

ALLIES HAMMER AT HINDENBURG LINE
Enemy Plans Smashing Offensive Against Petrograd

Battle of St. Quentin Still Rages Unabated; South of Oise French Forces Still Advance

Paris, March 26.—The battle of St. Quentin continues to rage with unabated fury. The honors of the last twenty-four hours fighting have been with the French who are pushing forward steadily, taking all the precautions that the nature of the operation call for and in the face of desperate resistance by the Germans. The advance is necessarily slow owing to the character of the ground.

The centre region is a wide hill-crest 360 feet high on which stands the village of Essigny. It is flanked on the southeast by a similar eminence near Biery and the difficulty of this strong position which military critics claim would force the whole German wing back on the Oise, expose St. Quentin to the south and imperil the rest of the line as far as Osmignon. It is considered, therefore, that the Germans will make determined efforts to retrieve their failure here.

MILITARY SITUATION GOOD, SAYS PRUSSIAN WAR MINISTER

Washington, March 26.—Naval recruiting officers throughout the country, under orders from President Wilson to-day redoubled their efforts to bring the navy up to its full authorized strength of 87,000 enlisted men.

AMERICA PREPARES FOR WAR

Recruiting for U. S. Navy Is Continued With Increased Vigor
TROOPS RE-ASSEMBLE
New Military Departments on Atlantic Coast
WILSON MAKES HASTE To Have the Nation in Readiness

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Paris, March 26.—Notwithstanding the bad weather and the difficult state of the ground, the French continued last night to advance south of the Oise. The war office announces that French patrols reached Folembry, south of the forest of Caucy.

The Germans made heavy and useless sacrifices the statement says, in several attacks yesterday on positions captured by the French between the Somme and the Oise. Wherever they approached a French position they were thrown back by counter attacks.

Major-General Leonard Wood, now in command of the department of the east, is transferred to the newly created southeastern department with headquarters at Charleston, S. C., and Major General J. Franklin Bell in command of the western department, is transferred to the eastern department with headquarters at Governor's Island.

Major-General Berry and Pershing will retain command of the Central and Southern departments, respectively. National guard organizations will be assigned to guard industrial plants and other property, public or private, in their respective states, in case of war.

GERMANY IS IN FEAR OF REVOLUTION

Uprising in Russia Has Tremendous Effect Thru Teuton Empire
By Courier Leased Wire.
London, March 26.—(New York Times.) The Daily Express prints the following from its correspondent at The Hague:

"The stories circulated with such persistence, that revolution is out of the question, are untrue. This is proved by the statements made to me by two Dutchmen who arrived here to-day from Berlin.

"In order to prevent the establishment of a Russian Republic, it is possible, all German agents in neutral countries, especially Scandinavia, have been ordered to do their utmost to discredit the members of the Russian Government, who are believed to be Republican. The German papers with suspicious unanimity are starting a campaign against Kerenski, the Russian minister of justice, and his supporters.

"Many people in Germany believe that if Russia becomes a republic a revolution in Germany will almost certainly be the result. This opinion is shared by Maximilian Harden, who in today's Zukunft, warns his readers not to believe that the Russian revolution will only have an effect in Russia. The revolution, he says, is not necessarily directed against Imperial institutions, nor would a German republic be the aim of a revolution in Germany. It would simply be directed against Prussia and the Prussian military clique who are leading the German Empire to misery, starvation and disaster.

"Such a revolution would certainly be assigned to posterity, especially in Saxony and Wurttemberg where anti-Prussian runs high."

HUN ATTACK CHECKED BY RUSS FIRE

Germans Launched Offensive After Gas Attacks, But Failed
By Courier Leased Wire.
Petrograd, March 26, via London.
After the discharge of four gas waves, the Germans yesterday attempted to make an advance near Postavy on the northern part of the Homburg and Marienbad are mentioned, but it is doubtful under the present circumstances whether the Kaiser will agree. Otherwise an operation on the larynx will be necessary.

It is reported that the Kaiser is seriously ill.
CLEARING STREETS.
The board of sweepers cleaning up engaged with sweepers cleaning up the main thoroughfares of the city, removing the winter's collection of mud and other debris. As a result the streets present a greatly improved appearance.

Weather Bulletin
Toronto, Mar. 26.—The weather is fair and mild from Ontario to the Maritime provinces, and fair and moderately cold in the west. A shallow depression is approaching the Great Lakes from the southwest States.

Forecast:
Fresh east to south winds, fair and mild to-day, and showers by Tuesday.

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TOWNS OF FRANCE ARE FREE

Villages Evacuated by Huns Yesterday Celebrated Their Deliverance
ENJOY NEW LIBERTY
Freed After Thirty Months From Rule of the Teutons
PEASANTS PARADED In the Spirit of Pathetic Joy

British Headquarters in France, March 25.—Via London, March 26. (From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press)—The shattered French towns evacuated by the Germans celebrated to-day their first Sunday of liberty in two and a half years. It was a brave showing they made. Countless French flags fluttered in the sunshine from both ruined and half ruined homes and the women, old men and children, who had passed through such a long ordeal of captivity strolled through the uptown streets, dressed in the best clothes they could muster. The unconquerable French genius for dress revealed itself even in such pathetic bits of finery as the women could find.

Passed Through Peril.
Here and there groups of the "poilus" gathered to listen to the graphic stories of the natives concerning their experiences under German rule. The villagers dwelt particularly on the time of terror which immediately preceded the departure of their enemies. All civilians were herded in certain buildings from which they heard explosions and saw the fires which testified that their little homes were being destroyed. The towns where the inhabitants of the region were concentrated by the Germans were only half razed, while the outlying villages were completely burned down. In this way about half of a town was spared to about ten villages completely destroyed.

Enjoy New Liberty
Despite the devastation and ruin, many French peasants returned today to the sites of their former homes, seeking temporary shelters and bringing bits of furniture with which to begin life anew. They wore coats of downcast, but cheerful and almost gay in the enjoyment of their new liberty. In Roye a triumphal arch was constructed of evergreens and lavishly decorated with triangular colors as a welcome to the home-comers. In the distance could be heard the reverberating echoes of the big guns, but the ceaseless boom of the liberated zone, who seemed to think that the war must be over.

Additional Regiments Are Raised
U. S. Adds Large Number of Troops to Federal Service
FOR PROTECTIVE USE
In Case of Internal Disorder in Country

Washington, March 26.—Twenty additional complete infantry regiments and five additional separate battalions of National Guard troops have been ordered into the federal service for the protection of property in the event of possible internal disorders. The troops have been called out in eighteen western and middle western states, not included in the list of similar orders made public yesterday.

The new order, which makes a total of thirty-two National Guard infantry regiments called into the federal service for police purposes, supplemented by six separate battalions and several detached companies. They will be assigned to post and connection with their police work by the commanders of the military departments acting under instructions from the war department.

Promises to Lithuanians
Amsterdam, via London, March 26.—A deputation of Lithuanians, who waited on Foreign Secretary Zimmerman a few days ago, were assured that the German government desired to grant Lithuania self-government at the conclusion of peace, according to a Berlin despatch to Reuters. The delegation outlined the reforms desired by the Lithuanian people.

ICE CAME DOWN.
The Galt ice came down the river yesterday afternoon, and as the river was clear no inconvenience was occasioned by the visit. The water reached a high level, but at no time since the break-up commenced has there been the least danger.

Russia in Silence Prepares For Teuton Onslaught; New Ministry Confident of Army

Petrograd, March 25, via London, March 26.—The news that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg was planning a campaign against Petrograd, was received at the capital with surprisingly little consternation, evoking rather a spirit of calm and unshakable confidence in the loyalty of the troops and the ability of the army to protect the city from the new and suddenly arising source of danger. If German calculations are based upon the supposed demoralization of the soldiery or more than a transient defection of the troops at the front from their usual discipline and loyalty to their commander, these calculations are plainly in error. It is undeniable that during the first days following the revolution, the extreme radical and socialist element aimed at taking advantage of the overthrow of the old authority by sowing further discontent among the workingmen and soldiers. The cloudy state of mind of the peasant population which, bewildered by the new vista of freedom and equality, and having had little experience with liberty of any sort, imagined that it means relaxation of every kind of authority and discipline, made the propaganda of the agitators easy at first. But the prompt measures taken by the Government and Duma delegations removed whatever danger lay in that direction.

Telegrams have been received from every portion of the front affirming that the army can be relied upon to do its utmost to defend the country.

M. Rodzianko, president of the Duma, received a delegation from the army which declared:
"All officers and soldiers will defend the Duma to the last drop of their blood. They will faithfully obey the provisional government and will strike the Germans to the last man."

Freedom from the censorship has already had a salutary effect in permitting the truth to be published about the new danger from a German attack without the usual accompaniment of extravagant rumors, which in the past made news more alarming than the truth itself. The result is that without minimizing the danger to the contrary, the press has accepted the declaration of the minister of war quietly and without alarm. The Rech says editorially:

"It is the people who are fighting the enemy and not the government, therefore hiding nothing from our readers, we say definitely and clearly that danger is threatening our northern frontier. The enemy is preparing to crush our valiant army, which for two years defended the roads to Petrograd. The Russian soldier understands better than ever before the importance of still resisting."

The Russia Volla says:
"Russia is on trial. Von Hindenburg will try to realize his old dream of a move upon Petrograd. The army and people are facing a test which will become historical. Results can only come from an honest desire in the hearts of the Russian people for victory."

MOTIVE ASSIGNED FOR THE TEUTON RETIREMENT IN FRANCE

WAR PRISONERS ILL TREATED BY THE TEUTONS
Declaration Made by a Besancon Escaped From Captivity
INSUFFICIENTLY FED And Compelled to Sleep in the Mud

Paris, March 26.—R. Ducret, president of the Besancon prisoners of war association, has forwarded to the foreign office a declaration made by A Besancon, a prisoner, who was forced by the Germans to work within the zone of fire, and who escaped. The man alleges that he and his companions were badly and insufficiently fed, that they slept in hastily constructed sheds which were so small that each of the 600 occupants had to lie in a space 14 inches wide, that the majority had no bedding and were obliged to sleep in the mud, and that all were forbidden to write to their families or receive any letters, money or parcels.

The prisoners' cantonments were 6 miles from the front, and the fugitives say they were made to work on trenches or railways 1,400 yards from the French lines. When he escaped, one of his comrades had been killed and several wounded by French shell fire. The refugee estimated that 200,000 Frenchmen were being forced to work on different sections of the front under similar conditions.

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theatre
Wednesday
"Rescue"
"KIPS"
"LAS"
"Mar. 27"
"COMPANY"
"MEDIAN"
"SMILES"
"ED"
"Think About"
"HOUSE"
"HEART"
"Present Day"
"25c."
"ARCH 30-31"
"2 Days"
"5 P. M."
"Produced, Featuring King"
"athic Physicians"
"THE IRWIN"
"SAUDER"
"dren Cry FLETCHER'S STORIA"