

British official report, "were not heavy, considering the scale of the operations." The damage done to the Turkish forts by the heavy bombardment has not yet been ascertained. It is stated that the operations against them were conducted by the British battleships...

Official French Account of Disaster to Bouvet Paris, March 19.—The Ministry of Marine to-night gave out the following: "In the course of the operations in the Dardanelles on March 18 the allied naval forces were subjected to a very intense fire and warships ran against floating mines in the straits. French and English battleships were sunk or damaged by the explosion of a mine..."

Map showing the difficult route which the Allies have set out to traverse. In the narrows of the Dardanelles they have just lost three battleships. The map shows the Gulf of Xeros, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles Strait, with various forts and ships marked.

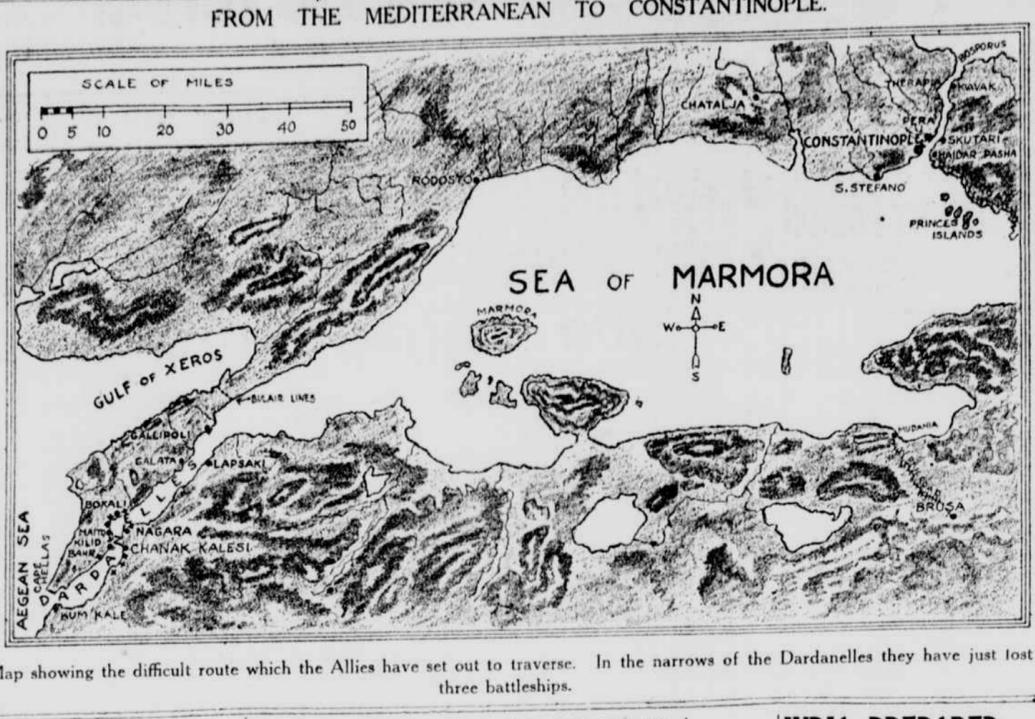
NAVAL BATTLE SEEN IN PANORAMA Eyewitness on Mount Elias Sees Bouvet Steam to Her Doom. Tenedos, March 18.—Standing on the summit of the hill of St. Elias and facing the mouth of the Dardanelles, one can see the scene of the disaster...

At 11:50 four of the French battleships entered the strait, the Suffren, the Gausien, the Bouvet and the Achille. Following them came five other British warships. The French ships were soon in action and engaged the forts with a vigorous fire...

At 12:10 o'clock flames and smoke arose from one of the French ships. The British battleship Irresistible was hit by a mine at 12:45. The ship was the largest of the three allied battleships sunk, being of 15,000 tons displacement and 430 feet long...

Admirals and Captains Assemble for Conference London, March 20.—The Tenedos correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" says: "A conference is being held on the French battleship Suffren. The British and French admirals and captains have assembled on the vessel. Important action is pending..."

REPORT DUTCH PROTEST Holland Said to Disapprove of the British Order. The Hague, March 19.—It is reported that Holland is preparing a note to be sent to Great Britain and France, which is regarded as not in accordance with international usage...



Map showing the difficult route which the Allies have set out to traverse. In the narrows of the Dardanelles they have just lost three battleships.

DARDANELLES NARROWS LIKE NEW YORK HARBOR'S From Entrance of Strait to Point Above Scene of Allies' Disaster Turkish Waterway Compares with American. The key to the Dardanelles is the four-mile stretch in which yesterday's action took place. The narrowest point is between Chanak Kalesi and Kilit Bahr, a distance of 1,400 yards...

CANADIANS TOO TALL FOR BRITISH TRENCHES Troops Have to Heighten Protections—They Like Fighting "Better Than Salisbury Plains." They Tell Visiting Correspondent. Frederick Palmer, who is at the front in France for The Associated Press, sends the following dispatch:

British Headquarters in France, March 18 (via London).—"Gangway! Look out for that bunch of wagons!" A voice with an American accent called, and one knew he was near the part of the line held by the Canadians. It was pitch dark, and at the hour when the supplies go up to the trenches. There was not a light on any vehicle or in any habitation, but, after stumbling along, the correspondent passed through an open door and the darkened hall of a farmer's house...

Quarters Battered Tight. Passing through the ruins of a village, the sergeant remarked: "The Germans are not satisfied yet. They chuck a few shells into the wreckage every day. The shells make us kind of nervous, all right. We are used to them now, all right." In a peasant cottage, battered as tight as a photographer's dark room, an enemy fired at a light—the correspondent found the battalion commander in the cellar and the other officers in the cellar and the other officers in the cellar and the other officers in the cellar...

Run Into Searchlight. A German searchlight's rays swung toward the colonel and the correspondent. He was in the trench and the colonel then rested on the clear spot. "Stand still," said the officer. "That's all right." The German searchlight's rays swung toward the colonel and the correspondent. He was in the trench and the colonel then rested on the clear spot. "Stand still," said the officer. "That's all right." The German searchlight's rays swung toward the colonel and the correspondent...

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RUSSIANS SEIZE BALTIC SEAPORT FROM GERMANS East Prussian Town of Memel Captured After Frontier Guard Flees. KAISER'S TROOPS ACTIVE IN POLAND Begin New Offensive Below Vistula Against Warsaw with Reinforced Army.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, March 20.—The Russians have traversed the narrow strip of East Prussia that juts northward between the Baltic and the German dominions and have entered the German seaport town of Memel, ninety-one miles northeast of Königsberg. This information reached here yesterday in the communication issued from German army headquarters, although the official bulletins from Petrograd have made no greater claim than that the Russians were advancing toward the German port at the outlet of the Kurische Haf. None of the unofficial dispatches from the Russian capital speak of the occupation of Memel as accomplished...

German Lines Shifting. The campaign in the east has assumed a new aspect with the penetration of the northernmost point of East Prussia by Russian forces. This invasion in the north in many ways parallels the advance into East Prussia two months ago, when the Russian tenth army, which it was thought might flank the German positions near the Mazurian Lakes, was defeated and driven out. On this occasion, however, Russian military authorities say unanimously before the exasperated Russian troops, especially those drawn from nationalities over whom the Baltic Germans have tyrannized for centuries, are disinclined to give quarter...

Delhi, March 19 (via London).—Sir Reginald Henry Craidd, member of the Viceroy's Council, has made the declaration that it was necessary to arm the military authorities with special powers to act in emergencies and in the bud any and all manifestations of lawlessness. This statement was made in connection with the introduction of the defence of India bill to the Governor General's Council. Continuing, Sir Reginald alluded to the "campaign engineered on the Pacific Coast of America, whence some 40,000 men had returned during the last few months, with their minds poisoned, and had committed acts of violence in Bengal."

Previous indications of unrest in India have not been lacking. Dispatches from Constantinople in December said the proclamation of the Mahometan holy war was beginning to show its effects in India. Revolutionary proclamations were being circulated among native troops, and in Bombay there had been rioting. Last year a group of Hindu emigrants were refused permission to land in Canada and compelled to return to India. On landing at Calcutta they indulged in rioting and sixteen of the Hindus were killed. In the middle of last February an Indian regiment, the 5th Light Infantry of Bengal, revolted at Singapore on its way to Egypt. Four hundred of the rebels were killed before order was restored.

Official War Bulletins

WESTERN FRONT. PARIS (Issued at 10:30 P. M.)—The day has been fairly quiet along the greater part of the front. In the valley of the Aisne there has been a somewhat lively artillery duel. In Champagne, before Hill No. 196, northeast of Le Mesnil, the enemy, after having partially captured our positions, delivered an infantry attack, which was repulsed. The enemy sustained heavy losses. (Issued at 3:30 p. m.)—At Notre Dame de Lorette we have made ourselves masters of communication trenches, which run from the hill captured by us toward the village of Abain. We destroyed them after having killed, expelled or wounded the defenders. In the Argonne, between Bolante and Four de Paris, after a violent fight we progressed 150 metres. In the forest of Consvoize we repulsed a German counter attack last night, and maintained the ground gained on Thursday. At Les Eparges we carried a salient east of the position in which the enemy had successfully maintained himself since the fighting of last month. We repulsed two counter attacks yesterday, and a third last night.

LONDON.—There has been no change in the general situation on our front since the last communication. The trenches south of St. Eloi, which had been only partially captured on that date, are either unoccupied by either side or held by us. Some of the trenches were blotted out in the course of the fighting in this neighborhood. An isolated attack made by about 200 men against St. Eloi on the evening of the 15th was easily repulsed. Two-thirds of the attacking forces were either killed or wounded. In the Neuve Chapelle area the enemy expended a large quantity of ammunition in intermittent bombardments, with insignificant results. Neuve Chapelle, Epinette and Givenchy were their main objective on the 17th. The gallantry and dash of the troops during the operations of the last week in the vicinity of Neuve Chapelle, under the able and determined leadership of General Sir Douglas Haig, proved conclusively that their sedentary work in the trenches during the last four months has in no way impaired their original fighting qualities.

BERLIN.—In the Champagne district further French attacks have failed. One of these was to the north of Le Mesnil and the other to the north of Beaupré. We took prisoner two French officers and seventy soldiers. After heavy losses the French retreated under our effective fire back to their former positions. To the southeast of Verdun the French have made several advances. In the plain of the Woëvre French attacks have been repulsed, while on the east side of the heights of the Meuse the fighting continues. EASTERN FRONT. PETROGRAD.—After a battle on the left bank of the Niemen we occupied Veysee. Our cavalry pursued the Germans, retiring on Heyne. In the direction of Przasnysz and Ostrolenko actions continue for possession of isolated villages and heights. In the Carpathians the enemy on the 18th attacked fruitlessly our positions on the front of Czernowitze, Gorlice, Kopitzka and Bouskaska, and in the direction of Mankas and Stry. In the direction of Myszyniec and Ostrolenko, in the Vahk region, we repulsed on March 18 German counter attacks, in which the enemy's infantry suffered heavy losses. With a view of enveloping our flank the Germans threw across the marshes four squadrons of cavalry. Our artillery discovered them and by a sudden attack annihilated them. Near Przemysl, the night of the 18th, we captured an enemy advance post without firing a shot and took fifty-six prisoners.

BERLIN.—The situation in the vicinity of Memel, in East Prussia, is not yet clear. It would appear that minor Russian detachments have entered Memel, a Baltic seaport, six miles from the frontier. Counter measures have been taken. All the Russian attacks between the River Pissa and the River Orzye, to the northeast of Przasnysz, have been repulsed. In some of these engagements the enemy lost heavily. The situation south of the Vistula shows no change. VIENNA.—In the Carpathians, in the region of Lupkow and Smolnik, there is violent artillery fighting. A Russian night attack on the heights southwest of Bogrod, was repulsed. Strong hostile forces have attacked our positions north of Uzok Pass. They were repulsed, with severe losses. In southeast Galicia in the forenoon there was fierce fighting, and numerous attacks by the enemy against our centre and left wing were unsuccessful. The Woëvre French attacks have been repulsed. We captured five officers and 500 men. In West Galicia and Poland the situation is unchanged.

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BRITISH SEIZE U.S. STEAMER MARACAS Loaded with Meat for Neutral Ports—Her Release Expected. London, March 19.—The American E. Jassy has been advised that the American steamer Maracas, from New York February 27 for Rotterdam and Copenhagen with a cargo of packing house products, has been ordered before a British prize court at Hull. This steamer has been detained at Kirkwall since March 11. It is expected that the United States soon will appoint a consular agent at Kirkwall, because of the large number of ships being detained at that port.

Hate to Give Quarter. Nearly two hundred miles south of the Memel, or Niemen, the Russian line has advanced to within a few miles of the German frontier. The Russian advance in this region are particularly gratifying to Petrograd, inasmuch as they are fighting in hostile country, even though within their own political frontiers. The German barons of the Baltic provinces, in whose hands lies the administration of the country, the excitation of other nationalities, have proved themselves, after centuries of ease and power under the Russian flag, to be, after all, only Germans.

Down in Carpathian Battle Berlin, March 19 (via London).—Herr Lenhoff, correspondent of the "Zeitung am Mittag," sends the following dispatch from Austrian Headquarters, under date of March 18: "The Russian offensive against the Carpathians line has broken down quicker than was first anticipated, considering the vigor with which the attack was begun. The Russian hope was to break the Austrian and German lines east of Lunkow Pass. But they sent forward huge forces there, but a tactical error was committed. The Russian line was broken down by the Austrian and German forces, and the Austrians and Germans are steadily, if slowly, gaining ground. The Russian tactics consisted in charging in five successive lines. As one line was cut down another advanced until all five had been shot down. The attacking forces, chiefly Siberians, held their ground stubbornly. Although many hundreds of Russian prisoners, none of them rendered readily, but had to be overpowered in the trenches."

FOOD BY MAIL TO GERMANY Big Increase in Parcel Post Shipments from Chicago. Chicago, March 19.—Shipment of food by parcel post to Germany and Austria has increased 33 per cent since the beginning of the year, according to the foreign mail section of the postoffice here to-day. It was estimated that at least 15,000 pounds of food had been sent out of the country by this means during the last thirty days. "The shipments are made by individuals to individuals," said Martin J. Fawel, head of the section. "We have a way of knowing whether they are going to soldiers or to non-combatants. The packages usually contain the maximum, eleven pounds, and are usually composed of such articles as coffee, flour or cereals. The increase has been especially large during the last ten days."

Submarines Hit 2 British Steamers One Sunk and Another Badly Damaged Off Beachy Head. London, March 19.—The British steamers Hyndford and Bluejacket were torpedoed to-day in the English Channel by German submarines. The Hyndford's crew was killed. She was proceeding for London under her own steam. The crew of the Bluejacket, which was bound for Liverpool, was rescued. The steamers were torpedoed in the favorite hunting ground of the German submarines off Beachy Head. The steamer Hyndford was of 2,775 tons net burden. She was 276 feet long, and was built at Port Glasgow in 1905. She was owned by the British Shipowners' Company, of Glasgow. The Bluejacket was of 2,271 tons. She was 235 feet long, and was built by G. Hall, of Cardiff, and was owned by Sunderland in 1904. Beachy Head is the southeasternmost point of the English coast line projecting into the English Channel about twenty miles east of Brighton.

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