TO ATTACK BRITISH

LONDON LOOKS FOR GERMAN OF-FENSIVE IN THE WEST

RUSSIANS IN PRUSSIA

Cross Frontier of East Prussia and an outline of Austria's attitude which Declare Village Homes Are Being graphed fro mthe frontier. Destroyed and Threaten Reprisals

on Scale of Three for One. London reports Friday: The apparent failure of Field Marshal von Hindenberg's various attempts to reach Warsaw, the reappearance of Russians over the East Prussian fron-tier, near Tilsit, and the allied ogensive in the west has, according to British observers, put Germany in a position where she dare not shift any substantial force from either the east

Although there are rumors of reinforcements being hurried from Po-land to France or Belgium to meet the French and British thrusts, military writers in London hold to the opinion that Germany must maintain her present armies in both areas of fighting practically intact. This will necessitate the finding of new forces for both the east and the west if she would effectually meet the increasing strength of her enemies.

It is pointed out that the plan to a crushing blow in one theatre and then rush across the country to the other, has miscarried on both fronts. This was seen first in the dash to Paris, second in the rush for Calais, third, in the battle of Ypres and then repeatedly in the east as Field Marshal von Hindenberg sought to break through the Russian lines to the Polish capital.

Considerable mystery surrounds the next move of the Germans, although the prevailing belief here is that it will be a big offensive in the west, probably against the Eritish

Berlin reports Friday: "In the Champagne district, further French attacks have failed. One of these was to the north of leMesnil and the other to the north of Beausejour. We took prisoner two French officers and 70 soldiers. After heavy losses the French retreated under our effective are to their former positions.

"To the southeast of Verdun the

French have made several advances. In the plain of the Woevre French attacks have been repulsed, while on the east side of the heights of the Meuse the fighting continues. "The situation in the vicinity

Memel, in East Prussia, is not yet clear. It would appear that minor detachments have entered Memel. Counter measures have been

"All the Russian attacks between repulsed. In some of these engagements the enemy lost heavily. "The situation south of the Vistula shows no change."

London reports Friday: A Star dispatch from Copenhagen says statistics furnished by the president of the province of East Prussia show 80,000 houses have been destroyed in East Prussia by Russian troops Three hundred thousand refugees said to be unable to return to East Prussia because they have no means of livelihood.

A Berlin dispatch Thursday night described these 80,000 houses as priwate apartments and said they had been completely pillaged and their furniture removed to Russia.

which was expected having apparently been called off or postponed, says have attained his object when he ex-trees.

"When Russian troops reached the Augustowo.

Meanwhile the Russians have once more invaded the East Prussian fron- drowning the invading troops like tier in two places. The German official communication mentions that in the extreme north Russians attacked Laugszargen, which is German soil. A Petrograd dispatch reports that the largest German force in the north match to this bonfire and burn up has been followed in its retreat across the Russian regiments they had enthe frontier below the middle group

of the Mazurian lakes.
Petrograd reports: "In Russian Poland, on the front between the Rivers Skwa and Orzyo, in the re-gion of the villages of Serafin, Tartak, Wack and Ziomek, and also in the region north of Przasnysz, fighting continues. We have seized sev eral villages and taken five guns forty-two machine guns, many cai: sons and several hundreds of prison-

"On the right bank of the Niemen battles have been fought near Tau- tion through that country. roggen and on German territory on the roads leading from Gorzda to epidemics in Servic already has caus-Memel. We captured here two guns. four machine guns, two automobiles loaded with ammunition and a number of prisoners."

Berlin reports: "Russian attacks on German positions between the Pissa and Orzyc rivers in northern Poland as well as northeast of Przas- tracted the disease. nysz continued with success. West of the Skwa river we took 900 prisoners of war, and east of the Skwa. a short time, capturing a large num-1,000 prisoners and four machine ber of prisoners and guns.

"Hordes of the Russian imperial militia gained a cheap victory by in- drove the Austrians from the Dniesvading the most northern corner of ter. The Russians now hope to exeast Prussia in the direction of Mempel their opponents from East Galiel. They pillaged and burned villages cia. and estate. As a retaliatory measure "An encounter of equal strategic France, to Russian towns occupied by us will importance occurred between the Uz- Germany.

be compelled to pay large sums. ritory, and for each estate destroyed ed railroad communications." three villages or estates on Russian territory occupied by us, will be sac- tant battle in the west, it is believed rificed to the flames. All damage in London, will take place along the caused by fire in Memel will be an- River Yser, held on one side by the swered by the destruction by fire of recent reorganized Belgian army and

pathians the Russians appear to have slightly forward, and this is almost tion upon the British and Frence trian right flank south of Stanislau in the Germans and then a general ena spectacular battle. Half buried in gagement: as when similar movement initiated elsewhere along the page of the competents the Pure facet. heads of the combatants, the Rus- front. An artillery duel already has in their relation to commerce by belligerents. sians rushed the Austrians fortifica- commenced. ons near the village of Tarnowice. There may be a slight delay while "The language of the declaration you that it is not the intention of the government of the republic to ex"Abandoning the customary formathe Germans are awaiting reinforceis: "The British and French governthe government of the republic to extions near the village of Tarnowice.

tions, they scrambled as best they ments, for they have been using most; ments, will, therefore, hold themalmost losing touch with one another. Neuve Chappelle and the French ed enemy destination, ownership, or They succeeded, however, in reaching north of Arras, but that a big clash origin. It is not intended to confisthe fortifications by surprise and pos- will soon come nobody doubts.

AUSTRIA ASKS PLEDGE

WANTS GUARANTEE OF FUTURE ITALIAN NEUTRALITY.

Dual Monarchy Apparently Resisting Germany's Efforts to Find Way to Keep Italy Out of War.

Rome, Italy, reports in a dispatch to Paris Friday what purports to be relation to the cession of territory to Take Several Villages Germans Italy is contained in a dispatch to the Tribunea, dated Vienna, but tele

The statement is made that Austria, without reflecting upon Italian good faith, contends it is only natural that the dual monarchy, if she is ready to grant territorial compensation, should wish to insure Italian neutrality.

For this reason, the dispatch says, Austria feels she should carry out her to the treatment of neutral sea compart of the proposed agreement only when an Italian pledge of neutrality is fulfilled, especially in vitew of the is fulfilled, especially in vitew of the original note sent by the United fact that the cession of the province States to Berlin and London in which of Trent would imply a weakening of this government sought to secure Austrian military resources with re- concessions relieving neutral trade of

gard to Italy. Commenting upon this report, the Tribuna says the condition which ed to call off all submarine activity Austria demands is absolutely inac-ceptable and if maintained would plies were allowed to come into Germake impossible any friendly agreement. No ministry would accept as a satisfaction of national aspirations a simple promise to be carried out at fidy, and at the same time declared the end of a war, the results of which no one can foresee, the newspaper argues.

because they think Italy is asking sent also to France, in which this compensation for neutrality. The country asked the allies to explain problem is totally different. Austria the manner of instituting and mainprovoked the war through aggression taining their embargo on all comagainst Serbia, partly against repeated Italian warnings and partly with-out Italy's knowledge. This action was entirely contrary to mutual Italo-Austrian pledges and conflicted with the fundamental interests of Italy. Thus the European equilibrium map of Europe are inevitable.

"Italy sacrificed her national aspirations by adhering to the Triple replies of Great Britain and France Alliance for the sake of preserving that European equilibrium. Since Austria shattered it Italy can no longer postpone the realization of those aspirations."

Paris reports Friday: The Austrian government is resisting energetically pressure exerted by Germany to induce her to make territorial concessions to Italy, according to a Geneva dispatch to the Petit Paris-

Count Andrassy, former premier of Hungary, and several other states- and Germany, respectively, respective men representing the dual monarchy. are reported to have gone to Berlin to discuss the problem with Chancel- of neutral flags by British merchant lor von Bethmann-Hollweg and For- vessels, this government ventures to

other negotiations fail the German ciprocal concessions, find a basis for the river Pissa and river Orzyc to chancellor contemplates a trip to agreement which will relieve neutral the northeast of Prasznysz have been Vienna in the hope that he may conshippers engaged in peaceful comvince Emperor Francis Joseph that it merce from the great dangers which is necessary for Austria to consent to they will incur in the high seas adthe sacrifices asked.

FIRED WHOLE FORESTS.

German Artillery Touched Off Trees Loaded With Gasoline.

How the Germans employed both fire and water to destroy the Russians in the campaign in the Mazu-rian lake district, east Prussia, is re-on the high seas anchored mines exlated in a communication received in cept within common range of har-London from Gathenberg. "German strategy counted not only

on water and mire, but even fire," "Their engithe correspondent says: In Northern Poland isolated ac-tions are being fought from the Nie-equipped with a peculiar kind of men river to Przasnysz, the big battle auger for excavating the trunks of nationality except to enforce the right soft trees such as the Mazurian furs. of visit and search. When the Russian army first advanca London dispatch, by Field Marshal ed into East Prussic German engivon Hindenberg, who is thought to neers hastily excavated numbers of

> Mazurian district, German engineers at once opened the canal locks, flies. Some Russians reached the forests, but of course, they had no idea that many trees had been charged with gasoline. It was an easy task for the German artillery to set a trapped."

TYPHUS IN SERVIA.

Dread Disease Creating Havoc Among

Doctors and Nurses

Appalling stories of conditions in Servia are told by Ernest Bicknell and Henry James, Jr., of the war refief committee of the Rockefeller Coundation, after a tour of inspec-

Typhus, most deadly of the several ed the death of 60 out of 400 native the noncombatant population. doctors, they said. Fereign Red "In submitting this proposed basis Cross units have suffered great losses. Two American and one British units have had to suspend regular work because of typhus. Nine American nurses and two physicians have con-

sess themselves of the stronghold in

"This movement was followed by general flanking operation which

sok Pass and Turka, in Galicia, to "For every village burned down by the north of the pass, in which the patched this note to Great Britain these Russian hordes on German ter- Russians captured trenches and selz-

London reports: The next impor-Russian government buildings at Su-walki and other provincial capitals in German hands."

As the floods have subsided the Belgians, supported by the allies lowing:

Petrograd reports: "In the Car- warships, have pushed their line lowing:

NOTES MADE PUBLIC

WASHINGTON GIVES OUT DIPLO-MATIC CORRESPONDENCE

ALLIES REJECT OFFER

Great Britain and France Make Final Reply, Setting Forth the Scope of Their Blockade of German Ports-

The state department has made public all the notes exchanged between the United States, Great Britain. France and Germany in regard

merce by the belligerents. The publication includes (1) the the burdens and dangers of the war.

(2) The German reply which offermany. (3) The British reply, which re

counted and denounced German perthat France and Great Britain, in concert, would shut off all supplies from Germany. "The Austro-German point of (4) The second note of the Ameri-view," the Tribunz says, "is wrong can government to Great Britain.

> merce to Germany. (5) The reply of Great Britain.

(6) The reply of France.

The general tenor of the replies of Great Britain and Germany to the first American note are well known was upset and radical changes in the as their contents have been publishmap of Europe are inevitable. of the American government and the to our second note.

The First American Note. The following identical note was sent by the secretary of state to the American ambassadors at London

"Washington, Feb. 20, 1915. "You will please deliver to Sir Edward Grey the following identical note which we are sending England and Germany. In view of the correspondence which has passed between this government and Great Britain to the declaration of a war zone by the German admiralty and the use express the hope that the two belligeign Minister von Jagow. express the hope that the two bellig-It is reported at Geneva that if erent governments may, through rejacent to the coasts of the belligerents.

"The government of the United States respectfully suggests that an agreement in terms like the following

might be entered into: "Germany and Great Britain to

agree: "1. That neither will sow that all mines shall be so constructed as to become harmless if separated from their moorings.

"3. That each will require their disguise.

"Germany to agree: "That all importations of food or Germany shall be consigned to agencles to be designated by the United States government, that these American agencies shall have entire charge and control . . . of the receipt and distribution of such importations and shall distribute them solely to retail dealers bearing licenses from the German government entitling them to receive and furnish such food and foodstuffs to the noncombatants only; and that such food and foodstuffs will not be requisitioned by the German government for any purpose whatso-ever or to be devirted to the use of the armed forces of Germany.

"Great Britain to agree: "That food and foodstuffs will not band list and shipment of such commodities will not be interfered with

vivendi based upon expediency rather than legal right and as not binding trated during the war. upon the United States until accepted Bryan." by this government.

Replies to This oNte. The nature of the replies have aleady been printed in this paper, Germany virtually expressed her willingness to abide by the American port of departure. note. Great Britain explained the many wrongs committed by Germany and pleading these announced her intention, acting in common "An encounter of equal strategic France, to cut off all supplies from

The United States thereupon disand to France:

The Second American Note. "Washington, March 5, 1915. "In regard to the recent communications received from the British and brought before it. French governments concerning restraints upon commerce with many, please communicate with the hand the unspeakable violence with British foreign office in sense the foll-which the German military govern-

"The difficulty of determining ac-"The language of the declaration you that it is not the intention of

could through the drifts, sometimes of their reserves to counter-attacks selves free to detain and take into enemy merchandise beyond European strung out in Indian file, sometimes the British troops at St. Eioi and port ships carrying goods of presum- seas, the Mediterranean included." cate such vessels or cargoes unless

they would otherwise be liable to

"The first sentence claims a right pertaining only to a state of blockade. The last sentence proposes a BOTH SIDES SEEK TO SECURE treatment of ships and cargo as if no blockade existed. The two together present a proposed course of action practically unknown to international

law. As a consequence neutrals have Germany Offers Austrian Territory no standard by which to measure their rights. The paradoxical situation thus created should be changed and the declaring powers ought to assert whether they rely upon the rules governing a blockade or the rules applicable when no blockade exists.

"The declaration presents other perplexities. The last sentence quot-ed indicates that the rules of contraband are to be applied to cargoes de-Notes of United States and Replies tained. The rule covering non-contraband articles carried in neutral bottoms is that the cargo shall be re- overcome resistance of Austria and

> "What then is to be done with that cargo of non-contraband goods de-tained under the declaration? The

cargoes destined for Germany. . . . Under the rules governing enemy exports only goods owned by enemy subjects in enemy bottoms are subject to seizure and condemnation. Yet by the declaration it is purposed to Austria was inevitable, and that withseize and take into port all goods of out participation of Italy in case Italy enemy ownership and origin. . . . feiture except in case blockade is deshortly thereafter, they argue, the shortly thereafter, they argue, the separation of Hungary from Austria declaration does not indicate what is to be expected.

American

different rule be applied according to ownership? If so upon what prinction of Trieste which thus would forples of international law would it ever be lost to Italy. In addition Italy rest? And upon what rules if no would be forced to abandon Avlona blockade is maintained could the car-go of a neutral ship sailing out of a German port be condemned? If it is to be an authoritative

"While this government is fully alive to the possibility that the methods of modern naval warfare, particularly in the use of the submarine for both defensive and offensive operations, may make the former means of maintaining a blockade a physical impossibility, it feels that it can be urged with great force that there should be also some limit to the radius of activity,' and especially so if this action by the belligerents can be construed to be a blockade. It would certainly create a serious state

of affairs, if, for example, an American vessel laden with a cargo of Ger-man origin should escape the British patrol in European waters only to be held up by a cruiser off New York and taken into Halifax. "Similar cablegrams sent to Paris.
"Bryan."

The Reply of France. The American ambassador at Paris transmitted to the secretary of state from the French government the following message:

"Paris, March 14, 1915. "French government replies as fol-

lows:
"In a letter dated March 7 your excellency drew my attention to the views of the United States regarding the recent communications from the French and British governments concerning a restriction to be laid upon commerce with Germany. According to your excellency's letter, the declaration made by the allied governments presents some uncertainty as regards its application.

"'At the same time your excel-

lency notified me that the government of the United States was somewhat apprehensive that the allied belligerents might (if their action is to bors for defensive purposes only and be construed as constituting a blockade) capture in waters near America any ship which might have escaped om their moorings.

"That neither will use submarines waters. I have the honor to inform to attack merchant vessels of any you that the government of the republic has not failed to consider this point and I beg to specify clearly the conditions of application as far as my respective merchant vessels not to government is concerned, of the decuse neutral flags for the purpose of laration of the allied governments. As well set forth by the federal government the old methods of blockade can not be entirely adhered to in view of the use Germany has made of her foodstuffs from the United States to submarines. . . . In answer to the challenge . . . contained in the declaration by which the German imperial government stated that it considered the seas surrounding Great to run through the Dardanelles is de-Britain and the Fernch coast on the scribed by Read Admiral Guepratte,

channel as a military zone . . . of the French Drannelles neet, in the allied governments have been obliged to examine what measures they The attempt apparently was made could adopt to interrupt all maritime some time ago although no announcecommunication with the German em- made has been heretofore made. pire, . . . at the same time safeguarding as much as possible the legitimate interests of neutral powers,

and respecting the laws of humanity. "'The government of the republic, therefore, reserves to itself the right of bringing into a French or allied port any ship carrying a cargo prebe placed upon the absolute contra- sumed to be of German origin, destination or ownership, but it will not go to the length of seizing any neuf consigned t agencies designated tral ship except in case of contraby the United States government in band. The discharged cargo shall not Germany for distribution solely to be confiscated. In the event of a neutral proving his lawful ownership of merchandise destined to Germany, of agreement this government would he shall be entirely free to dispose of consider the agreement, if acceptable same, subject to certain conditions. to the interested powers, a modus In case the owner of the goods is a

German they shall simply be seques: "'Merchandise of enemy origin shall only be sequestrated when it is at the same time the property of an enemy; merchandise belonging to neutrals shall be held at the disposal of its owner to be returned to the

"'As your excellency will observe, these measures, while depriving the enemy of important resources, respect the rights of neutrals and will not in any way jeopardize private property. . . . 'The goverment of the republic,

being desirious of allowing reutrals every facility to enforce their claims. has specified that the prize court shall give sentence within eight days, counting from the date on which the case shall have been "'I do not doubt that the federal

government, comparing on the one ment threatens neutrals, . on the other the measures adopted by the allied governments of France "'Finally, I am anxious to assure

tend the action of its cruisers against The reply from the British govern-(Continued on last page.)

BAITING FAIR ITALY

ITALIAN SUPPORT.

an Free Hand in Albania-If Entente Wins There is Nothing.

Political pressure upon Italy to pledge its support either to the empires of central Europe or the allies has been augmenting for some time and is believed to have reached its

According to thoroughly reliable sources, Prince von Buelow, German ambassador, has given formal assurances that Germany will be able to leased and the ships allowed to pro- induce Vienna to yield to Italy certain territorial concessions. In addition the central empires

eastern Mediterranean. The German same question may be asked as to diplomats pointed out that the maconditional contraband cargoes.

"The foregoing comments apply to France would have the effect of "The foregoing comments apply to France would have the effect of crushing Italy. Representatives of the allies were presenting the matter in quite a dif- tiate diplomatically with her in the ferent light. They have uited in saying that the defeat of Germany and

would further Italy's ambition in the

refrained from taking part, it would The origin of goods destined to neutral territory on neutral ships is not settlements are made.

With the conclusion of peace, or With the conclusion of peace, or shortly thereafter, they argue, the ments between China and the United damage done was slight. Two shore

is to be expected. disposition would be made of cartists to be expected.

This would lead to the absorption goes if owned by a neutral or if owned by an enemy subject. Would a personality by Germany and the conpersonality by Germany and the consequent retention of German domincan and British associations.

What is believed in high quarters to be an authoritative outline of not condemned, what other legal Italy's territorial demands and Auscourse is there but to release it? Italy's position regarding them was tria's position regarding them was obtained recently. The difference or views, as thus indicated, appears to be so great that well informed persons can see no likelihood of an adiustment.

It is said Italy wants a sweep of territory north and east which would extend her boundary around the northern end of the Adriatic sea as the report from Peking that the Russtatement indicates the Turkish fleet, far south as Fiume on the eastern sian and British ambassadors at whose location has been unknown for far south as Fiume on the eastern coast. That would include the Austrian naval base at Pola, and the provinces of Trent and Trieste. Concessions which Austria is believed to be willing to make are insignificant as compared with the demands.

It is regarded as probable that under pressure from Germany Austria may be induced to grant larger concessions, but the belief is generally held in responsible quarters that the extreme Austrian concessions will be insufficient to satisfy Italy.

Italy's demands are set forth as follows: To the north, she desires the Japanese proposals in China. entire province of Trent, bringing her frontier to Venoste, Parririe and Breoie, including the districts of Reverto, Trent, Bosen, Meran, Bresanone and Bruneck; to the east, she wants and Bruneck; to the east, she wants and Bruneck; to the frontier to the Julian and other powers with respect to the status of international law as because the law of the status of international law as law of the law of the status of international law as law of the law of the law o Alps, including the provinces of Gor-itz and Istria, with the districts of "We Flume. Besides, she wants the Dal- willing to go in answer to inquiries

matian Islands. The only rectification of the frontier which, according to this information, Austria is willing to grant is cession of territory which would give officials that since the begin to Italy possession of Lake Garda, with the town of Riva and the valleys of Chese and Adiger, including the towns of Rouverto and Tione, but excluding Trent and Trieste, the valley of the Isonzo river, including.

Gradisci, but excluding Goritz. It is understood also that for such sions of general international law. territory as she is willing to yield Austria asked a large amount of money and other concessions. In return for these concessions by Italy, Austria is willing to make certain local grants, including the establishment of an Italian university at Tri-

FORTS SINK SHIP.

French Submarine Comes Up and Turk Forts Destroy Her.

London reports: The loss of a French submarine boat, in an attempt of the French Dardanelles fleet, in of such representations.

an animosity between Japan and her "The object of the submarine wasallies, and there is a disposition the sinking of the Turkish cruiser among the diplomats of the allied Sultan Selim (formerly the German powers to attribute reports of joint cruiser Goeben)," the correspondent says Admiral Guepratte told him. growing out of feeling adverse to the "The submarine was submerged and successfully navigated the straits up to the corner where the Asiatic coast

juts out at Nagara. "Through some miscalculation the hull struck the rocky shore, which compelled the boat to rise to the surface. Immediately the submarine appeared the forts sank her. Only a few of her crew escaped and those

were made prisoners. "Regarding the present situation in the Dardanelles, Rear Admiral Guepratte said the waters of the straits are clear as far as Mephez Bernu, to which point all vessels of the fleet can safely navigate. The main mine fields, however, are between Chanak Kalessi and Kilid Bahr, where also are the main coast defences."

JAPAN SENDS TROOPS.

nearly 30,000.

to Chinese Provinces. The Chinese government has official information to the effect that the

soldiers, has sailed for China. diers in the garrisons in China-to creet inquiries rather than protests. tung, Tien-Tsin and Hankow, where gotiations at Peking would not bring Germany and Austria.

eral days ago that new forces would be dispatched to the Japanese garrisons in China. It was explained. however, as merely a shifting of troops. Subsequently, it was intimated that the garrisons now on duty would be retained pending settlement ous material damage was done, but of Japan's demands on China.

Aeroplane Attacks Ship.

present Japanese garrisons number into question any of the treaty obligations now in operation between It was made known in Tokyo sev- China, Japan and other foreign pow-

seven employees -ere killed.

Anglo-Russian representations

It was also stated that there had

disclaimed any purpose on the part of

tions in making demands upon China.

matters that were at issue between

However, the disclosure of two

sets of demands as the result of the

State department's inquiries caused

the United States to deal with this

subject with extreme caution, and it

is believed that Minister Reinsch, at

Peking, has been instructed to watch closely and make sire that China

by reasons of existing treaties.

China and Japan only.

To Use Army Transports.

Dropped Bombs onC alais.

which dropped a bomb on her deck. transports will be utilized for carry-One member of the crew was killed. ing goods from the islands.

TURKS SINK BATTLESHIP PROTEST TO JAPAN

AMERICA AND OTHER POWERS

HAVE SENT NOTES

JAPS ARE SURPRISED

Russia and England Have Warned

Japanese That if Demands Were

Excessive Allies Could no Longer

Treat Diplomatically - United

States Looks After Her Interest.

not in consonance with treaty agree-

vening existing treaties with them.

Japan in the future.

future.

REPORT DESTRUCTION OF THE BOUVET OF FRANCE.

German Submarines Secure Two More Victims in the English Channel on Friday.

Constantinople reports by wireless to Berlin and London Friday in an official statement issued from Turkish headquarters:

"Our fleet early Friday bombarded the ship yards and manoeuvering place of torpedo boats west of Theo dosia (on the Black Sea in Crimea, a part of Russia) and set the build

ings on fire.
"An allied fleet heavily shelled the forts of the Dardanelles, which re-Official information is credited in Peking that the Russian and British plied effectively, sinking the French ambassador at Tokio called upon battleship Eouvet." Baron Kato, the Japanese Foreign
minister, last Saturday, and informed down in 1893. Her complement was

munication to the powers it would be pounders and ten 1-pounders, besides dius of activity" being allowed for difficult for Japan's allies to negotwo torpedo tubes. Turkish shore batteries and warships there can be no legal blockade of the

> been struck by several shells, but the spective of ultimate destination. batteries were silenced."

American and British opinion Glasgow, Scotlan, reports that the throughout China are in concord in British steamer Hyndford was torpethis matter, as voiced privately, semi- doed Friday by a German submarine officially, and by the press. Meetings in the English channel. One member have been held at which the Japanese demands have been discussed and protests have been sent to their respective governments by both Amerispective governments by both Amerispec

by a German submarine off Beachy The opinion is expressed by both Chinese and foreign diplomats that a The steamer, although badly damag-

the fact that she has no right to nounced that the French battleship make a treaty with Japan contra- Bouvet had been sunk during the bombardment of the Dardanelles. No At various foreign diplomatic es-tablishments in Washington doubt Paris or London. was expressed as to the correctness of Paris or London. The Constantinople Tokio had informed the Japanese for some time, again is engaged actively eign minister that if the excessive in the Black Sea. It is said to have Japanese demands on China were per- attacked a Russian naval base on the

sisted in the Allies might find it dif-ficult to negotiate diplomatically with Whit is said to be a presentation of Surprise was expressed at the Jap-anese embassy, and it was said with forth in a Vienna dispatch to Rome, reference to another portion of the contains the statement that Austria, Peking dispatch, that it was not if she agrees to make territorial conknown to the embassy that any repcessions sufficient to satisfy Italy will resentations had been made by the defer formal transfer of the territory United States government to the Jap-anese government concerning the said, desires to assure herself that Italy will adhere to her promise of sitions officials realize that Great In another quarter it was said that the Japanese demands on China had This attitude is described in Rome as claim that their actions constitute re-

the Austrian forces in Bukowina tween the United States and the bel-"We have the matter in mind," is have been reinforced and are under-Tolmein, Goritz, Trieste, Pola and as far as Secretary Bryan has been taking a strong offensive movement. Flume. Besides, she wants the Dal-willing to go in answer to inquiries. The Russian invasion of Germany officials that since the beginning of cates that Russian forces have enter-

has quietly been exerting its in- has decided to launch a new attack fluence to have the Japanese demands on Warsaw fro mthe west. Russian ameliorated and to prevent any in- military authorities assert that the fringement of the rights of Ameri- Germans have abandoned their attack cans either under treaty of the provi- in the north and are concentrating forces south of the Vistula, where There representations have been heavy artillery fighting already is unmade in Washington to the Japanese der way. The developments of Thursday on

ambassador, as well as in Tokio and Peking. Officials in Washington have the western front were a repetition refrained from making public any of of the local engagements such as have the steps the United States has taken been usual during the winter months. in these negotiations. Regarding the Minor successes are claimed by the situation as delicate, they preserved French in northwestern France and the same attitude when the latest in the Argonne. The German statenews dispatches from Peking were ment mentions several attacks by the allies, but asserts they failed.

In the best posted diplomatic quar-The Russian army which is invadters there was no confirmation of any ing Turkish Armenia, is said to have tion. oint British-Russian representations won another victory, capturing a at Tokio of the nature indicated from Turkish base on the Black sea near Peking. One dispatch from Tokio the Russian border. Petrograd as- the Southern waters by stopping carreceived in Washington dealt with serts that the Turks retreated in dis-

other matters, and made no mention order. Two more British steamers have Moreover, the assertion is made been destroyed by Germany's sub-that strong influences are at work marine raiders. They were torpedoed both at Peking and Tokio to stir up in the English channel.

TORPS REPAIR GUNS.

While Allied Fleet Rest Bombardment Defenders Are Busy.

Paris reports: An Athens Havas been no consultation between the dispatch says the allies' naval opera-American and British governments tions at Smyrna, Asiatic Turkey, have regarding the effect of the proposed been temporarily suspended, and the the decisions were accepted by Great Japanese demands upon existing Turks are profiting by this respite to repair their batteries an 1 forts. They treaty obligations.

In various public utterances the are pursuing the same course also at tion to the allies had been finally drafted. It was declared at the state Japanese minister for foreign affairs the Dardanelles and on either shore drafted. It was declared at the state and the premier are reported to have of the Sea of Marmora.

There are about 180,000 Turkish the Japanese government to infringe troops west of Constantinople, acupon the existing rights of other na- cording to latest information reaching Athens. Forty thousand are on These were regarded as pertaining to the Gallipoli peninsula, 30,000 in European Turkey and the rest on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles.

TO INSPECT PRISON CAMPS.

Americans to go to Great Britain, Germany and Austria.

An arrangement between Great

Britain and Germany and Austria, by does not concede any point that would affect any of the rights which the which representatives of the United United States now enjoys in China States will inspect and report upon admit that there is no legal basis for one of the best posted observers of and distribute to prisoners supplies taliatory measure resulting from the two divisions of approximately 30,000 the present Japan-China negotiations from their own governments or other oldiers, has sailed for China. said that any representations thus far sources, has been announced by the Arrival of these troops will increase the number of Japanese sol- States probably took the form of disnearly 60,000. The new troops will be distributed in Manchuria, Shan-

the United States to Japan concern ing the latter's demands on China had been entirely independent of any

Our Action is Independent.

White House that representatives by

French Dropped Bombs. Berlin reports French aviators have thrown bombs on the undefend-

verely wounding ten.

WHERE U.S. STANDS

POSITION OF THIS NATION ON ALLIED BLOCKADE

FIX SECOND PROTEST

Substantial Position of the United States to be Set Forth in Note, Which State Department Officials

is Now Preparing to Send to the

In preparing the protest to be sent o Great Britain and France the position of the United States substantially is as follows:

1. If the action of the allies is a 621 men and her armament consisted blockade, all commerce directly with wo torpedo tubes. the blockading warships off the Ger-Paris reports Friday: "An artil- man coast, because of the newly delery duel in the Dardanelles between veloped activities of submarines. But It is understood that on the same day the United States, acting independently, although possibly after consultation with another power, informed the Japanese government that certain of the Japanese demands were not in consequence with tracks.

The working and all war, and commerce between the United States and neutrals, especially in non-contrals. be free from interruption, irre-

2. If the action is not a blockade

then there exists no legal right to de-tain cotton or other non-contraband cargoes, even when consigned directly to German ports. Nor can foodstuffs or conditional contraband be justly interrupted unless proven, though consigned to Germany, to be destined for the use of its belligerent forces and not its civilian population. Under the same circumstances, too, there is no legal basis for detaining cargoes consigned from substantial proportion of her demands will be withdrawn by Japan because of the attitude of the powers, who have called China's attention to the war situation Friday as follows:

The Steamer, attribute back and affoat."

The Associated Press summarized of Europe if containing cargoes consigned from the United States to neutral countries of Europe if containing cargoes consigned from the United States to neutral countries of Europe if containing cargoes consigned from the United States to neutral countries of Europe if containing cargoes consigned from the United States to neutral countries of Europe if containing cargoes consigned from the United States to neutral countries of Europe if containing cargoes consigned from the United States to neutral countries of Europe if containing cargoes consigned from the United States to neutral countries of Europe if containing cargoes consigned from the United States to neutral countries of Europe if containing cargoes consigned from the United States to neutral countries of Europe if containing cargoes consigned from the United States to neutral countries of Europe if containing cargoes consigned from the United States to neutral countries of Europe if containing cargoes consigned from the United States to neutral countries of Europe if containing cargoes consigned from the United States to neutral countries of Europe if containing cargoes consigned from the United States to neutral countries of Europe if containing cargoes consigned from the United States to neutral countries of Europe if containing cargoes consigned from the United States to neutral countries of Europe if containing cargoes consigned from the United States to neutral countries of Europe in Containing cargoes consigned from the United States to neutral countries of Europe in Containing cargoes consigned from the United States to neutral countries of Europe in Containing cargoes consigned from the United States to neutral countries of Europe in Containing cargoes containing cargoes consigned from the Uni ultimate destination. Similarly the allies can not under the previously accepted principles of international law interrupt shipments of foodstuffs and other conditional contraband en route between the United States and neutral countries, unless clearly proven to be going eventually to the belligerent forces of Germany and

not its civilian population. 3. Neutral countries of Europe may declare embargoes on re-exportation of contraband on non-contraband, thus preventing supplies from reaching Germany. With this sovereign right the United States does not take issue, but it will insist on its rights to ship to neutral countries placing the burden of stopping further progress on the latter nations themselves.

In considering the foregoing propogovernment, does not affect the ligerents.

The American attitude has not been changed materially as a result as to what course this government apparently has led to the occupation of explanations in the exchange of would adopt in connection with the of Memel, an important Baltic port at notes with Great Britain and Rrance. Japanese demands on China. the northern tip of East Prussia. The After inquiring what would be the the northern tip of Last Flustian After inquiring and disposition of various kinds of ship-German official report of to-day indi-disposition of various kinds of ship-cates that Russian forces have enter-ments the American government askthe negotiations between China and ed the city.

Japan the United States government Petrograd believes von Hindenberg tional law would it rest?"

"And upon what rule if no blockade is maintained and declared," it continued, "could the cargo of a neutral ship sailing out of a German port be condemned? If it is not con-demned, what other legal course is there but to release it?" Great Britain's answer has indicat-

ed that the cargoes diverted into British ports and owned by neutrals be restored to their owners, but this will not affect the insistence of the United States on the legal rights of its subjects to ship cargoes of a noncontraband character to and from neutral countries without interrup-tion and regardless of their destina-

During the civil war the United

States enforced a rigid blockade of

goes while plying between neutral ports, but in the famous Matamoros cases, finally ruled upon by Chief Justice Chase, of the Supreme Court of the United States, the rule of blockade and continuous voyage in shipments between England and Mexico were not held to extend to goods of a non-contraband character. State department officials, recalling the case, pointed out that non-contraband goods were released and permitted to be forwarded to their destination in the Confederate States.

dent for American practice ever since High officials said no communica-'blockade" is used by Great Britain in describing the object of her new measures, the American government considers that a blockade is a ques-tion of fact and requires certain ad-

These cases have formed the prece-

vance notifications to that effect which have not been given. The order in council, it was pointed out, did not mention "blockade," nor was any exact "radius of activity" given limiting the area of operations, the announcement merely confining it to :"European waters, in-

cluding the Mediterranean." The belief of high officials is that Great Britain to continue her outlin-ed course would be obliged finally to

Highwaymen operating along the West Shore railroad near Highland Falls, N. Y., held up one man, robbed him and cut his throat, entered the railroad station Thursday, shot and killed Omar Hotaling, the night telegraph operator, and escaped with

Highwaymen Shoot Agent.

It has been stated officially at the small sum of money. Shot in Both Legs. While trying to take a shotgun from her brother, who had returned

Cotton Reaches Bremen.

The British steamship Blonde has reported she was attacked in the facilities between the Phillippine Is-North Sea by a German aeroplane lands and the United States, army a seminary conducted by women Bremen located with cotton, have reteachers, killing two children and se- ceived a cable report of her safe ar rival at Bremen.

from hunting Miss Eula Gallagher of Graniteville was wounded in both legs by the discharge of the weapon The wounds are serious.