLESHER, RUSSELL J., sergeant. ANTHONY, CHARLES E., corporal.

SEVERELY WOUNDED. PETERSON, DUTTON E., corporal. MULCAHY, JOHN, corporal. MULCAHY, AZARA, corporal. MCTAGHART, CLARENCE C., private. PIERCE, WALTER W., private. PARVILL, STANLEY, private. ADKINS, HARVEY G., private. GIBSON, WILLIAM H., private. MILLBURN, CHARLES W., private. SLIGHTLY WOUNDED. BROWN, FIN, private. RUTH, GEORGE W., corporal. BROWN, FIN, private. FALKENSTEIN, HUBERT, private. ROSENBERG, ALBERT E., private. CAMERON, HENRY H., private. BERRY, GEORGE P., private. MALONEY, JOSEPH, private. SANDS, KENNETH C., private. KAPPERT, WILLIAM J., private. O'HANION, LUTHER L., private. FINN, ROBERT E., private. REED, JARON P., private.

NEW YORKERS ON LIST. Son of William Church Osborn. Among the Wounded Officers. The private William J. Osborn, who was reported yesterday as killed in action, is the son of Mrs. Anna O'Brien of 147 Fifth street, Long Island City. Private O'Brien was 21 years old and a member of the Machine Gun Company of the 16th Infantry.

For four years prior to his enlistment in the service he had been employed by the Long Island Railroad as an inspector. He entered the United States Army last July. Private O'Brien attended St. Mary's Church and school in the Hunters Point section of Long Island City and was a member of the Holy Name Society. He is survived by a married brother, Michael, who lives with his mother.

William Church Osborn was notified by the War Department yesterday that his son, Lieut. William Henry Osborn, had been wounded in action in France April 12. Lieut. Osborn was born in New York in 1895, and was graduated from Princeton in 1916. He attended the officers' training camp at Plattsburg last year, receiving a Lieutenancy in the infantry.

He served with the Twenty-seventh Division at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, N. C., and later was ordered to France. He is a member of the Dodge Osborn, who is a year older, is serving with the American Ambulance Field Service. He was wounded last year, and since has received the French War Cross.

Among the other casualties reported yesterday was the name of John P. Cox of 111 First avenue, Manhattan, who died in France of "other causes" than wounds or disease. Private Cox enlisted a year ago in the Sixty-ninth New York and went to France with Company E, 16th Infantry. He was 22 years old. His mother recently received a letter from him, dated March 22, in which he said that he had just come from 24 days in the trenches. He spoke of the excitement and said his company had been cited by the French Government for bravery.

Although no official notification has been received from the War Department, the John J. Ryan, Jr., who was listed among the Americans killed in action may have been the son of John Ryan of 295 East 124th street. Ryan enlisted in the Twenty-third New York Regiment two years ago, going to the Mexican border with that body. While in Texas he was made Corporal. When he was transferred to the 16th Infantry he was appointed Sergeant in Headquarters Company.

Of nine brothers, two are in the service. His family received a letter from him March 5, which told of a "ball game" that his company had been having with the Hochees. He said that thanks to his experience as a member of St. Jerome's baseball club, he was able to win, throwing many more hard grenades at the Germans than they were able to throw at him.

Mr. Ryan says he can't believe that his son has been killed, for he has received no word, as yet, from the War Department.

AMERICAN COLLEGE GIRLS BRAVE IN WAR

Unit From Smith Displays Courage in France Under German Fire.

By the Associated Press.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, April 25 (by Courier to Paris, April 25).—American college girls played conspicuous roles and displayed extreme bravery under heavy fire during the recent German advance. Nineteen of them are now quartered in a certain French town well to the south where this despatch is written, but they are still "carrying on," doing what they can to alleviate the lot of French and English speaking wounded in the hospitals and passing through.

The girls are members of a unit from Smith College, who some time ago were sent by the alumnae to engage in the work of rehabilitation in the Somme district. They served there until early in the year, when they were taken over by the Red Cross.

On March 20 they were at Greycourt. On the 21st the battle had progressed so far that the windows of their houses began to rattle with the tremendous thunder of the oncoming guns. The next day the civilians hurriedly evacuated the place, and the girls the same day were transported by automobile, one party to Veraines and another to Gambery-Hallon. They took milk and food for old refugees and children. They were everywhere and there is many a French family that will never forget them.

That night they were warned to leave quickly, but as they were going a number of British officers, who had been two days without food, came into the town, so the American girls stopped another twenty-four hours and fed all who came, earning the officers' everlasting gratitude. Finally they arrived at Montdidier by way of Itoy, which was being evacuated.

They set up a temporary children's hospital in a Montdidier hotel, borrowed a stove and installed it in the courtyard, cooking for and serving every hungry refugee and soldier who passed by.

At the end of the second day conditions were such that the unit was forced to move, but meanwhile the Red Cross asked for some helpers for Amiens. All wanted to go, but only five were chosen. During their first night in Amiens the town was bombed again by the Germans. The American girls spent half the time in the cellars and the other half doing what they could to help the people. More than once they were forced to drop work and jump for safety.

The following day conditions became day as bad that the girls were forced to leave, and eventually they reached this town, after helping the refugees streaming along the roads on the way. On their arrival the girls immediately offered their services to the French authorities, who asked them to help feed the wounded passing through.

ENSIGN: The cape is good-looking, she will like it in the photograph.

PIRIE MAC DONALD Photographer of Men.

476 FIFTH AV. COR. 47 ST.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

One Killed in Action and Two Others Wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Three casualties sustained by sailors serving with the United States Marines in the American Expeditionary Force were announced today by the Navy Department.

Hospital Apprentice Fred Charles Schaffner of Rock Island, Ill., died of wounds received in action. The pharmacist's Mate Spencer Jay Lewis of St. Joseph, Mo., and Hospital Apprentice Carl O. Kingsbury of New Castle, Pa., were wounded in action.

The Department reported also that Machinist's Mate Mathew D. Sullivan, Naval Reserves, of 1832 Benson avenue, Brooklyn, was lost overboard from an American submarine chaser in a heavy sea.

TORPEDO MISSES LINER BY 30 YARDS

French Steamship Reaches U. S. After Narrow Escape.

When a French liner that arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday was two hours off the mouth of the Gironde in the Bay of Biscay passengers at dinner were alerted by several shots from her naval guns.

Lookouts had spotted a periscope within two miles of her and had trained the guns on it. Simultaneously a destroyer conveying the liner headed for the periscope, firing at the same time. The lookouts noted that the periscope disappeared and that the destroyer dropped depth bombs, the explosions of which jarred the steamship. The U-boat fired one torpedo before submerging, and it was seen cutting a silvery furrow athwart the liner's course about thirty yards astern.

A commission made up of Charles S. Baxter, Dr. John W. Coughlan and Louis A. Frothingham, appointed by Gov. McCall of Massachusetts to visit the Bay State's troops in France, said they found them and all other American contingents in splendid physical condition and eager for battle.

Mr. Baxter said that the commission visited the church in Paris hit by a shell from a German long range gun on Good Friday and saw wounded women and children sitting on the steps waiting for Red Cross ambulances. An exodus of women and children from the section of Paris under shell fire took place after the church disaster.

ST. LOUIS MAN FOR SENATOR.

X. P. Willey Accepts Place Left by Stone.

St. Louis, April 29.—Gov. Gardner tendered tonight to Xenophon P. Willey, member of the St. Louis Board of Election Commissioners, the United States Senate seat vacated by the death of Senator W. J. Stone. Willey announced he would accept.

W. W. Graves, Chief Justice of the Missouri Supreme Court, declined the appointment Friday. He said he believed his greater duty lay within the work he is now doing.

MURAD THE TURKISH CIGARETTE advertisement featuring an illustration of soldiers on horseback and a large pack of cigarettes. Text includes 'Charge!—as much as you like— They're worth More! Compare them with any 25 Cent Cigarette.' and 'S. ANARGYROS CAPITAL STOCK OWNED BY R. LOANLARD CO.' and '18 CENTS'.