

WEATHER Overcast to-day, probably followed by showers to-night and tomorrow; continued cool; fresh east winds.

Vol. LXXVII No. 25,732

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SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1917—SIX PARTS—FIFTY-SIX PAGES

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FIVE CENTS In New York City

British Take Arleux and Enter Oppy

Desperate German Defence Fails to Hold Back Haig's Troops Battle Develops On Ten-Mile Front English Flyers Bring Down Three Hostile Planes and One Balloon

London, April 28.—Against the most desperate counter attacks yet experienced even on the Arras battlefield, British troops to-day beat their way forward along a ten-mile front, stormed Arleux-en-Cohelle, one of the bastions of the Oppy line, and swept further across the line itself, right down to the north bank of the Scarpe.

The Oppy line runs from Lens to Fresnoy, just east of Arleux, which is included in a semi-circular supplementary line. From Fresnoy it passes by Oppy, and thence, to Rouex, on the Scarpe, lies somewhat to the west of the positions the British occupied on Monday. Haig's men this morning captured Arleux and surged forward on a front of more than two miles north and south of the village. The night official report says: "In the neighborhood of Rouex and Oppy heavy fighting is continuing."

But corresponding with the British army declare that half the town of Oppy is already held by the men in khaki. Rouex seems to be still in German hands, but the British are battling stubbornly against waves on wave of German attackers for the wood near the cemetery which adjoins the village.

Between Rouex and Gavrelle, where the Germans have wasted so many thousands in fruitless counter attacks, the British fought their way up the western slopes of Greenland hill, one of the last organized centres of German defence.

Two troops crossed the Scarpe and British detachments took a trench leading south from the river, as well as positions north of Nonchey. The British gains were registered clear up to the Acheville-Vimy road, and far along the line, 500 German prisoners have already been sent back through the lines.

Nowhere in the war has there been fiercer fighting than along this sector. The unrelenting British batteries attacked bitterly with large forces and suffered heavily from the British fire, but observers at the front declare that Hindenburg's fighters, charged across the field in vast masses, almost like swarms of insects, to be literally moved down by the British barrage and the secondary fire of the machine guns.

Experts believe that the ferocity of the German counter thrusts indicates that Hindenburg's delaying action has failed and that the Wotan, or Quantrocourt line, is not yet completed by his satisfaction. The German batteries that have been moved near Quantrocourt are being forced, as the British were at Ypres, to intercept the enemy's advances. German reserves are being used lavishly, and several new divisions have already been identified in to-day's action.

The official accounts of the battle differ widely. The German day report stated that after an intense bombardment which rose to drum-fire, the British infantry attacked on a front which extended from Loos to St. Quentin. The British night bulletin, which says, "the British to-day for the third time, failed completely in their attempt to break through the German lines."

Important Gains Made The most enthusiastic of the correspondents with the British only give the front of the attack as ten miles, and along almost every point of this important gains were made. Last night over this sector there was one long upsurge of guns carefully trained on previously determined German positions. At daybreak the range was suddenly extended, and the khaki-marked tanks moved quietly forward. The attack on Arleux was entrusted to the Canadian regiments, and they had overrun the town before noon. German counter attacks came promptly, but the Canadians met them east of the town in hand-to-hand combats and drove them back to their shelters.

Arleux is only nine miles from Douai, a slightly less than two from the Wotan line. Strategically it menaces the trench systems which the Germans are still holding south of Lens, and the village of Drocourt, where the Canadian line turns northwest to establish itself on Hill 70, southeast of Loos.

Though the British batteries concentrated their fire to their utmost capacity, they are no longer playing upon hidden field defences, constructed, often hastily, but with extreme art. As a consequence, at some points the German barbed wire entanglements were not entirely demolished and caused the advancing Tommies some difficulty. Nowhere, however, were they held up, except on the outskirts of Rouex.

Throughout the fighting the British flyers were active, though this day was hazy. Yesterday four German planes and a hostile balloon were destroyed, the British sacrificing three of their own machines.



Balfour to Put Wreath on Grave Of Washington

British and French Missions to Decorate Mount Vernon Tomb To-day Revolution Breach Healed by Britain Bronze Leaf from France to Rededicate Spirit of Democracy

Washington, April 28.—With the groundwork laid for a working agreement with America in the common cause against Germany, the British and French war missions will dedicate their united efforts to democracy tomorrow in impressive ceremonies at the tomb of George Washington, at Mount Vernon.

Through her Foreign Minister, Arthur James Balfour, and in the presence of many of the foremost leaders of the British Empire Great Britain will publicly pay homage to the memory of the man who in the name of democracy led the revolution which tore one of the brightest jewels from the British crown. A wreath will be placed on the tomb by Mr. Balfour, as the representative of the British government, signifying a public manifestation of honor seldom equaled in British history.

France, through former Premier Viviani, now Minister of Justice, and Marshal Joffre, popular idol of the French people, will accord to the Father of the American Republic the highest honor within the gift of France. In placing a bronze palm leaf on the sarcophagus France's two leaders will complete the original purpose of their mission to this country, in paying homage to America's forefathers, to whose aid France came in 1776.

Will Heal War Breach The union of Great Britain, France and the United States over the tomb of Washington will symbolize to America's guests a consummation of the joint crusade against German autocracy. Members of both missions spoke of the ceremonies to-day as carrying a great significance.

To England it means the final healing of the breach made by the Revolution; to France, a reconsecration of the ideals of the two countries along the best lines of democracy. The party will go to Mount Vernon on the Presidential yacht Mayflower, accompanied by the members of the Cabinet and their wives, military and naval officers, Chairman Padgett and Swanson, of the House and Senate naval committees, respectively, and Governor Stuart of Virginia.

Both 100 American officials, all told, were in the party. The British and French missions made considerable progress today in their conferences with American officials. Experts Lay Out Plans Intensive discussions by experts along the lines laid out by Mr. Balfour occupied the British. Major C. E. Dansey, of the British War Office, consulted his discussions with General Scott, chief of staff; Admiral Sir Dudley R. S. de Chair talked with Navy Department chiefs on maritime questions; and Mr. Anderson, chairman of the War Executive Commission of England, France and Italy, saw members of the Shipping Board.

British trade experts conferred at the British Embassy in an effort to systematize the information requested by American officials on trading with the enemy, export restrictions, the rationing of Holland and Scandinavia and German trade influences in South America.

French work for understandings on various subjects relating to the conduct of naval, military and economic war against Germany appeared at the conference between the French and American officials. Tangible results are expected within the next few days, after President Wilson personally has taken part in the proceedings.

Monday the President will confer with Viviani in the French mission, at the White House. So far President Wilson has not had an opportunity to discuss details with the representative of France, the formal mission, as the White House following the arrival of the mission having been devoted entirely to broad generalities.

Joffre Wants U. S. Army Definite problems of the war were discussed at the French conferences today. Members of the military section of the mission, which is headed by Marshal Joffre, conferred at length with the American army officers, and Marshal Joffre appeared to be increasingly interested in the idea of having an American expeditionary force in France. He and other members of the mission made known to representatives of the War Department in Washington their views on the idea of increasing American participation in the war on a large scale by the United States without adequate preparation invites enormous losses.

Conferees between members of the French naval section and representatives of the Navy Department also were continued to-day. At noon leading members and officials attended a luncheon given in their honor by Assistant Secretary of State Phillips, and late in the afternoon the visiting Frenchmen were present at a tea given by the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand. To-night the party separated, civilian members attending a dinner given in their honor by Attorney General Gregory, the military section attending a dinner given by Secretary Baker and the naval section by the guests at a dinner given by Secretary Daniels.

It is peculiarly appropriate that as the negotiation of this loan will constitute the first great step of the United States in the prosecution of the war it should be issued in the name of freedom.

Premier Resigned by Telephone Petrograd went to bed on Monday night, March 12, under the protection of the revolutionary army. Two committees, simultaneously formed, representing the Duma and the rebels, were already functioning as the sole government.

The bulletin contains the czar's edict dissolving the Duma and the Duma's resolution not to close its session.

Congressmen Ask Lloyd George to Press Home Rule

Settlement of the Problem Would Enthus America, Cable Says

Washington, April 28.—Signed by more than 100 members of the House of Representatives, a cablegram to Premier Lloyd George urging that the Irish problem be settled was dispatched to-night.

Representative Gallivan, of Boston, drafted the message immediately on reading Lloyd George's speech before the British Parliament. Speaker Champ Clark was the first to sign it, Gallivan second, and Representative Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, third.

Following is the cable: "You are quoted as saying that 'the settlement of the Irish question is essential for the peace of the world and for a speedy victory in the war.'" "May we, members of the American Congress, suggest that nothing will add more to the enthusiasm of America in this war than a settlement now of the Irish problem."

"We believe that all Americans will be deeply stirred and their enthusiastic effort enlisted if the British empire will now settle this problem in accordance with the principles announced by President Wilson in his address to Congress asking it to declare war on autocracy and for the world-wide safety of democracy and of small nationalities."

Hospital Ship Plan To Cause Reprisals

Germany Objects to Exposing Her Wounded to U-Boat Reprisals

Copenhagen, April 28.—Announcement was made before the Reichstag Main Committee in Berlin yesterday that Germany will adopt the sharpest reprisals if German prisoners are embarked on hospital ships of the Allies and exposed to the danger of torpedoes.

The sinking by the Germans of the British hospital ship Lanfranco last week caused the death of fifteen German wounded, who were being transported to England. The British Admiralty announced that as the Germans were sinking hospital ships without any regard to international law the distinctive markings of these vessels had been removed, and that virtually all the hospital ships had on board German wounded, who would be exposed to submarine attacks.

The French government announced that on account of Germany's policy German prisoners would be embarked on French hospital ships.

Masses Forced the Duma To Help Set Russia Free

It Was Faint Hearted When the Great Test Came and Would Have Saved the Romanoff Dynasty—First True and Sequential Account of the Revolution, Reproduced from Its Official Bulletins

By ISAAC DON LEVINE

The full story of the Russian revolution has just arrived in this country. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon a delegation of these soldiers arrived at the Duma to find where it stood. Rodzianko, the president, communicated to this delegation the Duma's resolution.

Rodzianko also said that he had wired to the czar, the commanders in chief and the chief of staff on March 11. On the 12th he sent to the Emperor the last telegram, which read in part: "The last hour has arrived to decide the fate of the country and dynasty."

At 2 o'clock the revolutionary soldiers, followed by the armed populace, arrived at the Duma. The Socialist Deputies, Tikhheizze, Kerensky and Skobelew, came out to address the revolutionary army. The latter enthusiastically greeted the radical leaders. The chiefs of the revolution then detailed rebel soldiers to guard the Duma and take over its telephone and telegraph apparatus.

At 2:30 o'clock the Duma met. The question of organizing a temporary committee to restore order in Petrograd was discussed. In view of the crowded assembly it was decided to let the Council of Elders of the Duma appoint this committee. It became known under the name of the Temporary Executive Committee of the Duma.

Rise of the Super-Radicals The same day representatives of the revolutionary working men, soldiers and some radical intellectuals met in the building of the Duma and organized the Temporary Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies. Immediately the committee issued a manifesto calling upon the soldiers and the workmen of the city to hold elections and vote for Deputies to this newly constituted Council. The elections were held, on the basis of one Deputy per thousand voters. The committee also issued an appeal to the people of Petrograd to let the hungry soldiers who fought all day for the revolution.

Taking the Russian Bastille The day was eventful in the progress of the rebellion. The President of the Imperial Council, Stechegolov, was arrested and imprisoned at 5:30 o'clock in the building of the Duma. The famous prison, "Kresty," where political offenders were held in large numbers, was taken by the revolutionary army the same afternoon. The smaller prisons were captured almost without opposition. The fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Russian Bastille, was taken over by the revolutionists. The Secret Service Department was set on fire. So numerous and bulky were the espionage documents that for three days they continued to burn.

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Congress Passes Draft Bill By a Big Majority; Senate Is for Roosevelt's Division

Provisions of the Draft Bill Final Vote in House 397 to 24; Senate 81 to 8

Washington, April 28.—The selective draft army bill passed by Congress to-night authorizes the President— To raise the regular army to its maximum war strength of 287,000 men from its present strength of about 145,000 men; To increase the strength of the National Guard to a war footing, or about 625,000 men, from a present strength of about 130,000 men; Besides the above, to draft immediately 500,000 men between the ages of 21 and 27 (or 21 and 40, under the House bill); To draft an additional quota of 500,000 men and begin their training whenever in his judgment he deems it necessary; To prescribe regulations for the registration, calling out and training of both these draft armies.

Legislative, executive and judicial officers of the United States and of all the states are exempt, as are ministers and members of religious sects with convictions against war. The President is empowered to exempt, or to draft for partial service only, custom house clerks, persons handling the mails, workmen in arsenals, navy yards and armories; persons engaged in industries necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, pilots and mariners of the merchant marine, persons having dependent families and all persons morally and physically deficient. The Senate bill prohibits the sale of liquor to soldiers. The House did not vote on this.

Britain's People Want To Face U-Boat Facts

Even the Government's Strongest Supporters Demand the Publication of Losses, Waving Aside Its Defence That This Would Furnish Information to Enemy. Public Not Expected to Oppose Being Put on Compulsory Rations

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER [By Cable to the Tribune] London, April 28.—Great Britain wants to face the facts, however disagreeable or alarming. The government's strongest supporters demand the publication of tonnage losses from the submarines, waving aside its defence that this would furnish information to the enemy.

If the government persists in its stand of refusing to publish even the German estimates which are sent out by wireless it must face unanimous opposition. The tonnage figures could hardly hearten the Germans more than the editorials and news items appearing in most of the papers. For instance, the editor of "The Daily News" states: "We have got Germany by the throat on land, and she has got us by the throat on the sea."

Lord Northcliffe's "Evening News" in flashy headlines asks: "Does Germany rule the waves?" It is seldom that these two bitter newspaper enemies agree on any question, and it cite them to show how genuine is the demand for full information about the U-boats.

Ever since its formation the present government has been on trial. It has had an unusually good press, but that press is now becoming extremely critical. Lloyd George's mild attack on the late government in his Guildhall speech did not improve matters, as a reading of the Liberal press shows. "The Times," "The Chronicle," "The Westminster Gazette" and "The Westminister Guardian" rush to the defence of the old regime, holding Lloyd George himself equally responsible for any mistakes of the past.

Political Crisis Unlikely Under other conditions Great Britain might expect a fresh political crisis, but a great fact stands in the way. Aided against the government are a number of hostile elements which, combined, could easily unseat it. But they refrain because it would mean a general election.

All the present trouble centres around the submarine, which has become the greatest factor in the war. The campaign for closing the breweries is gaining strength, as is also the crusade against racing. The end of June and the beginning of July will see the hardest economic pinch England has experienced, but immediately after that it is expected that the crops will relieve the situation temporarily. "The Times" says: "We must impress the government with the importance of getting on with compulsory rationing," and it voices a very general feeling.

In connection with the submarine problem, Carlton W. Bellairs has given notice that he will make a motion in the House of Commons calling on the Cabinet to adopt for the navy the War Office practice of having a separate staff for the conduct of the war, free from administrative work. The government will also be asked to make the policy of placing command of fleet squadrons, patrol areas and naval bases in the hands of selected officers in the prime of life.

"The Liberty Loan Of 1917," Named by Secretary McAdoo Wilson May Send A Socialist with Root to Russia

Washington, April 28.—President Wilson has under consideration the appointment of an American Socialist to the commission headed by Elihu Root, which soon will be sent to Russia. Since Socialists and labor leaders make up a large part of the controlling element in Russia, such an appointment appears probable.

Every patriotic person must read ALL of THE GREAT AMERICAN GRANARIES AND LARDERS ARE BARE on Page 8. Description of bitter fighting at Arras and other war news, on Page 6.