

French Troops Now Engaged; Defensive System Near St. Quentin Is Broken

LOSSES TOTAL 225,000; GUNS TEAR GAPS IN GERMAN LINES

(Continued from First Page.) Troops repeated their attacks last night on German trenches. The trenches and dugouts had been smashed during the night by artillery fire. The enemy front line apparently was lightly held. All the occupants were wiped out.

REPINGTON WARNS OF FLEET ATTACK

LONDON, March 23.—Colonel Repington, military expert of the Morning Post, warns of the possibility of a grand fleet action in conjunction with the offensive. Lack of German innovations in strategy and weapons in their offensive renders the British extremely cautious.

GERMANS RUSHING UP FRESH TROOPS

LONDON, March 23.—German reinforcements have been rushed to the front to strengthen the troops along the fifty-mile battle line where the British are being attacked, according to information received here today from Amsterdam.

COUNTER-ATTACKS REGAIN POSITIONS

LONDON, March 23.—As soon as the German attacks ceased Thursday the British launched a series of powerful counter blows, which won back for them a great amount of the advanced positions they had lost. Fierce fighting attended these counter thrusts at some points, especially south of Cambrai, where the Germans had quickly transformed some wrecked farm houses into block houses after their capture.

FIGHTING IS FIERCE IN MANY PLACES

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, March 23.—Hard fighting is reported along the British front in numerous places. At Bullecourt, Roussoy, Valenciennes, and Lagnicourt, among others, the fighting is very hot.

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Drive Only Begun Critics Believe

Military critics and officers believe that the great German offensive of the war is only just begun. Here's what they say: General Haig's further fighting of a most severe nature is anticipated. Lieutenant Colonel Rousset (critic for La Liberté): The attack indicates the Germans have taken the decision for a general offensive. Perry Robinson (London Times): The whole battle has hardly yet begun. Tagliche Rundschau (Berlin): A single combat between England and Germany which is to decide the war.

Cambrai and seven miles northeast of Bapaume. Roussoy is fifteen miles south of Cambrai and eleven miles north of St. Quentin. Bullecourt is three miles northwest of Lagnicourt and one and one-half miles east of Croisilles. All these points are approximately in British lines, as they were before the attack, indicating that in these places, at least, the Germans have made little progress. Fosselette farm is one mile southwest of Villers, where the Germans made one of their first penetrations of the British lines. This would indicate that at this point Haig's men have fallen back a mile. The farm also is a mile north of Epehy, an important railway junction.

BRITISH TROOPS RETIRE IN ORDER

LONDON, March 23.—At an enormous cost of human life, the Germans have succeeded in penetrating the British defenses west of Cambrai.

The British war office admitted today that the Germans had broken through some of their positions in the St. Quentin sector, but stated that the British troops were falling back in good order.

Heavy fighting continued until a late hour of the night, the war office announced. During the afternoon on Friday the Germans increased their artillery fire and employed heavy masses of infantry.

The attacks centered in the sector of St. Quentin, where the British were compelled to give ground. They fell back to previously prepared positions.

Region Devastated. The district through which the British retired had previously been completely devastated by the Germans when they made their retreat from the Bapaume-Peronne district last year. It is virtually a desert of blasted land and ruined farm houses. Even the forests had been leveled.

In spite of the fury of the artillery assault and the heavy pressure of the infantry, the British soldiers behaved with the utmost gallantry and coolness, retiring under orders to fortifications in their rear.

Heavy fighting continued along the entire fifty-mile front from the Oise to the Senese river. Along the northern end of the line (northwest of Arras) the British lines held firm in spite of the terrific assaults launched against them.

In Dense Formation. The Germans had concentrated their heaviest guns and their greatest masses of infantry in the St. Quentin sector, south of which the British and French lines join.

There the Teutonic troops were flung forward in dense formation across ground which had been plowed and churned by artillery fire.

Although raked by machine gun fire from the British trenches and torn by shells from the British explosives, the Germans were able to advance. However, they suffered extraordinary losses.

The Germans continued to throw fresh troops into the fighting, showing that they had received re-enforcements during the past twenty-four hours.

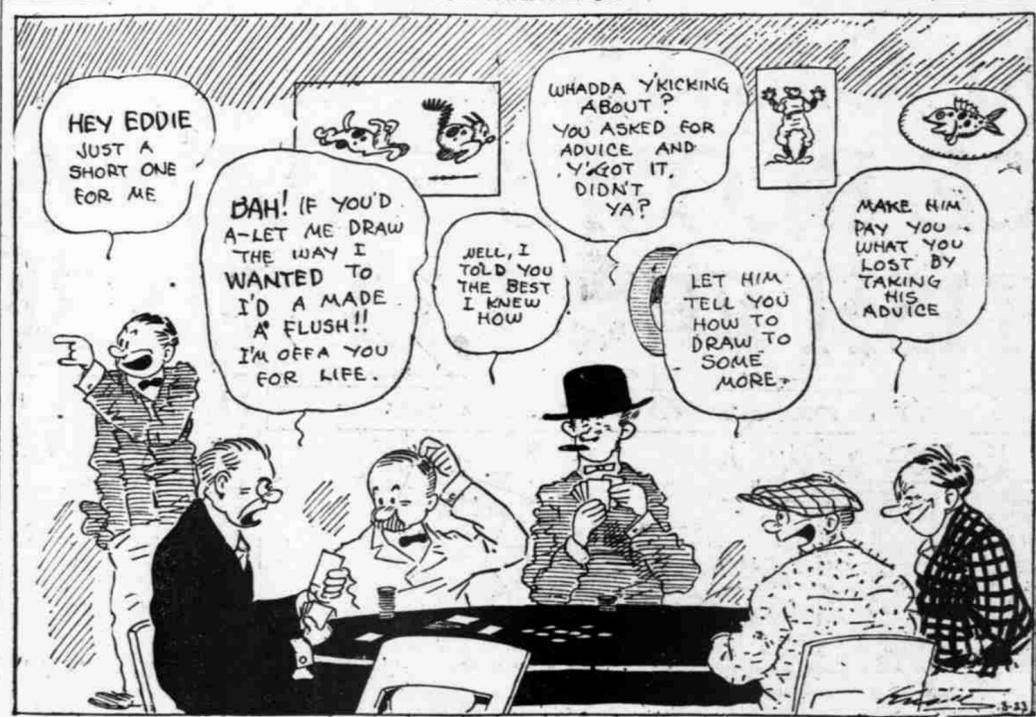
BRESCIA NOW OBJECT OF THE GERMAN DRIVE AGAINST ITALIAN LINE

ROME, March 23.—Fighting is becoming more active along the whole front, the war office announces. The Italians drove back patrols at several points on the front, and ejected an Austrian detachment which had forced its way into an advanced post in the Brenna valley sector. Along the Piave the artillery fighting became more intense. A new Austro-German attack on the Italian Piedmont is developing, according to advices received here. It is thought the Germans are using Lake Garda, a sector of the line hitherto quiet. Italians here were plainly worried as the result.

Penny Ante

AFTER A GUY ASKS FOR ADVICE.

By Jean Knott



TODAY'S CASUALTY LIST

General Pershing has reported the following casualties to the War Department:

- KILLED IN ACTION.**
Corp. Henry H. Fall (previously reported wounded).
Private Richard Gross.
DIED OF ACCIDENT.
Private Sylvester P. Sullivan.
DIED OF DISEASE.
Sergt. Michael L. McElhinney.
Corp. Alfred H. Israel.
Corp. Alfred J. Renaud.
Private Harman Beers.
Private Charles E. Boggs.
Private Rylan E. Brillhart.
Private Allen H. Hartman.
Private Henry K. Larsen.
Private Milton L. Nicholas.
Private Walter H. Owens.
Private Henry Perry.
Private William T. Robbins.
Private Robert Smith.
Private Elmer Spears.
Private John Trimble.
DIED OF WOUNDS.
Private Boleslaw Grochowaki.
MISSING IN ACTION.
Sergt. Joseph Stolina.
Corp. John J. Fayac.
Corp. Edward E. Struck.
Private Rudolf M. Backus.
Private Barney Bogin.
Private William O. Carrander.
Private Marjua Hansen.
Private Hans Larsen.
Private Adelbert Marcy.
Private Hugh O'Neil.
Private Samuel J. Peters.
Private Hector E. Rollman.
Private John Taraska.
WOUNDED SEVERELY.
Lieut. Harry W. Goss.
Corp. Harry G. Stiecker.
First Class Private Stanley Arany.
First Class Private Simon Gondal.
First Class Private Oliver W. Morrison.
First Class Private James J. O'Donnell.
Private Carl Anderson.
Private George B. Greer.
Private Abraham Lepofsky.
WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.
Lieut. Lee Morgan Pickett.
Lieut. Charles Glenn Roberts.
Chief Mech. George La Victorie.
Sergt. Kenneth V. Hughes.
Sergt. Lonnie Winstead.
Corp. Floyd Heath.
Corp. Elmer J. Partlow.
Corp. Jack Peary.
Mech. Frank E. Blaisom.
First Class Private Robert A. Foster.
Private Salvatore E. Beatrice.
Private Edmund Biellinski.
First Class Private Charley Cala.
Private Leslie S. Emerson.
Private Basil Glann.
Private Frederick V. Gould.
Private Oliver W. Holmes.
Private Earl E. Kastner.
Private Mike Peoria.
Private Michael Tymchok.
Private Fred S. Yates.

YESTERDAY GAINED

The Washington Times
15,125 Lines of Advertising (54 Cols.)
Over the Corresponding Day (March 23) Last Year.
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SACRIFICE OF LIFE BLOW TO MORALE OF GERMAN ARMY

By DAVID LAWRENCE.
(Continued from First Page.)
mated at no less than 150,000 in killed and wounded. The losses justify the assessment that the attack is the most violent of the whole war, but if it should be continued with the same intensity for the next ten days it may also prove the most costly of the war to the Germans. In the meantime army strategists are watching for a renewal of an offensive at Verdun near which place the American fighting forces are concentrated, and navy experts look for a naval offensive by German battleships as well as submarines. The Teutons, however, will find the allies more than ready for them on the sea. Here, too, the Germans may find the losses more than they anticipated.

THREE SPANISH SHIPS ARE SUNK IN THE ATLANTIC

BARCELONA, Spain, March 23.—The Spanish ship Jole, Joquina, and Guadaluquivir have been sunk in the Atlantic. It was announced here today. No details were given. The Guadaluquivir was a steel steamer of 2078 tons, built in 1907 and owned by the Guadaluquivir Navigation Company. The Joquina was a 333-ton, three-masted wooden sailing vessel, built in 1877, and registered at Barcelona. The Jole is not listed in Lloyds.

GODSOL HEARING TO BE CONTINUED HERE MARCH 28

(Continued from First Page.)
tions for dismissal are not granted, has been set forward to April 10 by Commissioner Hitt. This date may be advanced to some earlier day, should the papers be filed earlier, and upon agreement of attorneys. There was much confusion this morning as to the present status of the proceedings. The succession of continuances and adjournments that have taken place in the matter left the affair in comparative confusion, and considerable time was devoted to a discussion of what stage the case is now in. Finally, attorneys agreed on setting next Thursday as the time to file the hearing on the motions for dismissal only. The motions as filed by Mr. Easley, ask dismissal of the complaint against Godsol on three grounds, as follows: Because it does not set forth the substantial and material features of an offense nor does it state explicitly, clearly and distinctly any facts which will enable Godsol to understand precisely the offense with which he is charged. Because the application for his arrest and detention was made in the first instance to the United States Commissioner instead of to the Secretary of State and it does not allege or show such urgency as is essential to such procedure. Because the complaint does not set forth such substantial and material features of Godsol's alleged offense as will enable him to claim or the United States to grant him the protection of that article of the Franco-American treaty prohibiting his trial or punishment for any crime or offense committed prior to his extradition other than the offense for which it is sought in the proceedings to have him detained up. Attorneys for the defense sought to have the motions for dismissal ruled upon at this morning's session, but Commissioner Hitt allowed District Attorney Lasker's objection on the ground that he was entitled to notice of the proceedings to have him detained up. This precipitated a discussion of whether Godsol had legally been committed under that clause of the treaty which provides for commitment of the respondent in this action for a period of forty days pending arrival of necessary papers from France. Commissioner Hitt ruled that Godsol had been legally committed for forty days, according to the treaty, and the motion for dismissal of the complaint was again taken up. Upon the commissioner sustaining the District Attorney's objection, the hearing on the motions only was then put over till next Thursday afternoon. This date will not see the introduction of evidence in the case, nor any action on the papers from France, unless the attorneys do agree in the meantime. Godsol, pending further hearings, is to remain in the custody of the United States marshal, and will be kept in the District Jail, where he has already been since the first hearing on March 8. After the hearing Godsol said: "I was prepared and anxious to have my case carried to a conclusion. The newspapers have stated on the authority of the attorneys on which the prosecution is based have arrived

from France. In view of this fact it seems unjust to me that I should be held in custody because of unnecessary, if not intentional delays. I am prepared to prove my entire innocence and I ought not to be denied the opportunity nor have that opportunity postponed."

U. S. SEEKS TO AID VICTIMS OF DRUGS IN DRAFT ARMY

By BILL PRICE.
To reclaim and make available every ounce of manhood's nerve force in the United States, Government officials are seeking to co-ordinate efforts and devise plans for curing thousands of drug addicts whose misfortune practically unfits them for responsible active service in the fighting ranks of the country. The division of neurology and psychiatry of the surgeon general of the army has greatly advanced plans for the establishment of narcotic hospitals at Fort Niagara or elsewhere and these plans may soon become working realities. The chief object of the institutions will be to give treatment to men who are drawn in the army drafts and whose examinations reveal that they habitually are addicted to drugs to the extent of making them liabilities instead of assets to the United States. Officials say that several hundred thousand men in the first army draft were excused from service and exempted altogether on the discovery of their real ailments. In this way the Government lost their services. An immense number have been placed in deferred classes as a result of the questionnaire method for the second draft. Army physicians think that steps should be taken to make these men over by treatment in hospitals for that purpose. There will also be admitted to these hospitals soldiers in training at the various cantonments who went into the service with the drug evil gripping them so strongly that they have been unable to throw it off, and have been getting deeper into its clutches. Army officials are loath to talk on the subject, but experts in neurology and kindred questions say that more than 80 per cent of the young men of draft age who are addicts, can be cured in from two to three months through modern methods. Once cured they never fall into the habit again. Morphine is the most generally used of these men and woman destroying drugs. It claims its victims by the thousands every year. The cocaine user is next in number, but there are many other drugs just as deadly. Commissioner Roper, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, who has charge of the Harrison narcotic law and whose subordinate officials have collected data showing that there are hundreds of thousands of young men practically incapacitated for duty in the trenches because of addiction to deadly drugs, has laid before Congress a bill for legislation that will strengthen existing laws and provide treatment by the Government for the restoration of these people. It is the opinion of Commissioner Roper and his subordinates that Congress should provide treatment through some agency and in his last annual report such treatment was urged. It has been pointed out to Congressional committees, now at work on the subject, that a decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Jim Pusey May makes it difficult to control the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs by unregistered persons, as under that decision the mere possession of any quantity of drugs is not evidence of violation of law, forcing the Government to prove actual sales. Police officials of Washington who look after enforcement of the drug law and who report to Federal officials all information relative to violations of the Harrison narcotic act are greatly interested in the general tendency to lessen the narcotic evil. Washington probably has fewer drug addicts in proportion to population than any other city in the United States but the evil exists here and crops out at frequent intervals in the police records of the city. Police inspectors have lately found that many new people come here for employment in the Government service have contracted drug evils at their homes and are unable to break away from the habits.

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