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MONDAY MORNING APRIL 2 1917—FOURTEEN PAGES

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MORE VILLAGES ARE TAKEN BY BRITISH WHILE FRENCH MAKE IMPORTANT ADVANCE

Total of Prisoners for March 1239 With thousands Killed or Wounded

FREE MUSTERING RESOURCES FOR MIGHTY EFFORT

Very Available Man Called to Colors by Von Hindenburg.

CRISIS APPROACHING

Last Output of Munitions Counted Upon Under New Scheme.

Copenhagen, April 1, via London.—Germany, according to information reaching here from Berlin, is now gathering to the colors every available man for a supreme military effort to bring the war to a victorious conclusion in this year's campaign.

Without altering formally the law of military service, the German authorities have in practice extended the period of service beyond the 48th year, and are retaining with the colors, and in many instances for fighting duty with active units in the front line, and other men who have passed this age.

The operations of the labor service law, now in full swing, are furthering the effort to bring up to the front every available man behind the lines capable of carrying a rifle, so that the next two or three months should see the German armies at their maximum in size.

Simultaneously with this draining of the dregs of human resources of older material Germany's industrial mobilization also is approaching its climax. A scheme for converting every available factory and employing every available machine on war work and manning them behind the lines under the labor service law is completed. The work is to be done in three stages, and the construction of a third batch of munition plants is begun immediately. The output of munition munitions, therefore, should soon reach its maximum.

WAR SUMMARY
THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

THE news of the past two days from France shows that the British and French are keeping up their advance and that as yet the Germans have done nothing effectual to block their progress, but are still yielding territory. The capture of a dozen villages east of Peronne and also in the region of Croisilles marks the extent of the British advance. By the clearing of the enemy from the Savy Wood, the British have established their advanced guards within three miles of the centre of St. Quentin, a gain of a mile in one day and of two miles since Friday. This progress is driving a wide wedge into the German positions north of Peronne, while another wedge is developing about Croisilles, northeast of Bapaume. The French, while marking time and engaging the enemy with their artillery between the Somme and the Oise, have pushed forward along both banks of the Ailette River towards Laon. In this movement they have driven the enemy from strongly-fortified lines back on Vauxaillon and Laifaux. At nightfall yesterday they had reached the outskirts of these two towns.

The Anglo-French operations of this week-end fall into two divisions. The one advance threatens St. Quentin; the other threatens Laon. The British move eastwards from Peronne is making a salient in the German lines to correspond to the salient created by the French south of La Fere a week ago. These wedge-driving operations deprive the enemy of the benefits of a straight line, one of his own avowed reasons for retreating. The fighting about Croisilles, where the enemy, backed by masses of artillery, is resisting fiercely, is serving to sharpen the new Arras salient. The pressure exerted against it before Loos together with the unopposed advance from Croisilles, is making the position of the enemy within the Arras salient more and more difficult.

Russia Need Not Fear Drive Upon Petrograd

Melting Snow Precludes Any Big Operation for Some Time, Says War Minister—Troops Inspired With Splendid Ardor for Struggle.

Petrograd, April 1, via London, April 2.—"No serious activity may be expected on this front in the near future. The melting snow which renders the roads and rivers impassable, precludes any big operation." This declaration of the Russian war minister, Alexander Guchkov, at staff headquarters, after a visit to the northern front, appears to dissipate the alarm created by the startling warning of the war minister a week ago that the capital itself was menaced by a threatened German attack. It was argued at the time of this enunciation of the minister's warning, which was the culmination of a series of similar declarations from the other ministers and by the president of the Duma, that the mobilization of enemy forces along the northern front, was seized upon as a pretext by the new government to arouse the army and the workingmen to a realization of the responsibility resting upon them and stem the tide of disorganization which threatened to break down the efficiency of the army.

Republic is Predicted By Reichstag Speakers

German Socialists' Prophecy of Passing of Hohenzollerns Causes Stormy Scene—"History Marching With Seven-League Boots," Says Ledebour.

London, April 1.—There were stormy scenes in the reichstag Friday, according to a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam, when Socialist deputies foreshadowed the establishment of a republic and demanded that the reichstag have larger powers in the foreign policy.

FOE HOLDING OUT BAIT TO RUSSIA

Proposal for Peace Conference Not Yet Withdrawn. Is Assurance.

REPLY IS AWAITED

Crafty Utterances of Count Czernin Find an Echo in Berlin.

London, April 1.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that a semi-official Berlin telegram states that in German political circles the following view is taken of the interview with Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in the Fremdenblatt, in which he was quoted as saying that the entente could conclude an honorable peace and that the proposal of the central powers for a peace conference still held good.

STRONGER SIDE TO STRIKE DECISIVELY

Gen. Nivelle Says Trench Warfare Will Not Last Always.

CANNOT WIN DECISION

Principles of Napoleonic War Will Reassert All Former Rights.

Paris, April 1.—Gen. Robert George Nivelle, commander-in-chief of the armies of the north and northeast, in a letter to a friend written when he was commander of the French troops at Verdun, is quoted as follows: "Prolonged as is trench warfare, which we are pursuing for two years on the same ground, it is however, only one of the numerous forms of war which cannot last always, as it cannot lead to a decision. To be sure the essential principles of war, those of Napoleon, have been lost; nothing will be regained only in our equipment they will remake all their rights and we must not be caught unawares. The time is approaching when a most decisive blow will be delivered by the strongest and the most resolute. It cannot and must not be pre-conceived. The necessary superiority of all our powers were ready to take up peace negotiations whenever the entente countries abandoned their lust of conquest."

VIGILANCE SURVIVORS ARRIVE

Hullfax, April 1.—Captain Middleton and crew of 26, of the American steamer Vigilance, which was torpedoed by a German submarine, arrived here today en route to their homes in the U.S. They say their ship was sunk on March 16, 189 miles from land, and that eleven of the crew were drowned when one of the boats capsized.

DECISIVE MOVE IS IN PROSPECT AT WASHINGTON

Wilson is Ready to Deliver His Message to Congress Today.

PACIFISTS ARE SCARCE

Flat Declaration of War Against Germany May Be Decided Upon.

Washington, April 1.—Congress, called in extraordinary session by President Wilson, will meet tomorrow to determine the most important issues before the legislative representatives of the people of the U. S. since the civil war. It is considered a foregone conclusion that it will either declare war against Germany or declare that a state of war exists because of Germany's aggression on the high seas.

NEW ERA BEGINS FOR AUSTRIA

As Result of Russian Revolt

Amsterdam, April 1, via London.—Dr. Viktor Adler, leader of the Austrian Social Democrats, says in the Vienna Presse: "The Russian revolution has created a new situation in Europe. Austria's new era has begun. Competition with free Russia will be hard, and Austria must prepare for it."

DEFICIT FOR YEAR EXCEEDS ESTIMATE BY THREE HUNDRED MILLION POUNDS.

TAX PROVES FRUITFUL

RESULT OF LEVY ON EXCESS BUSINESS PROFITS SURPASSES EXPECTATIONS.

London, March 31.—The exchequer returns for the financial year which ends today, show a revenue of £27,427,588 against £25,766,824 for the preceding year, an increase of £2,660,764.

AUSTRIA NOT TO MEDIATE WITH INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA

PALMS DISTRIBUTED

Yesterday (Palm Sunday) at the 11 o'clock mass in St. Clare's Church, Harrisburg, the palms were solemnly blessed and distributed. Rev. Edward McClellan officiated and there was a large congregation.

ALPINE SNOWSTORMS OBSTRUCT ARTILLERY

Heavy Firing Proceeds East of Gorizia and on the Carso.

Rome, April 1, via London.—"Snowstorms in the mountainous areas has hindered artillery activity," says the official statement issued today by the Italian war department, "but the firing was considerably marked east of Gorizia and on the Carso."

NOVA SCOTIA SCHOONER IS VICTIM OF RAIDER

Perce One of Eleven Craft Sunk in the South Atlantic.

Haitian, N. S., April 1.—The Nova Scotia chartered schooner Perce, owned by J. R. Jones and Whitman of this city, according to despatches received here from Rio Janeiro was sunk on Jan. 23 in the South Atlantic by a German commerce raider, being one of eleven steamers and sailing vessels sunk by this raider, whose survivors have been landed at Rio by the French bark Cambonne.

DUTCH OFFICIALS THREATENED

By German Guard on Border

Amsterdam, April 1, via London.—A party of German smugglers which crossed the frontier yesterday to land near the frontier, says the correspondent at Sitard, Holland of The Telegraph, attacked the authorities, who upon the latter fired their revolvers. A German guard on the frontier witnessed the incident, the correspondent adds, came sixty yards into Dutch territory and pointed their rifles at the Dutch officials, who were obliged to retire, leaving the smugglers in the hands of the Germans.

BIG INCREASE IN BRITAIN'S OUTLAY

Deficit for Year Exceeds Estimate by Three Hundred Million Pounds.

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BRITISH FORCES DRIVE THE ENEMY FROM ST. QUENTIN

By Taking Savy Village and Savy Woods Advancing Troops Command Roads Leading to Important City, Which is Being Destroyed Prior to Abandonment

London, April 2.—Despatches from British correspondents on the western front report that the Germans have destroyed a large part of St. Quentin by fire and explosives. They add that the Germans have looted all the treasures from private houses, museums and picture galleries. It is believed, according to these advices, that the cathedral, up to the present, has not been damaged.

LONDON, April 1.—Heavy fighting took place today west of St. Quentin, resulting in the capture by the British of the Village of Savy. Later, British troops attacked Savy Wood, about a mile from the village and only three miles from St. Quentin, and occupied that position.

The official report from British headquarters in France, which records these successes, announces also the capture by the British of Vendicelles, lying further north, and Epehy and Peziere, to the southeast of Heudicourt.

The text of the report reads: "During the month of March we have taken in raids and local operations and in the course of the enemy's withdrawal 1239 German prisoners, including 16 officers, and have captured three field guns, twenty-five trench mortars and a quantity of other war material."

"The total German prisoners captured in the first three months of this year number 79 officers and 4600 men."

"We captured the Village of Savy this morning, four miles west of St. Quentin, after considerable fighting, taking 61 prisoners and two machine guns. The enemy's casualties were heavy, both in killed and wounded. Seventy German dead were counted on the front of a single battalion."

"This afternoon, Savy Wood, a mile to the northeast of the village, was successfully attacked and is now in our possession. We also captured the Village of Vendicelles last evening, and this morning Epehy and Peziere (southeast of Heudicourt), together with a few prisoners. We made further progress to the northwest of Croisilles."

"Parties of our troops entered the enemy's trenches in the night and morning north of Rocquencourt, northeast of Neuville St. Vaast and southwest of Givency (Arras sector). A few more prisoners were taken and many casualties were inflicted on the enemy."

"There was considerable air activity yesterday, with many fights. Two German aeroplanes were destroyed and three others were driven down. One of our machines is missing."

Somme Progress Continues.
British troops on the Somme front yesterday continued to make progress, notwithstanding stubborn resistance offered by the Germans, telegraphs Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters in France. Due east of Peronne, General Haig's forces have advanced to a point four miles west of the Cambrai-St. Quentin road, and further south they have forced the Germans back to within four miles of the centre of St. Quentin.

The despatch says: "Our progress in the past twenty-four hours was continued, with enemy opposition weaker along the southern part of the front. Every advance on the northern part had to be wrested by hard fighting."

"Due east of Peronne the British seized a hill, which brings them within four miles of the Cambrai-St. Quentin road. Further south the advance reached a point barely four miles from the centre of St. Quentin. "In the triangle of greater resistance, between Croisilles, Vaulx-Vraucourt and Queant, two more enemy posts have been captured after fierce fighting. One of these positions was protected by a bombing post, in which every man was killed."

Several Villages Taken.
The official report from British headquarters in France Saturday night reads: "Hendecourt was captured by our troops yesterday evening. Considerable progress has since been made eastward of the village and a few additional prisoners and machine guns fell into our hands. "We also gained possession of the Villages of Marteville, Vermand and Soyecourt with little opposition from the enemy, and forced his troops to retire from St. Emille under the fire of our artillery. We then occupied the village."