



DRIVE RENEWED IN BLAZING FURY

British Force Some of Hot-
test Fighting of War.

FURTHER GAINS ARE ADDED

Waves of Infantry, Long Idle
While Awaiting Guns, Roll
Over German Lines.

1300 PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

Other Teuton Casualties High-
er Than Usual Because
Dugouts Are Lacking.

(From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, via London, April 23.—The battle of Arras, which has been smoldering for a week past, burst into flaming fury again today, and is still raging tonight, with some of the heaviest fighting of the war in progress. The sky is alight for miles with the flashes of guns, with star-shells that spread a moonlight paleness over the battlefield and with varicolored rockets which flashed signals to the opposing artillery. The cold east wind carries the echoes of the reverberating cannonade far back of the British lines.

Fixed Positions Carried. The fighting today covered approximately an eight-mile front, from south of Vimy ridge to a point well below Croisilles. At the north end of the attack the British swept over German fixed positions running almost due south from Lens and captured long sections of German positions in front of the Hindenburg line and a great number of prisoners.

More than 1200 prisoners were counted in this sector late today and others were still coming in. The largest number of prisoners was from the 141st Pomeranians, who surrendered in hundreds after very brief resistance. A battery of field guns also was taken.

Between Gavrelle and Croisilles, the heaviest fighting occurred along both banks of the Scarpe and around Monchy-Le-Preux, where the British eastern advance had projected a sharp salient into the German lines. Monchy was taken in the first phase of the Arras battle after three days' fighting, and has been held against desperate counter assaults.

Germans Cling to Slopes.

The Germans always managed to cling to the slopes on either side of the hill on which Monchy-Le-Preux is perched, this being the highest point east of Arras and Vimy, overlooking the great, broad eastern plains of Northern France.

The Germans today were undoubtedly throwing their full force into their resistance along the Scarpe. They had brought up strong reserves to oppose a further British advance and had thrown in scores of new batteries of artillery.

The fighting about Guemappe, due south of Monchy, was extremely bitter. The attacking British waves "went over" in the half-gray light of dawn. It was still dark enough to make a fiery spectacle of the barrage which crept ahead of them—a veritable wall of exploding shells.

Barrage Demoralizes Foe.

Men who have been over several times under the protection of a barrage are apt to grow over-confident in following the shells and occasionally get hit by bits flying back, although virtually every shell clearing the way for the infantry bursts forward with a great spray of shrapnel bullets.

A modern barrage, as set up by the British and French gunners, is a terrifying thing to face, and the Germans involuntarily break before it, many of them seeking any dugouts available.

Today in many parts of the battle fronts there were no more dugouts to use as shelters and the Germans had to stand and fight, with the result that their casualties were higher and prisoners fewer than those of other sections of the line.

The British advanced in nearly every

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CHINESE FEELING FOR WAR GROWS

INDEPENDENT ACTION AGAINST
GERMANY IS FAVORED.

Resentment Over Detention of Minister and Students Causes Agitation for War.

PEKING, April 23.—The war sentiment in China is increasing daily. The Chinese are incensed over the action of Germany in detaining the Chinese Minister in Berlin pending the safe arrival of Von Hintze, German Minister to Peking. There is also great indignation over the detention of Chinese students in Berlin and Munich.

The military governors will hold their first war conference in Peking on April 25. The majority of the governors and Parliament favor war, but they are over the attitude China should adopt toward the entrance. The indications are that China will declare war independently.

The Chinese newspapers reproduce a Washington dispatch from Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, in which he urges China to declare war by itself and not in partnership with the entente. Dr. Koo argues that China's position would be stronger if it acted independently, and that it could co-operate freely with the allies and the United States.

UNIVERSITY CAMPAIGN ON

Big Enrollment Sought to Counter-act Losses by Enlistment.

EUGENE, Or., April 23.—A state-wide university campaign, headed by Governor Withycombe, has been launched to stimulate interest in the University of Oregon in an effort to secure a big enrollment of new students this fall, in anticipation of scores of students going into the war service.

The Governor, who is co-operating with the university alumni committee, composed of Earl Orthon, chairman; Earl Kilpatrick and Ben Williams, has appointed a person in each community to take charge of the work of getting "recruits" for the university.

May 1 has been designated as "University day" throughout the state.

BILL PROVIDES SHIP TITLE

Plan for Use of Seized German Vessels Offered in Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—A bill to authorize the President to confer title and possession of the seized German and Austrian merchant ships was introduced today by Chairman Culberson, of the Senate judiciary committee, and referred to it for action.

The Shipping Board would be empowered to charter, lease or operate such ships either in the service of the United States or in commerce. Property rights in the vessels would be determined after the war.

SHAVES MAY COST MORE

San Francisco Barber Shops Asked to Unite on Increase.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—More than 900 downtown barbers were asked to sign petitions here today indorsing a rise of 5 cents for hair cuts, shaves and other items.

If the petitions, which were circulated by the Barber Shop Proprietors' Association, carry, the new rates will become effective June 1, next.

PASSENGERS UNDER RULE

Riding on Platform Over Bridges Forbid by Railroads.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Passengers may no longer ride on railroad car platforms while crossing bridges. This rule was put into effect by railroads over all the country today, and it applies to the rear platform of observation cars as well as to other coaches. The chief reason for the rule is that the platforms offer a vantage ground for bomb dropping.

LOST VESSELS ARE BEST

Germans Reported to Have Had Two Destroyers Badly Injured Also.

AMSTERDAM, via London, April 23.—The Maandag Ochtendblad learns that both of the German destroyers which were sunk in the battle off Dover, sailed from Zeebrugge and were of the newest type.

Two other destroyers were damaged and numerous wounded sailors were brought to Bruges on Saturday.

BRYAN CALLS ON BALFOUR

Ex-Secretary Starts for West to Preach Farm Gospel.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—William J. Bryan paid a visit of courtesy today to British Foreign Minister Balfour. Mr. Bryan then left for a tour of the Far West to help spread the Department of Agriculture's appeal for increased food production.

GERMANS TO BE SEARCHED

Detectives Ordered to Hunt for Arms in Every Home.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Detectives, on Federal authority, were today ordered to search the homes of every German for arms and warlike supplies.

The time for turning in voluntarily has passed.

BRITONS ARE DINNER GUESTS OF WILSONS

Affair Is Most Notable
in Generation.

DAY EXCEPTIONALLY EVENTFUL

Members of Commission Call
on Various Officials.

HONORS SURPRISE VISITORS

Formal Conference and Address by
Mr. Balfour Before Senate Await
Arrival of French Party—In-
terviews Are Promised.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Great Britain's war commissioners spent today in the American capital receiving every mark of honor and courtesy within the gift of the Government.

Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour, formally presented by Secretary Lansing to President Wilson in the morning, was the guest tonight at the most notable dinner given at the White House in a generation. During the day he was presented to Vice-President Marshall at the Capitol, lunched at the French Embassy and received cards or calls from many prominent persons, including William J. Bryan.

Military Officials Make Call. Meanwhile Lieutenant-General Bridges and other British army officers called on Secretary Baker, Major-General Scott, chief of staff, and War Department officials; Admiral De Chair and his naval aides called on Secretary Daniels, Admiral Benson and other Navy Department officials; and Lord Cunliffe, governor of the Bank of England, called on Secretary McAdoo at the Treasury Department.

The conferences so far, with the enthusiasm that the people of the capital have shown and the courtesies and cordialities extended by the officials, have taken the British commission by surprise. Mr. Balfour, after three-quarters of an hour's conversation with President Wilson, remarked enthusiastically that his trip had been justified by that meeting alone.

Preliminary Conference Held. All during the day members of the commission exclaimed over the warmth of the welcome. As if to make it more perfect, Washington just at this time is blossoming into the full richness of its Spring dress.

While no formal negotiations were entered into today, the preliminary conferences on all hands were stated not to have been wholly perfunctory, but rather to have laid an excellent basis of acquaintance and understanding for the detailed conferences to follow.

President Wilson and Mr. Balfour are known to have touched on the broad phases of the situation in such a way as to give each other an insight into (Concluded on Page 3, Column 1.)

GOVERNOR FAVORS VOLUNTEER PLAN

MR. WITHYCOMBE GOES ON RE-
CORD AS TO MILITARY SERVICE.

Compulsory System Not Liked by Oregon Executive Until Other Is Proved Failure.

SALEM, Or., April 23.—(Special.)—Governor Withycombe today declared himself in favor of voluntary military service, if it can be accomplished successfully, with compulsory service to be used only in event that the former system proves a failure.

"It is true," said the Governor, "that voluntary service takes our best men and draws largely from country boys. If it were possible I believe that the volunteer system would be more beneficial to the country if it could be hedged with restrictions so that it would be selective in its nature. We greatly need men on the farms, and it is as essential that we have a large volunteer army to conserve and enhance our food supply as it is essential that we have an army in the camps. To select from the volunteers such men as are not needed for caring for our internal needs would, in my mind, be the ideal volunteer system."

"But I am against conscription until the volunteer plan has been tried out. Personally, I believe conscription will be unnecessary. I am satisfied there are a sufficient number of red-blooded men in the country who will come forward to the call of their country without the need of a forced draft."

GERMAN WIFE AIDS RECRUIT

Bunker Hill Man Overcomes Ob-
stacles to Enlist.

MARSHFIELD, Or., April 23.—(Special.)—H. L. Pratt, of Bunker Hill, did not let small discouragements keep him from joining the Army, and had the approval of his wife, a German-born woman. Examined here and rejected, Mr. Pratt paid his own expenses to Portland and pleaded with the Adjutant-General, who provided for his joining the local Coast Artillery Company.

Instead of hindering his desires, Mrs. Pratt went to Captain P. K. Gettins and waived all the rights she might have claimed if she chose.

GERMAN STRIKE BROKEN

Military Takes Control of Important
Berlin Munitions Plant.

COPENHAGEN, via London, April 23.—The German military authorities have taken control of the German weapon and munition factory, the last important munitions plant in Berlin whose employees remained on strike.

They ordered the workmen to return to work immediately, stating that unless they did so they would be mobilized and compelled to work at soldiers' wages. This ended the strike. The plant is a large producer of rifles and cartridges.

American Aviator Lost.

PARIS, April 23.—Sergeant William Dugan, one of the American aviators with the French army, is reported missing.

He was 27 years old and was born at Patchogue, L. I., but lived latterly in Rochester, N. Y.

HAVING A HEART-TO-HEART TALK.



KAISER'S HOPE IN POLES IS DASHED

America May Defeat
Conscription Plan.

KINGDOM RECRUIT BAIT FAILS

Many Thousands of Idle Men
Decline to Serve Germany.

PRUSSIANS KEEP CONTROL

Real Purpose in Announcing Free-
dom From Russian Rule to Se-
cure Army of 1,200,000—311
Enlist in Three Months.

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BY CARL W. ACKERMAN.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Germany announced to the whole world several months ago the establishment of the Kingdom of Poland. It was explained in official communications to neutral powers that Germany desired during the war to make the people of Poland free and to establish a great independent kingdom to destroy the influence of the Czar.

But what was Germany's real object? Ever since the Fall of 1915 Poland has been under German occupation. As the Russians retreated they burned or destroyed over 4000 cities and villages, left a great stretch of waste land and many thousands of men who were capable of fighting but who had not been called to the Russian colors.

Unemployed Big Problem. When Germany began the administration of Poland one of her biggest problems was to deal with the unemployed in the big cities, such as Warsaw and Lodz. The food problem was a vexing one, but because food was more plentiful in Poland than it was in Germany, even though prices were high, the solution of food difficulties did not require as much attention as the solution of the unemployment question.

I was in Poland three different times during the last two years. On my first journey I went to Vilna and a number of smaller villages in the extreme north of Poland. On my second journey I went to Warsaw and Brest-Litovsk. The third time, on my way to the Volhynian battle front, during General Brusiloff's offensive, I went through Warsaw again and scores of the southern cities of Poland. During these visits I saw and obtained first-hand information about conditions there.

Food Hidden From Germans. At the time I was in Vilna, in October, 1915, food was reported to be very scarce, especially bread. I met in several stores people with relatives in the United States. They told me with tears in their eyes that they were compelled

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EUGENE CO-ED OFF TO SERVE IN NAVY

MISS CARMEN SWANSON CALLED
TO COLORS AS YEOMAN.

Seven More Oregon University Men
Summoned at Same Time for
Duty on Land and Sea.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Or., April 23.—(Special.)—Miss Carmen Swanson, a senior in the university from Lebanon, and the only co-ed of the university to enlist, was today called to the colors, and left this afternoon to take up her new duties. She enlisted as a yeoman for stenographic duty in the Navy. With the same call that took Miss Swanson from the university today came a call for seven more university men, making the total to date 40 who have been called from their duties to serve Uncle Sam.

Miss Swanson was a student in the zoology department of the university, and was working her way through the university as an assistant in zoology and stenographer in the extension department.

The seven men called are: Leo Barker, Bremerton, a freshman from Portland; Sprague H. Carter, to Florida in the aviation corps, a freshman from Baker; Norman Byrne, to Mare Island, a special student from Eugene; C. C. Clark, from Clarksville, Tex., to Bremerton, a law student; E. T. Burch, to Bremerton, a junior from Portland; Herman Edwards, to Bremerton, a special student from Cottage Grove, and Harry Miller, to Company M, of Salem, a freshman from Salem.

GIRLS KISS ALL RECRUITS

Hood River Honor Guard Starts to
Do "Bit" for Nation.

HOOD RIVER, Or., April 23.—(Special.)—Hood River High School girls, who are members of the local chapter of the Girls' Honor Guard, are today their bit toward helping naval recruiting officers.

When Clifford McDonald, Lee Spaulding, William Tollman and Howard Wilden, high school boys, naval recruits en route to Portland, were boarding the train today a bevy of the school girls kissed each of the boys good-bye.

The girls have announced that they will kiss all recruits.

GERMAN MINISTER HURT

Diplomat From China in Collision at
San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Admiral P. W. von Hintze, German Minister to China, who is in San Francisco en route to Berlin, was thrown from his automobile when a second machine collided with it on the state highway near here yesterday.

His hands and wrists were bruised and sprained.

SUBMARINE H-3 FLOATED

Vessel Stranded Off California Is
Under Tow to Navy-Yard.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Navy Department announced late today that the submarine H-3, which went ashore on the California coast several months ago, has been floated. She is under tow to the Mare Island Navy-yard for repairs.

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LAND GRANT CASE LOST BY RAILWAY

Highest Court Upholds
Congressional Act.

WOLVERTON RULING AFFIRMED

Company's Only Interest Is
\$2.50 Per Acre.

RIGHT TO TIMBER DENIED

Mortgage Holders Can Claim No More
Than Oregon & California Com-
pany Holds; Interveners
Have No Standing.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 23.—The United States Supreme Court, without dissent, today affirmed the decree of Judge Wolverton in the Oregon & California land-grant case, and sustained the action of Congress in passing the Chamberlain-Ferris bill prescribing terms on which the unsold portion of the grant shall be disposed of by the Government.

The court briefly finds that Judge Wolverton's decree was in accord with the Supreme Court mandate, save on the one non-essential feature of costs; that Congress, in passing the act of June 2, 1916, was entirely within its rights and stayed within the limitations fixed by the Supreme Court; that "the interest under the granting act conferred upon the railroad company was \$2.50 per acre," which the railroad will get under this law.

Trust Company Rights Defined.

The Union Trust Company was found to have no rights in excess of those of the railroad company for the court holds that the railroad could use the lands as a basis of credit "only to the extent of its interest in them," namely \$2.50 per acre.

Once more the court points out that the applicants represented both by Laferty and Futer have no standing in the case. The decision seems to leave the way clear for the carrying out of the provisions of the Chamberlain-Ferris act. Justice McKenna, who wrote the first opinion, wrote the opinion handed down today. He firmly rejects every contention set up by the railroad company.

Grant Not Absolute.

Dealing first with the railroad's contention that it should be permitted to cut the timber before disposing of the land, on the ground that the railroad had absolute ownership of the lands, the court says:

"The grant was not absolute, but was qualified by a condition in favor of the settlers, and that if the lands granted by necessary implication all that was above and below the surface to the railroad company, they carried such implication to the actual settlers." The court reviewed briefly the history of the litigation and in a foot note says of the applicants and interveners that "this case has no further concern with them."

Taking up the provisions of the granting act, the court repeats that the provisions were enforceable covenants which had been breached many times. It was not intended, says the court, that these breaches be overlooked and the railroad company merely be enjoined against future breaches, although this was the railroad's contention.

Time of Sale Up to Railroad.

Citing the language of its previous decision, the court repeats that the railroad might under the granting acts choose the time of sale, or use the grant as a means of credit, "subject ultimately to the restrictions imposed," and points out that this language rejects the railroad's contention that it had the power to mortgage the lands and sell on foreclosure, divested of the obligations of the proviso.

The remedy of the Government, the court shows, is found in another part of the previous decision.

How the railroad sold in large tracts, ranging from 1000 to 45,000 acres and for prices ranging from \$5 to \$40 an acre, is related to show how the railroad company disregarded the law and to sustain the previous ruling that an injunction against future violations of the covenants would not afford the measure of relief to which the Government is entitled, nor was the railroad's response that its remaining lands are not suited for settlement, regarded as justification for its refusal to sell to those who honestly applied in face of the record of sales contrary to law.

Law's Validity Not Involved.

The fact that the remaining lands are worth \$30,000,000 and the fact that they are more valuable for the timber than for settlement moved the court on the first occasion to enjoin the railroad company from cutting the timber pending action by Congress.

From this point the decision of the court in the main reads as follows:

"The design of this and its adequacy would seem to need no comment. It was intended to be a guide to the District Court; indeed, a direction of the decree of the court. The decree complied with the direction.

Judgment Adapted to Conditions.

"It is no answer to the exertion of the power and remedy to say that the acts of Congress were initially those of complete and absolute tyrants. It is to

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