

CHANGE IN TIME WORKS SMOOTHLY

No Confusion Apparent as Result of Observance of Order to Advance Clocks.

The order to turn the clocks ahead one hour was generally observed throughout the city Saturday night and Sunday morning. Many people changed their timepieces before retiring Saturday night, while others made the change in the morning. The official clocks were changed at 2 o'clock Sunday morning.

Little confusion resulted from the change, as far as could be learned. Trains which were running at 2 o'clock Sunday morning were all marked an hour late, while those starting after that hour ran by the new schedule. Churches, theatres and other places which were open Sunday were all operated by the new time. Today all business establishments and commercial houses, along with other forms of enterprise, were under the new time, and the trains had nearly all "caught up" with the clock. Streetcars are running with the new schedule, and the change was made with little disturbance.

Reports from all parts of the country showed that the new system was being generally observed. Throughout the nation little confusion was recorded, and industries are now commencing one hour earlier than before. It is believed that the primary cause of the law, to have people spend the extra hour of daylight in cultivating home gardens, will be highly successful.

MOREUIL AGAIN FALLS INTO HANDS OF HUN

(Continued from Page One)

east of Moreuil, was also won back by the British.

On the northern flank, the British counter attacked south of the Scarpe and advanced their line to the east of Feuchy, 2½ miles east of Arras, thus relieving the enemy pressure against this important city. Haig's men held this gain despite desperate attempts to re-take it.

The French war office reported the decision of a German battalion, which crossed the Oise near Chauny. The Berlin night report merely described "local successful battles between the Luce and the Aisne," and declared French counter attacks west and southwest of Montdidier failed with heavy losses.

Two Possibilities Open to Huns

By Henry Wood
With the French armies in the field, April 1.—(U. P.)—The allies, having checked the German onslaught before the objectives were maintained, military officials consider that only two possibilities are now open to the Germans. First, to continue the present effort, in which case the battle must inevitably become a long and cruel struggle, like the Somme or Verdun.

Or, second, to start another offensive elsewhere, presumably in the Champagne, where the German crown prince's army still is lined up, but where the allies are confident the only result that can be obtained is the production of another salient like the present one.

During the temporary lull imposed by the necessity of the Germans bringing up heavy artillery, the allies likewise are completing concentrations calculated to check future enemy efforts. Owing to the rapid advance, the battle so far has been essentially one of infantry combats, with rifles, machine guns and light field guns alone engaged. Presumably the Germans' next thrust will be supported by their heaviest, fully opposed by the allies' heavies.

The Germans so far have engaged 40 divisions (1,080,000 men) of which a fourth has been withdrawn as the result of losses. The most conservative estimate, based on scientific military calculations, is that the German losses have reached 300,000.

Orchards Bloom on Battle Line

By William Philip Simms

With the British armies in France, March 31.—(U. P.)—Energetic fighting continues from one end of the new battlefront to the other, both the British and French being engaged. But opposite the British, fighting is mostly quite local in character.

Some of this Sunday was done amidst a thunderstorm, with rain and hail, typical of April in France. The sun occasionally penetrated the clouds, making the rain drops shimmer in the peach and apple blossoms, so abundant on the hillside along the firing lines. The Germans vainly attempted to reach the Paris-Calais railway. They attacked heavily in the region of Moreuil but were thrown back without progress. The cavalry dashingly aided in clearing up the situation, especially in the forest northeast of Moreuil.

Fighting similar to this is going on

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GERMANS NEAR CALAIS-PARIS RAILROAD



The Germans, by their recapture of Moreuil, are now within 10 miles of Amiens and the main trunk line which gives Paris rail connection with Calais and thence by steamer, with England. This line is of immense importance to the speedy transportation of men and supplies from England to France. Its capture by the Germans would throw allied transportation facilities into confusion.

On this front it is announced the on-coming German waves were literally "mowed down." Terrific German losses on all parts of the fronts of counter-attack are reported. The British are once more in full possession of their positions in the Luce valley, south of the Somme, thus materially reducing, if not entirely stopping, the German menace to Amiens from due east.

Seven hundred prisoners were taken by the French in another important success, the recapture of Piedmont. Between Moreuil and Launoy, the French advanced as far as Chauny Sur Matz.

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The brilliant dash and the enthusiastic comradeship with which French and British hurled themselves, breast by breast, into the Teuton lines, holding the shell batteries, is acclaimed in London and Paris as the first great demonstration of the wisdom of the centralization of the allied western command.

American engineers, who dropped picks and shovels and grabbed rifles, helping to hold the line at a threatening point. They were "on the job" several days. British odd units likewise were unable to keep out of the fighting, joining the ranks of riflemen.

The enemy is reported concentrating at various points. The present comparative quiet may be broken at any time.

Hindenburg promised the German war correspondents he would be in Paris on April 1. He is far behind schedule.

Moreuil Bitter Pill for Hun

London, April 1.—(U. P.)—The German drive is stopped. The spearhead of the menacing wedge that threatened Amiens and Paris and seriously endangered the junction point of the French and British lines, has been battered in on both sides and for 38 hours the Germans have been on the defensive, trying to stem the ever-swelling tide of the allied reserve army.

Mezieres and Moreuil have been recaptured, the former by the British, the latter by mixed French and British forces at the point of the bayonet, after it had changed hands twice.

The recapture of Moreuil represents a gain of at least two miles for the British, but from Moreuil the allied advance to Mezieres is more than three miles.

At other vital parts of the line, both on the northern and southern leg of the German wedge, important gains were made by the British and French respectively and in the center jointly. The great "comeback" set in late Saturday evening, and its momentum increased throughout the night.

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GREAT BRITAIN TO SEND MORE MEN

Age Limit Will Probably Be Placed at 50; Irish Conscription Considered.

By Ed L. Keen

London, April 1.—(U. P.)—Great Britain is preparing to respond wholeheartedly to the army's call, "Send us more men."

Premier Lloyd George's announcement of prospective drastic measures was received unflinchingly. They probably will include calling up for national service men up to 50 years of age; cancelling army exemptions up to 32 years of age, and a thorough combing out of military eligibles in war industries, with substitution of more women and aged men.

It is also hoped there will be Irish conscription "by consent." The government appreciates the inconsistency of appealing for American manpower when material for half a dozen divisions of the best fighting material in Ireland is idle.

With the Morning Post's and Colonel Repington's surrender to General Foch, the last vestige of serious British opposition to the generalissimo idea was removed. It is now generally understood that Foch was virtually, though not actually, in this position since the battle started, which accounts for the splendid welding of French-British forces at the critical junction point.

FRANCE IS TO ACCEPT OFFER OF U. S. FORCE

(Continued from Page One)

It was expressed in the song, whistled and sung from the transport wagons, "Where Do We Go From Here?" So far as fighting activity is concerned, the day passed quietly on the American sector. There was only the usual exchange of artillery fire.

On Easter Sunday, the day of resurrection, the thoughts of the men in the American army turned more than ever to the grim business of killing. Easter was a day of new hope for democracy and the freedom of mankind. Religious services were held in the various rest camps. Men who were clerks or merchants and who were engaged in every kind of occupation a year ago, surrounded

ed by their families, and who are now ready to lay down their lives in the greatest battle of history, attended the services.

Wat Easter at the Front
It was a wet, rainy Easter. There was no fashionable parade. The entire front was mired. Mud soaked couriers dashed about on motorcycles, automobiles splattered mud on the men at the roadside, while doughboys plodded cheerfully through the muck.

In an ancient church in a town close to the lines I saw American soldiers and French poilus kneeling at the same altar rail. They bowed their heads and silently kissed the sacred crucifix. One of the poilus laid a brotherly hand on the shoulder of a doughboy and looked him silently in the eye. There was no word spoken, but the silence spoke more than words.

German Forces Increased

By Fred S. Ferguson

With the American army in the field, March 31.—(U. P.)—Troop movements behind the German lines are increasing. It was learned that one division moved into the trenches on the Toul front Thursday, but was withdrawn Saturday.

An American patrol entered the German lines three times during last night. On one expedition it encountered electrically charged barbed wire. On another occasion shots were exchanged with the enemy, but the patrol withdrew without casualties.

The Americans are on the alert for a possible attack which may be under preparation by the enemy. Our troops are prepared for defense against German tanks. American artillery is periodically pounding the German lines. The Boche guns retaliate, but damage on our side is small.

A captured document has shown that orders had been issued to the Germans to endeavor to get very minute information regarding the Americans. It describes the uniforms and equipment of the United States troops.

Huns Don American Uniforms

With the American army in France, March 31.—(U. P.)—The advance waves of the attacking Germans in their offensive against the British on the Somme were British and French and even American uniforms, according to information reaching the Americans here. The intelligence section of the enemy evidently thought the presence of the railway engineers meant that American infantry was in the battle, as the Germans launched an attack just opposite where they were located.

The Germans, it is declared, wore uniforms identical with that of the Americans, even to the typical American slouch hat.

Many of the elements which attacked the French wore the horizon blue uniform of the French, and those operating

against the British were attired in khaki instead of regulation German gray green.

The Americans hear that the usual ether and rum concoction was administered to the German shock troops before attacking and that the men were given narcotics to insure them some sleep when the reserves went into action, so that they could get artificial rest for use later on.

"Berlin or Bust" Is Spirit of Men

By Henry G. Wales

With the American army on March 31.—(U. P.)—I saw today the first tangible evidence of General Pershing's placing the American expeditionary force at the disposal of General Foch of the French army.

The infantry men rattled along on French motors at a rate of 15 miles an hour, the men gaining out curiously over the country. Every motor soldier is equipped in the Stars and Stripes.

"French women by the roadside clasp the hands of the Americans marching by, thereby typifying the faith of France in her newest ally in the hour of need. The traveling field kitchens drawn by six horses each had banners bearing the legend, "Berlin or Bust."

About 21 per cent of Spain's population, some 4,000,000 persons, is engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Alien Enemy Arrested
Ridgefield, Wash., April 1.—Alfred

Gunther of this place was arrested Sunday afternoon in St. Helens and lodged in the Columbia county jail. Gunther is an alien enemy and registered as such at this place, and was arrested for entering prohibited territory. Officers were riding back incessantly to cheer-up the men, but that was unnecessary. The faces of these troops bore the stamp of determination, and that's not a figment of my imagination, either, for they are duly aware of the fact that the enemy is not yet beaten and more blows are to be parried before final victory is won.

The marching infantry carried rifles, bayonets and canteens—their hats, gas masks, haversacks, front packs and extra equipment being carried by kit wagons. The water filters were all labeled "Water Wagon" and the drivers were being "kidded" continually.

Bulgarian in Battle Line

London, April 1.—(U. P.)—It is now officially confirmed that there is fighting with the Germans on the western front. In view of the serious situation facing the Turks in Mesopotamia and Palestine, it is believed doubtful if any Turkish forces have been shifted into the French theatre of war.

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Ridgefield, Wash., April 1.—Alfred

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"BY RIGHT OF PURCHASE"

AND

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—in—

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GO!



The Peril In Peace Talk

In fighting the devil with fire we must take care not to burn our hands, or, as our fighting men would say, "Be very careful when you use poison-gas, and look out for a shift of wind which may blow it back into your own trenches." This is virtually the answer given by a notable array of leaders in America and Britain and France to those who advocate a peace offensive to accompany our military offensive; or think we should imitate Germany in stirring up discontent among enemy peoples; or believe with Lord Lansdowne that some sort of negotiation with the enemy is possible; or hold with some of our pacifists that the war may be honorably ended without the complete and crushing defeat of German military power. The only way to deal with the "bandit" nation is "by overwhelmingly superior force," declares the Atlanta Journal, while the Portland Oregonian, emphasizing the lesson taught by Russia, says "that in a world which holds an undefeated Germany there can be no peace."

Read THE LITERARY DIGEST this week—March 30th number—and you will find in this article the enlightened public opinion of the United States upon premature peace talk. Other interesting articles in this number are:

Why Germany Delayed the Big Spring Offensive

Reasons Advanced by French and German Newspapers

Seizing the Dutch Ships
Saving Daylight to Beat the Kaiser
Japan's Press on the Siberian Move
Does Poverty Kill Babies?
Electrified Government Railways
Using the Piano to Teach the Deaf
Arabs Destroy Priceless Books
The Most Alive of the Arts
The Farmer on the Battle-front
(Prepared by U. S. Bureau of Education)
Denominationalism in Camp
News of Finance and Commerce
What Next in Russia?

Many Striking Illustrations, Humorous and Educational

Loafing Is Now a Crime
Austria Saddened by German Victories
Kaiser's Brother-in-Law "Strafes"
President Wilson
A Herd of Albino Deer
Mismanagement of Our War-Work
Painting Battles From the Clouds
Etiquette for the National Anthem
School, Community and Home Gardens
(Prepared by U. S. Food Administration)
Testimony to American Morale
The Church's Changed Situation
Best Current Poetry

How Young America Is Boycotting the German Language

Empty benches are confronting the teachers of German all over the United States, despite the insistence of school boards and school superintendents that the scholars ought to learn the beauties of Teutonic literature, war or no war. The pupils simply won't do it, it seems.

THE LITERARY DIGEST submitted an inquiry to more than 1200 school superintendents, the aim being to learn how widespread is the feeling against teaching German in our schools. More than 1100 replies have been received, and in THE LITERARY DIGEST for this week the results of this intensely interesting investigation are shown.

March 30th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

The Literary Digest

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