

FRENCH FORCES ARE PRESSING FORWARD NEAR ST. QUENTIN

City Held by Germans Expected to Fall Any Moment as Result of Drive.

AMERICANS FLY THE FLAG

Great Falls of Smoke Hang Over City, Endorsing Germans Are Destroying Buildings Before Departure.

By Henry Wood. With the French armies before St. Quentin, April 12.—(U. P.)—Now joined with the British offensive, General Nivelle's troops today had pressed forward to a point where the southern pivot of the German retreat was fatally menaced by their blows.

The suburbs of St. Quentin were reached by the French forces today. Simultaneously, on the west of the city, the British forces pounded their way forward.

Orders have gone out all along the line of Haig's main German commanders to "hold at all costs" because four army divisions are coming to reinforce.

From various sources today it was learned the Germans were preparing to complete the destruction of Arras with the great 42 centimeter Howitzers when the British "push" interrupted.

Haig Surprises Germans. London, April 12.—(U. P.)—Field Marshal Haig varied the center of his "push" today and, quickly striking toward Cambrai, instead of around Vimy, succeeded in capturing enemy positions "on a wide front."

"We captured enemy positions at night on a wide front from north of Harcourt to Metz-en-Coutre and now hold Sart Farm, Gauche Wood and Gouseaucourt village and the wood," his official report asserted today.

There was sharp fighting between St. Quentin and Cambrai before the positions were captured, the field marshal continued. "During the night in a successful raid southwest of Loos, enemy's dugouts were bombed and defense damaged. In the neighborhood of Ploegstreet a hostile raiding party came under our machine gun fire and failed to reach our trenches."

A special dispatch from the front received by the Times today asserted that the total of guns captured from the Germans so far in the British offensive has reached more than 160.

French Capture Lines. Paris, April 12.—(U. P.)—French troops this morning captured several lines of German trenches south of St. Quentin and took prisoners and booty, the war office statement declared.

authority for the statement that much of the utterly wanton destruction around St. Quentin had been at the order of this royal prince.

ONE MORE MILE OF HINDENBURG LINE CAPTURED

(Continued From Page One.)

The British then smashed hardest in the hurried call for every available man to withstand the British blows. One other bit of desperation was in the repeated—and fruitless—attempts by German airmen to fly over the British lines and learn where Haig's mighty blows might next be expected.

A swarm of British airmen patrolled the air. Fantastic battles occurred almost hourly today as the German fliers were literally swept out of the sky.

Savarians Denounce Leaders. Among prisoners taken today were many Bavarians. They were bitterly denunciatory of the German leaders. The Bavarians claimed they had been hurried to the Arras sector to relieve the Saxons—and had not been told of what they would have to face.

The Bavarians insisted it always felt to their lot to do the disagreeable tasks of fighting. The way in which German army chiefs are escaping all possible menaces together to fight against the British onslaught was graphically detailed by Russian prisoners who escaped to Allied lines today.

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"Further gains were made east of Coeur la Ville," it said. "Many prisoners and machine guns being taken."

Berlin Admits Reverse.

(Continued From Page One.)

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7,000,000,000 WAR BOND BILL BEFORE HOUSE

(Continued From Page One.)

The measure from the floor have already announced their intention to vote for the bill on its final passage. It seems unlikely that any of the Republican amendments will be adopted. The determination of Leader Kitchin at his party's banquet to take charge of the bill on the floor has dispensed any hopes the pacifists had of concerted opposition to the measure.

Members on both sides of the chamber explained the Kitchin presented the bill for immediate consideration. Kitchin told the house that the bill was the greatest bond issue measure ever presented to a legislative body in the history of the world. He said he was gratified that the epochal bill came from the ways and means committee with a unanimous report.

Terms of Bill Simple. "The terms of the bill are simple," he said. "We propose to issue \$5,000,000,000 in bonds and \$2,000,000,000 additional in treasury certificates of indebtedness, the latter maturing in one year from date of issue."

The terms and conditions of the bonds, that is their maturity, denomination and method of payment, are left to the discretion of the secretary of the treasury and the president, except that it is specifically provided that the bonds shall bear 3 1/2 per cent interest and shall not have the circulation privilege.

\$3,000,000,000 for Loan. "Three billions of the proceeds of these bonds are to be used by the president of the United States and the secretary of the treasury in making a loan to foreign governments who are at war with the Imperial German government."

"It is further stipulated that if the United States shall issue any bonds at a higher rate of interest than 3 1/2 per cent before December 1, 1918, the bonds herein authorized be converted into the bonds bearing the higher rate."

"Two billions of the proceeds of our bonds will be given to this government

to enable it to proceed with the prosecution of the war against Germany. The two billions additional of the certificates of indebtedness is to enable the government to have money for war expenditures.

Fitzgerald Objects to Amount. Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the appropriations committee, interrupted Kitchin with a protest against the large amount of the bill. He said that the bill would be amended to prevent J. P. Morgan & Co., or any bond bankers from making a "clean up" on the government obligations.

Former Senator Mason of Illinois, now a house member, advocated bonds of small denominations. "Put these bonds out in denominations of \$20 to \$50 and sell them through the post office," he said. "We did in the Spanish-American war, when the issue was over-subscribed many times, and you will inspire public cooperation and confidence."

Leader Kitchin was subjected to a rapid fire of questions by members, who wanted the details of the government's plans. "We are going to buy" asked Representative Huddleston of Alabama. "The bonds of what particular nation?"

"I would not care to mention the nation specifically," said Kitchin. "I understand the allies have grouped themselves together in financing this war. Are we going to buy the bonds of one particular group of nations?" persisted Huddleston. "I think we will take the bonds of a separate nation, not a group," replied Kitchin.

Not to Harm Bond Market. Representative McFadden of Iowa, a banker, asked if the sale of 3 1/2 per cent bonds would not have a bad influence on the market. "The 3 per cent bonds have the circulating privilege, which makes them valuable, and will steady their market values," said Majority Leader Kitchin. Mr. McFadden asked if the government standing about \$41,000,000 in 2 per cent bonds carried by the banks of the country.

Representative Madden, an Illinois Republican, asked if the United States is to protect itself if the bonds of foreign governments are selling far below par. "We don't want to be giving two for one," he said. "We are in this war with the allies," said Mr. Kitchin. "We ought to do everything in the world to help the United States and the fighting with us against a common enemy. If the bonds of some nations have gone down to 80, more or less, the more reason we should have our money at a low rate of interest."

Representative Sabath of Illinois, a Democrat, insisted that a provision should be made the money loaned to the allies should be spent in the United States whenever possible. Kitchin Opposes Provision. Representative Kitchin opposed this. "Is there any reason," queried Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, one of the Republican leaders, "why the authority given to the secretary of the treasury should not be restricted to the period of the war with Germany?" As it is, this bill would be permanent law long after peace is made.

"Now let's stop bogging and give the president what he wants," said Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, Republican member of the ways and means committee, in supporting the administration's bill. "If the president sits tight he will get his army draft bill through, too, and by his majority he can carry it."

Mr. Gardner contended that the American people want to send troops we can spare over to France immediately, and invited his hearers to try the question out on their audience that they speak to, in case they were in any doubt. "Don't try to fight a duel with swords at 30 paces," said Mr. Gardner. "If Roosevelt or any other pig can whistle 25,000 fanatics after him, for heaven's sake give him the chance. He'll not make a botch of it. He'll do the same sort of job with this provision that he did with his rough riders."

Good Beginning Made. "There are 14 Democrats, 9 Republicans and 1 Progressive on the ways and means committee. Thank the Lord, every man jack of them voted to lend \$3,000,000,000 to the allies. You can't beat that for a good beginning."

"For four years this has been a rubber stamp congress when there was no need of it. Now the time has come when there is imperative need of it, and yet we start to bog over the army bill. Well, I, for one, do announce, so far as these measures are concerned, I propose to be a rubber stamp congress, and I have faith that the large majority of the Republicans in this house have exactly the same intention."

'DIAMOND JIM', NEW YORK, PASSES AWAY; LEAVES BIG FORTUNE

James Buchanan Brady Was Never Absent First Night at Opera.

Atlantic City, N. J., April 12.—(U. P.)—James Buchanan Brady, New York's famous "Diamond Jim," died here today. Not even his famous "million dollar stomach" was proof against the illness which racked his frame for the past year. Brady's stomach had been "milk" for his famous "million dollar stomach" several years ago and until recently had served its purpose perfectly. It was in gratitude for this operation that Brady gave large sums to Johns Hopkins.

First nighter and white lighter, Brady was a picturesque figure in New York night life, although he never drank a drop and ate sparingly. He was known as a prince of good fellows, an admirer of pretty women, a walking showcase of jewels, a dictionary of the theatre and of New York city—all this by night; a keen business man and shrewd market operator during the daytime.

Brady's jewels always outshone the footlights at first nights. They were always as much a part of his effects as his diamond pieces showing automobiles and flags. He frequently wore several hundred thousand dollars' worth of emeralds and diamonds at all times.

Brady had a fondness for being seen in the company of pretty women. Actresses mourned his death, remembering help and substantial aid he had given them. A Broadway "first night" was incomplete without "Diamond Jim," always living up to his nickname. Until last fall it was Brady's boast that he had not missed the first night of a single comic opera or musical comedy in a decade.

Brady was intensely interested in "Diamond Jim's" will today. He was known to be in the millionaire class.

necessarily would mean the early report of "the greatest taxation bill in the country's history." Kitchin said it was impossible to forecast now what articles must be taxed, "but there are various ways of raising the money we must have."

Representative Foelt of Pennsylvania asked Kitchin if the money to be loaned to the allies was to carry out the president's purpose of bringing Germany to terms and ending the war. "The question may seem sensational," said Foelt, "but I want to know this: Do you believe that this vast sum of money we are about to lend is actually to be converted into implements of war to bring Germany to terms or are we just anticipating the period of the war and preparing to rehabilitate the allies financially in time of peace?"

"I think the money undoubtedly will be used to aid in bringing Germany to terms," replied Kitchin. "I do not regard it as a loan anticipating peace and to rehabilitate the allies."

What Republicans Oppose. Republican opposition to the bill centers chiefly around the arbitrary power imposed in the president and the secretary of the treasury in administering the bond issue.

The bill as it comes to the house from the committee on ways and means authorizes the purchases of obligations of the allies up to the value of \$3,000,000,000. The conviction has been expressed that there ought to be some limitation on the character of securities to be purchased, as fear is expressed as to the stability of finance in Europe at the conclusion of the war. Amendments also probably will be offered limiting the term that the bonds may run and also increasing the rate of interest they bear from 3 1/2 to 4 per cent.

The huge financial bill seems now destined to early ratification by both houses of congress. The senate finance committee already has given assurances of its approval. This means that the measure can be brought up in the senate for debate early next week.

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Big Double Show 15c and 25c

Mitchell SIX \$1150 FACTORY MITCHELL LEWIS & STAVOR CO. Best Musician and Singer

Practical Ideas for Increase of Food Supply Solicited

Called to aid mobilization of agricultural resources in city, county and state, representatives of grange, labor, civic and commercial organizations will gather at the Central library this evening.

It is to be a meeting that anyone with a practical suggestion for increasing the food supply may participate in. A message from the Berkeley conference of agricultural leaders is expected to state the amount of aid that the government may render in organization. A plan to appoint expert agriculturists in each county as military officers in direct charge of the campaign to increase the food supply is said to have received the favorable consideration of the war department.

Rominger Measure Beaten in Assembly

Sacramento, April 12.—(P. N. S.)—By a vote of 48 to 22, the state assembly late Thursday defeated the Rominger liquor bill, prohibiting the manufacture or sale of liquor containing more than 14 per cent alcohol and which would have abolished the saloon and strong drink wholesaling California's great wine and brewing industries. The measure had been reported out favorably by the public morals committee of the assembly, after being passed by the senate by a vote of 22 to 12.

Bomb Plot Frustrated.

Myrtle, Ohio, April 12.—(U. P.)—Railroad police Thursday frustrated a plot to prevent shipments of supplies for the allies from the National Tube company plant, when they removed a bomb from a trestle on a spur of the railroad leading into the plant. The bomb contained 25 per cent nitroglycerine and the long fuse attached was lighted. The tube company has been making ammunition.

MEXICANS FRIENDLY, SAYS PORTLAND MAN AFTER INVESTIGATING

Ed Miller, Returning From Mazatlan, Finds Reports Contrary to Facts.

San Francisco, April 12.—(P. N. S.)—Ed Miller of Portland has returned to the United States from a scouting trip to Mazatlan, on the west coast, and other places "somewhere" in Mexico.

arriving in San Francisco Wednesday on his way home. "All that talk about the Mexicans hating the 'Gringos' is tommyrot," said Miller, warming up to his subject. "A few fellows up there in Portland told me there would be a whole flock of bandits at the wharf at Mazatlan ready to pump me full of holes as I stepped ashore. Nothing of the kind. And that's a great country, too. They have everything down there—mines, soil, transportation and the like. I figure on going back next September."

Miller returned overland, spending about a month on the journey.

Governor Has Idea. Salem, Or., April 12.—In a letter to President Wilson, Governor Withycombe urges the president to take action to encourage the conservation of female livestock for replenishing the herds after the war.

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Brook and Beaver Hats at \$3. Lion Specials at \$2. Stetsons at \$4 and \$5. Exclusive Neckwear intended for men. Boys' two-pants Suits. Ralston Shoes. Manhattan Shirts. Spring Underwear of the desirable makes. Outing togs for fishing and drill.

The windows are suggestive of many timely offerings of new arrivals as well as economical suggestions.

If the Cap Fits—Wear an Army One

Lion Clothing Co.

MORRISON AT FOURTH STREET Stamps assure of a cash discount on all purchases. Better start saving them now.



Dorothy Dalton and Star Cast

Here's What Eastern Critics Said of "The Dark Road":

"The Dark Road" is excellent—three ingredients make it so. Dorothy Dalton, a bang-up story and a painstaking, artistic photography. Motion Picture News. "The picture is powerful; it tightly holds the attention."—Moving Picture World. "Excellent photography, lavish and picturesque settings, capable direction and clever acting contribute to the good impression this vampire story makes."—New York Morning Telegram.

The Dark Road

Paramount Pictographs of a Modern Cleopatra whose song of passion wrought havoc with the ambitions of man

Al. St. John the star funmaker—radiating good humor in the glad glee film—the happy frolic— Grab-bag Bride

COLUMBIA