SPITISH STILL DRIVE ON, DESPITE AWFUL WEATHER

Smash Foe Counter-Attacks, Straighten Line and Forge Ahead.

Fliers Again in 40-Mile Gale, Do Great Work Against Huns.

London Cable.-Thursday's night's War Office report reads:

"In spite of the exceedingly bac weather for aerial work, our aeroplanes were active again. They seized every opportunity to harass the hostile troops with machine-gun fire. During one of the short fine periods one of our naval squadrons, while escorting British bombing machines, was heavily attacked by a number of hostile aeroplanes, and did exceptionally well. Without suffering any loss itself it destroyed three attacking machines and drove down three others in a damgged condition.

self it destroyed three attacking machines and drove down three others in a damgged condition.

"Altogether four German aeroplanes were brought down yesterday-and five others were driven down damaged. Six of our machines failed to return; three others were brought down."

(By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent

(By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.

British Headquarters in France, Cable.—The amazing April storm, which began almost at the exact hour set for the British attack against the Germans Monday morning, continues and the fighting conditions have been made extremely difficult. The storm fe accompanied by snow, rain and sleet and a gale which has seldom fallen below a velocity of forty miles an hour. There have been occasional bits of sanshine, but these lasted less than half an hour. The night temperatures are well below freezing.

Despite these circumstances the British attack widened to day by a blow north of Vimy Ridge, the latter having been firmly held and consoluted to the content of the the content of the content of

blow north of Vimy Ridge, the latter having been firmly-held and consolidated by the Canadians against a bitter German fire. The troops which struck north of Vimy to-day penetrated to a point a few hundred yards northwest of Givenchy, having carried out their dawn attack with the same sprecision as has characterized their other operations. their other operations.

"POCKETS" ANNIHILATED. On the remainder of the new front, he work consisted largely of straightening certain elements in the line by annualating several "pockets" where the Germans had held out. The Brit-ish also smashed to bits a strong Gernan ecounter-attack against Monchy-le-Preux, the German losses being among the heaviest they have suffered during the new offensive. The fighting about Monchy has been very heavy since Tuesday, the Germans having been ordered to prevent the British advance reaching that high point at

all hazards. It was not until large numbers or British field batteries had been brought into play that the Ger-mans were definitely beaten off.

mans were definitely beaten off.

The British attack and the German defence converged at Monchy, and it was a wonderful sight to watch this fighting from a nearby hill yesterday and realize that for the moment this was the focal point of the entire world war. The artillery duel over the pretty little town was a study in black and white, the British shells breaking white on the German positions just east of the town, while the German shells exploded over the town with smoke, which resembled great balls of lemp-black wool. Occasionally a German shell striking a brick building would send up a sweeping cloud of pinkish dust. cloud of pinkish dust.

AEROPLANES AT WORK.

During the fighting British aeroderman machines. The Germans dared for the tail of the British machine, faring as they came. The khak clad airman, despite this unexpected attack from ambush, splendidly outman you red his foes. He deliberately side-slipped out of control, make the bernalty means turning side-match the congress. tterally means turning side-

the Uch ans, the Britisher flattened out and sarted for his own lines, to bring the pursuers within range of the anti-air, raft guns, for there is no time to turn and face a foe once he is on your tail. The plan, succeeded, and the Germans had suddenly to turn and the Germans had suddenly to turn and climb for their lives, as shrappel shells Com ans, the Britisher flattened immediate y leaped for them through the will ag wind.

LURE GUNS CAPTURED.

In the fighting of to-day the British captured a number of additional guns. Eleven wer ; taken in one sector. The ridge thus far having brought in four 8-inch hovitzers, nine of the famous German 5.9's and twenty-three field pioces. In many of the captured gun sitions the British found tier upon tier of ammunition. Prisoners from the German artillery said there was a great stortage of artillery horses in the arm , and that when the British struck so suddenly they had no chance to save their pieces, even far back of the old 'rant line.

SHELLS OF PRUSSIC ACID.

One interesting bit of information the advance is disclosed is that the Germans were planning to shell Arras with two of their 42-centimetre "Big Berthas," which first won fame about Liege and Antwerp. These guns had reached Doual, and it was planned to glace them near Fampour, which new to the firstless hands. According to gua-

A large number of German prisoners seem to be glad that they have been taken. Bavarians, who but re-cently had come into the line which was attacked, complained rather bitterly that they were invariably to the worst part of the front. said they knew something unpleasant was about to happen when they re-lieved the Saxons. The Bavarians do not impress questioners as being very fond of the Prussians.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

London Cable. Wednesday night's report from British headquar-

ters in France, reads:
"South of the Aras-Cambrai road our troops this afternoon stormed the villages of Heninel and Wancourt with their adjoining defences and crossed the Cojeul River and occupied the heights on the eastern bank.

"Further progress also was made during the day north of the Scarpe and on the last Vimy ridge. Our gains reported this morning north of Vimy ridge have been secured and our posi-tions strengthened.

"In the course of patrol encounters last night north northeast of Epehy in which we took a few prisoners, a large enemy detachment came under effective fire of our infantry and suffered heavy casuaities.

During the fighting on Monday and Tuesday we captured prisoners from all the infantry regiments of six German divisions, namely, the 7th Re-serve Division 1st Bavarian Re-serve division, 14th Bavarian Division, 11th Division, 17th Reserve Division and 18th Reserve Division. The number of prisoners from each of these divisions exceeds 1,000."

THE GERMAN VERSION.

British attacks, participated in by cavalry and armored cars, to the north of Monchy yesterday, says the official statement issued to-day by the German army headquarters staff, broke down with beavy losses.

From Solssons to Rheims the artiliery firing increased to great violence. in the western Champagne the artiliery firing is increasing.
Yesterday the French and British

iost twenty-four aeroplanes on the

A later report read: "Strong English attacks near Sou-chez and thrusts near Fampoux

"Lively artillery activity continued near St. Quentin, and there siderable firing between Soissons and

THINK KAISER'S IDEA IS RIGHT

In Saying Prussia Democracy After War.

Lloyd George Speaks to Am ericans in London.

London Cable .-- Addressing the mas hovered above Monchy, seem-to sa absolutely stationary astride mier Lloyd George said the advent of ing to she absolutely stationary astride the howling gale. One was thus the United States into the war had surfanging cloud swooped three derman machines. The Germans darked for the tail of the British made and the British made and the British made and the was not surface against military autocracy.

which herally means turning side ment and conquest.

There as not much height for a long fall a this manner, so, after thus escaping the first purst of fire from the tern ans, the Britisher flattened was not a democracy but that France.

the club. The guests included Chan-cellor Bonar Law, Col. Winston Spen-cer Churchill, Lord Reading, General cer Caureniii, Lord Reading, General Smuts, Lord Derby, Lord Bryce, Wal-ter Hume Long, the Italian Ambassa-dor, Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla; and the Cuban Minister, Carcia Y.

Premier Lloyd George, the guest of honor, delivered the principal speech after a brief introduction by Ambrasandor Page. The Premier receized a tremendous ovation when he the room. Toasts were drunk to President Wilson and King George.

STRONG FOR WAR.

Petrograd Garrison Party Against Separate Peace.

LAUGH AT U.S.

Moraht and German Press On Their Army.

Amsterdam, via London Cable.—
The American army is held up to ridicule by Major Moraht, writing in the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, who jeers at the idea that the United States can

the idea that the United States can give any effective military aid to the Allies. Major Moraht says:

"The American army is no danger to Germany. The Civil war cost half a millic n lives because neither side had a trained army. Now Wilson, forgetful of history, is trying the same thing, but it will be shown once more that the braggadocio of his countrymen is in inverse ratio to their fighting. in inverse ratio to their fighting value." Major Moraht concludes with a sneer at "shoddy American war material," concerning which he says the Russians could tell a tale. The Voerwaerts says ironically that

it is now considered good form to join the anti-German world league. The Socialist organ declares that Brazil, Peru and Chile, professing to be pre-paring to fight for humanity and civlization, are really instigated by their material dependence on New York, London and Paris, and the ease with which rich German trans-Atlantic communities can be attacked. It urges, however, that "as the fruits of decades of pioneer work are at stake, the menace should not be mini-

The world league is becoming gro

tesque in size," it concludes, "Goliath versus David."

The Kreuz Zeitung says: "Thirteen hundred millions of the world's inha-bitants are fighting seventy million Germans. Let the rest of the earth come as well; we will beat them

GOOD GROUNDS FOR A BREAK

Brazil Explains Reasons for Severing Relations.

Argentina Reported to Be About to Call Troops.

Rio Janeiro Cable.—The breakily out of appoint relations with Germany is officially announced by the Brazilian Government in a com-iuni-cation to the press. A combination of reasons is given for this action, the official explanation reading:
"Considering that the inquiry and

"Considering that the inquiry and the conclusions cabled by the Legation at Paris on the subject of the torpedotra of the steamer Parana established the fact that the Parana was proceeding under reduced speed, was illustrated outside and inside, including the shield with the name 'Brazil,' and the shield with the name 'Brazil,' and considering that the steamer received no warning to stop, according to the unanimous deposition of the crew, and, further, that the steamer was torpedoed and shelled five times, and that the submarine made no attempt to save like, then, in the presence of such aggravating circumstances and in accord with the note of Feb. 9 and the telegram of Feb. 13, sent by the Brazilian Government to the Legation at Berlin, the Brazilian Government severs relations with Germany."

ARGENTINA'S COURSE. Buenos Ayres, April 12.—The Gov-ernment vill make no official pro-nouncement of Argentina's neutrality n the war between the United State and Germany, as it considers its note of yesterday sufficient. This note embodied a declaration that Argentina supported the position of the United Staes with reference to Germany.

President Irigoyen had a two hours' conference with the Minister of War to-day. It is reported that the class of 1895 will be called.

GERMAN OPTIMISTS.

Press Calls Arras Fight of Little Importance.

Copenhagen, via London Cable.-Th

Copenhagen, via London Cable.—The Battle of Arras, in the opinion of the German press, is an event of only local importance, lamentable, it, is true, but already brought to a standstill, and not affecting in any degree the stragetic situation. It is interpreted by general consent as part of the plan of the Anglotrenc command, toiled in its intentions of delivering a shattering blow on the Somme front, to roll up the new Hindenburg line by assaults on both flanks at Soissons and Arras.

Both attempts are already described as failures, despite regrettable losses in men and probably guns. The British official reports are given scanty notice, and are printed in inconspicuous type without headlines. The censorship authorities are evidently assured that the reading public generally accepts the German version, and that confidence in Field Marshal von Hindenburg is unimpaired.

An interview between the field marshal and a Spanish correspondent is given prominence by the German press, and shares headline honors with the Battle of Arras. In this interview von Hindenburg avows his confidence in the firmness of the German fronts on the west and east, and expresses a conviction that the submarine campaign will not fail. It has had an effect on public west and east, and expresses a conviction that the submarine campaign will not fail. It has had an effect on public opinion, where the field marshal still bulks large as a confidence-inspiring hero. The interview was evidently aumehed to counteract any feeling of discouragement at the growing dimensions of what the Vorwaerts terms, "a world league for the destruction of Germany."

FOR MORE PRODUCE.

Editors of U.S. Farm Journals in Conference.

St. Louis, Report.—Means of inducing farmers by a campaign of publicity
to increase their acreage of grain, and
to produce a normal crop of cotton and
similar staples by intensified farming,
in order to meet the demand that probabiy would be made in the United States
while a state of war exists with Germany, will be discussed by editors and
publishers of farm journals, who meet
here to-day.

The meeting was called by Secretary of
agriculture Houston. Delegates from
journals representing more than 10,000
to readers among farmers have acceed the invitation to take wart in

LLOYD GEO GE GREETED THE LATEST ALLY

British Premier's Great Speech to Americans Resident in London.

REAL PEACE COMING

Prussia Described as an Army-U. S. Warned to Take Lesson.

London Cable .--- As the first British Prime Minister to saiute the American nation as comrades in-arms David Lloyd George, England's great Democratic leader, speaking before a notable assembly, brought together by the American Luncheon Club to-day, aroused intense enthusiasm by his scathing denunciation of Prussia and his warm welcome of America as an ally in the war.

"The advent of the United States into the description of the United States."

into the war," he said, "gives the final stamp to the character of the conflict struggle against military auto cracy throughout the world."

TEXT OF LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

SPEECH.

Mr. Lloyd George said:

"I am in the position, in the happy position, of being, I think, the first Prime Minister of the Crown who, speaking on behalf of the people of this country, could salute the American nation as comrades-in-arms. I am glad not only because of the stupendous resources which this great nation will bring to the succor of the allies, but I rejoice as a democrat that the advent of the United States into this war gives the final stamp to the war gives the final stamp to the character of the conflict as a struggle against military autocracy through-

out the world. KAISER IS RIGHT IN THIS. "They naturally did not know at first what we had endured in Europe for years from this military caste-it had never reached as far as the United States of America. Pruesia is ont a democracy. The Kaiser promises that it will be a democracy after the war. I think he is right, But Prussia not merely is not a democracy; Prussia was not a state; Prussia was an army. It had its great institutions, it had its great universities, it had developed its science. All these were subordinate to the one great predominant purpose of an all-conquering army to enclave the world.

The army was the spearpoint of Prussia the rest was the gilded haft. "That is what we had to deal with in this old outworn country. It was an army that in recent times had waged three wars, all of conquest, and the incessant tramp of its legions through the streets of Prussia, on the parade ground of Pruscia, had gone to the Prussian head. The Kaiser, when he witnessed it on a grand scale at his reviews, got drunk with the sound of it. He delivered the law to the world as a new pastor on Sinal delivering the law from the thunder clouds. But make no mistake Europa was uneasy. thunder clouds. But make no mis-take, Europe was uneasy, Europe was half intimidated, Europe was anxious, Europe was apprehensive. It knew the whole time what it meant. What the whole time what it meant. What we did not know, of course, was the moment when it would come. This is the menace, this is the oppression from which Europe has suffere for fifty years. It sapped the benefits and the equities of all states which ought to have been devoted and concentrated on the well-being of their peoples. They had to take into account this menace, which was their constant preoccupation, as a cloud ready to burst over the land.

"France— no one knew aveet

"France— no one knew except Frenchmen what they endured from Frenchmen what they endured from this tyranny patiently, gallantly, with dignity, prepared till the hour of de li nee came. The best energies of denocrat France have been devoted to preparing against the impending terror, the brave things France was capable of, and that great home of the imaginative, fertile mind, which would otherwise have been devoted to would otherwise have been devoted to progress, was paralyzed. This is state of things we have to en-

HINDENBURG LINE DESCRIBED. "The most characteristic of all Prussian institutions is the Hindenburg line. What is a Hindenburg line? A Hindenburg line is a line drawn on territories of other people, warning them that the inhabitants of those their traces shall not cross it at peril of their lives. That line has been thrown across Europe for fifty years, in many lands. You recollect what happened some years ago to France, when a French Foreign Minister was practically driven out of office by Prussian interference. Why? What had he done? He had done nothing but what a Minister of an independent state had the most absolute right to do. He had crossed the in line drawn within French territory by Prussian despotism.

"But Europe, after enduring this for generations, made up its mind at last that the Hindenburg line must be drawn along the legitimate frontiers of Germany.
"This has been an undoubted fight

for the emancipation of Europe and the emancipation of the world. It was at first hard for the people of America at first hard for the people of America who tried to appreciate that. Germany had never interfered in a single-tlep with their freedom. But at last they have daily to endure the same or perience. Americans were told they have not to be allowed to cross and pross the Atlantic except at their cold. American ships were suph with mil. American ships were sunk withwarning. American subjects were wned without apology, as a matter of German right.

German right.
At first America could not believe
They could not think it possible
tone can repolle could behave in

at last art that the Germans reast and acted promptly.

DRAWN ACROSS

DRAWN ACROSS AMERICA'S SHORES.

"The Hindenburg line was drawn along the shores of America and Americans were told they must not cross it, and America said. 'What is this?' America said. 'The place for that line is not the Atlantic, but on the Rhine, and we mean to roli it up.' And they have started.

"There are two great facts which clinch the argument that this is a great struggle for freedom. The first is the fact that America has come in. She would not have come in otherwise. The second is the Russian recolution.

revolution.
"When France in the 18th century when France in the 18th century sent her soldiers to America to fight for freedom and independence of that land—France was an autocracy in those days—the Frenchmen in America, once they were there, found that their aim was freedom, their atmosphere was freedom that inspiration phere was freedom, their namous phere was freedom, their inspiration was freedom. They conquered at first others' freedom and they took it home, and France became free.

THE STORY OF RUSSIA.

"This is the story of Russia. Russia engaged in this great war for the freedom of Serbia, of Montenegro, of Bulgaria. The Russians fought for the freedom of Europe, and they wanted to make their own country free, and they have done it. The Russian revolution is not merely an out-come of this struggle for freedom; it come of this struggle for freedom; it is a proof of its character. And if the hussian people realize as there is every evidence they will realize it, that national discipline is not incompatible with national freedom, nay, that national disciple is essential to the security of national freedom they the security of national freedom, they

will indeed become a free people,
"I have been asking myself the
question, Why did Germany deliberquestion, why did Germany deliber-ately in the third year of the war, provoke America to this declaration and to this action? Deliberately! Re-solutely! It has been suggested that the reason was there were certain the reason was there were certain elements in American life which they were under the impression would make it impossible for the United States to declare war. That I can hardly believe. But the answer has been afforded by Gen. von Hindenburg himself in a very remarkable interview which appeared in the press.

ATTACKED WITH THE DAWN. "It is written of those gallant men "It is written of these gallant men that won that victory on Monday, from Canada, from Australia, and from this old country—it has proved that in spite of its age it is not decrepit—it is written of those gallant men that they altacked at dawn. lant men that they attacked at dawn. Fitting work for the dawn—to drive Fifting work for the dawn—to drive out of forty niles of French soil these miscreants who had detited her freedom. They attacked with the drwn. It is a significant phrase.

"With it there came the breaking up of the despotism of Turkey, who has for centuries acted as a cloud to the sunniest lands in the world. It has Ireed all Rus a from an oppression which has governed to the sion which has covered it like a shroud so long. And there is shroud so long. And there is the great decliration of President Wilson. The great nations repre The great decliration of President Wilson. The great nations represented in the struggle for freedom—they are the heralds of the dawn. They attacked with the dawn, and those men are marching forward in the full radiance of that dawn, and soon Frenchmen and Americans, British and Russians, aye, Serbians and Belgians, Montenegrins and Rouman-ians, will emerge into the full light of a perfect dav.

WE HAVE MADE MANY BLUND-

"We have made, as we generally do, every blunder. In consequence we have got through every blunder. Now we are right out on the course. May I espectfully suggest that it is worth a good deal to study our blunders so as to begin where we are new ers so as to begin where we are now not where we were three years ago, in war, time is everything, time has a tragic significance. The step wetch we are taking to-day may lead to a sure victory; taking it to morrow may avert disaster. All of the allies have discovered that it was a new country, that it was trackless and mapless, but we found the way and I am glad that you are sending your great naval and military experience with men who have been all through the dream anxious course of the last three years. "I am the last man in the world to say that the succer which is given me and the last man in the world to say that the succor which is given up from America is not in itself some thing to rejoice at and to rejoice at greatly. But I also say that I can greatly the hope which the hope in the hope which the hope is the hope which the transfer that I am see more in the knowledge that America is going to win a right to be at the conference table when the terms of peace are discussed. That conference will settle the destiny of national and the course of human life for God knows how many ages. It would be the destiny of the course of human life for God knows how many ages. It would be conference with the course of human life for God knows how many ages. knows how many ages. It have been a tragedy, a tragedy for mankind, if America had not been there and there with all her influence

and her power.

TO MAKE EARTH WORTH LIV-

Ambassador Pago, in welcoming Premier Lloyd George, said these were great days for the Republic, adding: "We have set out on an enterprise of saving the earth as a place worth living in." ING IN.

The Ambassador said he believed many consequences would flow from American participation in the war. First, he trusted in an earlier victory, America and of the free nations of America and of the free nations of Furoce by America. He recalled that the luncheon (hip had had many astinguished guests, but to-day for the first time, he said, it was welcoming a Premier. ing a Premier.

There was a legend, Mr. Page said, that all really great Englishmen went that all really great Englishmen went to America when they died, and he then added: "All great makers of English literature become ours; all great mariners, discoverers, and sail-ors—they seem to be ours; all great friends of human freedom—they be-long to us. Now the energetic spirit of Lloyd George has outrun the process of nature, and it has gove to us before he has died."

Men will wrange for religion, write for it, fight for it, die for it-any-thing but live for it.—Cotton.

GREAT FIRES AT ST. QUENTIN

Extensive Conflagrations Show Terror of Huns.

French Patrols Continue to Make Advances.

With the French Armies in France, Cable.—Blinding flames from close beside St. Quentin cathedral bright-ened the snow-clouded sky at the Associated Press correspondent watched sociated Press correspondent watched the progress of a lively artillery duel from a neighboring hill to day. For hours belching white smoke was driven before a strong wind across the city, giving evidence of extensive fires. Upon the roads along the lines occupied respectively by the Germans and French fell heavy salvos of shells

trenches marked the progress of the French pursuit of the retiring Ger-mans towards positions which they now hold near the town. The wind was too violent to-day for all except the most daring aviators to attempt observations or the regulation of gun fire. But meantime the French patrols continued to advance further.

The undulating country is dotted everywhere with ruined villages, either burned or blown up by the Germans before their retreat. At Bray St. Christophe even the graveyard has been laid waste, the monuments and little chapel torn down, the graves opened and searched, their contents sometimes scattered about.

The correspondent, who traversed the whole reconquered territory, found everywhere traces of the destruction of villages and homes, as well as implements, and this has only served to animate the French soldiers with a stronger desire to get to grips with the Germans.

At nearly every one of these places the Stars and Stripes can now be seen entwined with the flags of the allies. American Red Cross wagons are met every turn, and the men to them are greeted with general enthusiasm.

The official communication issued by the War Office Thursday night

"There is nothing to report during the course of the day, except some activity by both artilleries, especially south of the Oise and in the region north of the Aisne. There have been rain and snowstorms along the greater

"At various points on the Belgian front a feeble cannonade progress,"

TAKE PATROL

Transfer of Guarding of Atlantic Coast Effected.

'In War With Both Feet," Savs Daniers.

Washington Report.—"We are in this war with both reet. We are not preparing for a short war. We are preparing for a long war, in which we will use all our resources to defeat the German Government, and we intend to fight to a finish."

tend to fight to a finish. Perhaps Secretary Daniels did not use those exact words, but that is the language attributed to him when the story was told this evening of conferences yesternay and to day between Mr. Dameis and high-ranking officers of the British and French navics.

The officers with whom Secretary Daniels consulted were Vice-Admira navy and Rear-Admiral Grasset of the French navy, who are in command of the navar forces of their Governments in the South Atlantic. Their flags rips are supposed to be at an Amarican

port. Another conference was held at the Navy Department today, at which Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Navai Operations, was the principal representative of the United States

As a result of the conference the As a result of the conference take over most, perhaps all, of the patrol work done in the waters of the western hemisphere by British and French remistrere by British and French cruisers, thus relieving the British and French vessels of this work and permitting their use elsewhere. Warships of the United States navy will use British and French ports in the West Indies as bases of supplies and operations.

The understanding reached lave the foundation for a complete entente cor-diale between the United States and the British and French Governments which will be consummated upon the arrival here of the British and French Commissions, headed, respectively, by Mr. Balfour and M. Viviani.

Among other things taken up by the Navy Department in connection with the new relationship established between the American. Frence and British navies is the protection of the fuel oil supply from the Tampico fields in Mexico. It was learned today that American war veces were already engaged in this work, and it is understood that it will be extended considerably. The United States Government, it became known to day. will not permit the Carranza Germent to present the shimment Tampico oil to Europe. This oil essential to the British fleet, nea every vessel of which uses mineral of for fuel.

GUILTY OF SEDITION.

GUILTY OF SEDITION.

Guelph, Report.—A sedition case came up this afternoon at the Spring sittings of the Supreme Court of Oncidentiation Country, before Chief Justice Sirienholme Falcondridge that of Service Sirienholme Falcondridge the Service Sirienholme Falcondridge the Service Sirienholme Sirienholme