

have caused much annoyance to the port, and have provoked an abundance of ill-conceived comment. Now that the ban of governmental... has been lifted, following the voluntary retirement of the raider, Collector Hamilton made public some important facts concerning the transactions of the government and the Elitel's commander.

At no time, he declared, had there been any subterfuge for an extension of time allowance for the cruiser, nor had the limit of departure been extended. Mr. Hamilton consented to be interviewed by the Treasury Department only after the decision of Commander Thierichens.

With three British cruisers and one Frenchman lying off the Capes, the Elitel's commander insisted that he would defy them. He frequently remarked that he would go to sea, and it now appears that he meant, however, to evade the comment that he was playing with the enemy.

Captain Thierichens will receive Rear Admiral Helm to-day and arrangements will be made for the Elitel's return to the Navy Yard in Norfolk. The breach blocks from her guns will be removed and her machinery rendered incapable of being used.

The raider will remain under the protection of the army and naval authorities at her dock until she is taken to the yard.

"I think this entire matter may be fully explained," in the text of the letter I sent to Commander Thierichens on March 20, after the Navy Department had made its report to the State Department. The letter explains the matter in a thoroughly seaworthy condition.

"The government has concluded," I wrote to the commander, "that the Elitel will be allowed until midnight of the close of the 6th day of April next to complete her repairs and that she will be allowed twenty-four hours to depart on or until midnight of the 7th day of April, to leave the territorial waters of the United States or failing this, that she will be permitted to accept of the jurisdiction of the United States."

"This information will, of course, be held in the strictest confidence, it having been imparted only to yourself in the letter and by the honorable Secretary of State to his excellency the German Ambassador at Washington."

"Consequently, the disclosure concerning the time allowance fixed by the government, and this secrecy gave rise to rumors throughout the port that the government was dilatory in its action."

"The secret ending this second American protest against the sea tyrannical England as pitifully as did the first. America submits to every English act of violence, while she refuses to supply our enemies with arms and other war material and even advances them money for these supplies."

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battle cruiser Von der Tann, said to be more powerful than any individual of the Allied ship of the Capes. On the other hand—and this is a thought that carries some little apprehension to the British and French command—some of the greater submarines of the German navy might have been expected to cross the Atlantic and take the entire allied squadron unawares, laying open a wide lane for the Elitel to escape.

Another suggestion advanced, and one which is regarded in Washington as the most probable, is that the suggestion of expected relief was simply a gallant bluff on the part of Commander Thierichens.

It is pointed out by high naval officials that the interment means that the parole of the German naval officers will extend for the period of the war. The situation is not as though they were captured officers, and, therefore, subject to exchange as prisoners of war, but they are passing themselves to the German naval officers will be free to move about at will in the United States.

At the German Embassy to-night it was said that no official information had been received indicating Commander Thierichens' intention to interment. The commander meant by this statement that relief had been expected.

### BRITAIN TO REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE

German Comment Dwells on United States Submission to Sea Tyranny of England.

(By Cable to the Tribune) London, April 7.—Great Britain's reply to the American note will not be made for some days. The delay is primarily due to the absence of Sir Edward Grey, who is not expected back in charge of the Foreign Office until after Saturday next.

Although the American note does not ask specifically for a reply, an answer will be sent by the Foreign Office in the near future. The note invites further discussion of several points concerning which the neutrals' commerce are not fully defined.

Berlin (via London), April 7.—The Berlin newspapers to-day publish summaries of the American note to Great Britain in the "Kreuz Zeitung."

"If this summary is correct the note means the far-reaching retreat of America, inasmuch as it permits Great Britain to carry out its 'blockade' measures against American ships even when they carry goods which are not contraband but which are destined for hostile lands. In this American surrender the principle that every blockade must be effective."

Amsterdam (via London), April 7.—The "Amsterdamsche" published summary of the American note to Great Britain, in the "Kreuz Zeitung" says: "It appears to be a note against Germany rather than against England, and is so framed that England may leave it unnoticed without having reason to fear any serious steps from the American government."

"Against Germany, however, although in a veiled manner, the reproach is made that she does not observe the principles of warfare as recognized by civilized countries. The note, in fact, gives the impression of an anti-German attitude since it affords England certitude that she may continue her illegal blockade of Germany."

"This ends this second American protest against the sea tyrannical England as pitifully as did the first. America submits to every English act of violence, while she refuses to supply our enemies with arms and other war material and even advances them money for these supplies."

### FRANCE WILL PAY FOR CARGOES SEIZED

Paris, April 7.—The Minister of Marine, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance are preparing a bill jointly which will be submitted to the French Parliament for authorizing the government to pay for cargoes seized by the French government in transit to belligerents.

The bill will contain an authorization to pay for the Hamburg-American liner steamer Dacia, which was seized by a French cruiser while on a voyage from Galveston to Brest on February 15. The cabinet members desire a free hand in dealing promptly and liberally with seized cargoes."

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## French Strength Grows, Foe Weakens, Paris Says

more and more to the side of the Allies. The further development given to the order of battle will result in a diminution of the general value of the German army and a corresponding increase of the value of the Allied army. When Germany will be at the end of her military resources and incapable of ever regaining her numerical superiority.

At this moment France, taken by surprise in August by a premeditated act of aggression, will begin the war in very truth with the entirety of her forces.

Wastage of Germans Material and Moral The eighth instalment of the official review, previous chapters of which have been published, and the ninth were given out to-day as a preface to the eighth foregoing conclusions. The eighth instalment deals with the wastage of German officers and the moral wastage of the German army.

The chapter on losses of officers begins with the statement that the condition of the cadres, or basic organizations, in the German army is not good. The proportion of officers, and notably of active officers, has been enormously reduced, it says, and a report made in December showed that in a total of 124 companies, active or reserve, there were only forty-nine officers.

"If Germany creates new army corps and if the war lasts ten months," it continues, "she will reduce almost nothing but the number of professional officers in each regiment, a number which is already very insufficient."

The French report points out that, on the other hand, all the French regiments are full of professional officers. The proportion of officers, and notably of active officers, has been enormously reduced, it says, and a report made in December showed that in a total of 124 companies, active or reserve, there were only forty-nine officers.

Batteries Will Be Cut. The French report, discussing the great wastage of guns among the Germans, says that the wearing out of material had resulted in a reduction of batteries from six to four guns. A reduction of the number of batteries in the army corps, or the parts of the army, is a serious matter, it says, because the old pattern, the presence of which has been many times perceived at the front.

"Furthermore," it goes on, "the German artillery is being laid for a very long time, munitions. It has been obliged to reduce its consumption of shells in a notable degree. We have found on officers killed or taken prisoners that the relations between the positive and negative of munitions. For the last three months, too, we notice that the quality of the projectiles is mediocre."

Moral Wastage. The material losses of the German army have corresponded with a moral wastage which is interesting and possible to follow, both from the interregulation of prisoners and the pocketing of letters seized upon them or on the killed.

At the beginning of the war the entire German army, as was natural, was animated by an unshakable faith in the military superiority of the empire. It lived on the recollections of 1870, and on those of the long years of peace during which all the powers which had sought to oppress France were assailing her a spirit of conciliation and patience which might pass for weakness.

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put showed themselves wholly indifferent to the reverses of the German army. They were sincerely and profoundly convinced that, if the German army retired, it was in virtue of a pre-conceived plan, and that our successes would lead to nothing. At the moment of the Battle of the Marne the first impression was one of failure of comprehension and of stupefaction. A great number of Germans who fell into our hands during the first days of that battle believed fully that the retreat was only a means of luring us into a trap. German military opinion was so suddenly converted when the soldiers saw that this retreat continued, and that it was being carried out in disorder, under conditions which left no doubt as to its cause and its extent, that at the end of some weeks, and there is to be found in the letters of German soldiers and officers the announcement of a great movement, which was to lead the German armies away as far as Paris.

Prisoners Lose Confidence. "This was the great 'Battle of Calais,' which, contrary to the anticipation of the enemy, was in reality fought to the east of the German front. The losses of the Germans, which during the ten days exceeded 150,000 men and may perhaps have reached 200,000, produced a terrifying impression on the troops. From that moment prisoners no longer declared themselves sure of success. For a certain time they had been declared by the announcement of the capture of Warsaw. The pretended success having proved to be a failure, incredulity became general. During the last two months the most intelligent of the prisoners have all admitted that no one could any longer say on which side victory would be achieved. If we were to make a forecast, it would be that the German people had been sustained, this avowal is of great importance."

There follows a chapter bearing the title "The System of Lies," in which the review describes the methods by which it is alleged the German government has maintained an artificial state of mind in the army, and especially upon lies and a scientific system of fables.

When the enemy's infantry began to deploy, the German outposts retreated on Easter Monday, according to a prearranged plan from Regniéville and Geny-en-Taille. The French attack against the southern front, at first to the north of Toul and then in the forest of Le Prétre, began simultaneously with attacks against the northern front, to the south of the Orne, and between Eparges and Combra, but the French nowhere were successful, being everywhere thrown back.

The fiercest fighting took place between the Meuse and Anremont, where, in the wooded country, the French were able to approach close to the German positions, but were served with a punishing fire at short range.

"The Germans received their guns with tremendous effect, and in a short time the French reserves were in full flight, while their rifle attack broke down upon our infantry. On April 6, the French piled hundreds of dead in front of their positions."

"The same day attacks by the French in the forest of Le Prétre and near Flirey failed. The French have only to record fresh failures on the ground which has been the scene of repeated struggles, but it seems that their attacks are not yet at an end."

PREPARE BIG COUP IN DARDANELLES Allies Mature Plan for Combined Land and Sea Attack on Strait.

London, April 7.—Although no announcement to this effect has been made, the general expectation in military circles here is that a combined land and sea attack on the Dardanelles will begin shortly, and that at the same time the Russians, who now apparently are in command in the Black Sea, will bombard the Bosphorus strait.

How the break between the allied fleet and the land batteries will come cannot be predicted at present, but we can say that all pessimistic prophecies have been silenced. Thus speaks Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, the German commander in Turkey, in a letter to the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse," a copy of which has been received here.

All preparations for the prosecution of the war by the Allies continue. "We carried out as fully as the means at our disposal would permit. Turkey is cut off from all sources of supply from her allies and must rely on her own resources. Perhaps the largest number of men the Ottoman Empire ever called up have been brought to the colors."

Constantinople (via wireless to Berlin and London), April 7.—An official statement issued to-day from the Turkish War Office says: "No serious attack was made yesterday by the enemy on the Dardanelles. The day before two hostile cruisers bombarded our batteries at the entrance to the strait, but without results. One of the enemy's cruisers and one torpedo boat were struck by our shells."

All Ottoman is Equal. The Sultan seemed to be in the best of health and wore the conventional red calpac, or fez, of Turkey—the emblem of all Osmanli—are equal in low white collar, gray cravat, blue serge suit and black shoes of comfortable cut, but no jewelry of any sort. The room was extremely plain, but tastefully decorated in a manner that seemed to be a reconciliation between the East and the West.

Although located almost in the center of Galata-Pera, on the Bosphorus, the palace is very quiet, owing to the fact that it is cut off from the streets by large gardens, laid out mostly in Italian style.

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For the purpose of reassuring travelers to England, perhaps, Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, British Consul General in New York, issued yesterday a statement showing the sailings and arrivals of steamers of all nationalities at English ports and the number sunk by German submarines and mines.

Since the war began, according to

## BERLIN ADMITS GAINS BY FRENCH NEAR ST. MIHIEL

German Retreat Between Meuse and Moselle Rivers Announced.

BELGIANS REGAIN GROUND IN FLANDERS

British Give Out Largest Single List of Casualties, Containing 1,843 Names.

London, April 7.—Between the Meuse and the Moselle the French are on the offensive, attempting to force the Germans to give up St. Mihiel and the region in the vicinity of that now famous town. The Germans in their first official report to-day claimed to have repulsed all the French attacks, but a later official statement from Berlin says that according to "a prearranged plan, the German outpost retreated from Regniéville and Fey-en-Haye."

The French some time ago reported the capture of these towns and claim to have made progress almost daily since then. The advance in this region threatened the communications of the Germans at St. Mihiel.

The Belgians have regained a bit of the ground which they lost in Flanders, but elsewhere there has been no change on the western front.

The largest list of official lists yet recorded in any of the official lists was shown in the statement given out to-night, dated March 22. This list is believed to cover the losses sustained in part of the sanguinary fighting which resulted in the capture of Neuve Chapelle last month.

The list includes the names of 1,843 non-commissioned officers and men of seventy regiments, the killed numbering 573 and the wounded 1,107.

Following is the text of the official German version, received to-night from Berlin, of the fighting between the Meuse and Moselle.

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## W. & J. SLOANE

The control and oversight of our own looms in China, India, Bulgaria and Anatolia, insure not alone faithful and careful

REPRODUCTIONS OF ORIENTAL MASTERPIECES

but enable us also to produce them in qualities comparatively inexpensive and in sizes not obtainable in the original Antiques.

In addition to uninterrupted facilities for weaving Rugs to conform to special requirements, we have a large stock ready for immediate inspection.

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Direct special attention to Smart Tailor Suits

in reproduced Paris models, at \$45, \$55, \$65 Suits in combinations of silk and cloth; exact copies of late models by Lanvin, Drecoll and Paquin—at \$75, \$85, \$95

Millinery Transparent Hats—Fruit and Flower-trimmed Styles—Silk-covered Leg-horns—Ostrich-edged Hats, at \$25

Gourmand-trimmed Hats, \$35 Newest Bow and Wing Trimmed Walking Hats \$15 and \$18

## SULTAN GRANTS AN INTERVIEW

tempts to force the Dardanelles. I value the opinion of neutrals highly and wish to avail myself of this opportunity to express the greatest satisfaction that the relations between the United States and Turkey are so cordial.

With this his majesty indicated by a slight movement of the hand that his audience was ended. Although in his first year, the monarch rose from the divan with alacrity and shook hands with the correspondents in democratic fashion, and, as at the beginning of the audience, expressed his pleasure at having made their acquaintance.

The audience took place in the Dolmabahce Palace, Brigadier General Sultanzade, Sultan's first aide-de-camp, acting as marshal. Salih Pacha received the correspondents and entertained them with huge cigarettes and coffee. A little later a court official, in a flourish of his majesty was ready for the audience.

Then followed a long march through magnificent halls decorated in European style, and finally a splendid staircase, with crystal balustrade, was ascended to the second floor, where his majesty was waiting in a small, plainly furnished room.

The audience was somewhat remarkable because of the absence of anything to remind one of the Orient. The Sultan was seated on a divan, but upon the entry of the correspondents and returned their salutations warmly. He then invited them to seats, which was an unusual honor, for all but the highest officials are usually invited to stand.

His majesty expressed his pleasure at meeting men who had been in the Dardanelles, and on behalf of the journalists the Associated Press correspondent thanked his majesty for the cordial reception. This done, the Sultan started the conversation with the remark: "Kindly relate your experiences during your stay on the Dardanelles."

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\$94.30 Round Trip via West Shore R. R. \$98.80 Round Trip via New York Central To CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS Choice of Routes going or returning

Disputes Russia's Figures. London, April 7.—A dispatch from Berlin to-day on the Russian official report that during a raid on Memel the Russians had lost 149 men and 300 horses has been regarded as a bluff. Russians were buried at Memel. At Memel, and Polangen 605 Russians were captured.

Official War Bulletins WESTERN FRONT. PARIS (Issued at 10:30 P. M.)—The very unfavorable weather continues. Nevertheless activity has been pronounced between the Meuse and the Moselle. We have maintained all our gains and made further advances. Near Verdun, east of Verdun, we have taken several miles of trenches. On Tuesday, April 6, the Germans made an important advance. All to-day the Germans were engaged in violent counter attacks, but they regained nothing. Their last attack was particularly heavy, but they were repulsed by our fire. The same thing occurred in Alilly wood. After several counter attacks, all of the war, the enemy's position which we gained yesterday. On this part of the front we captured numerous prisoners. Among the prisoners taken yesterday in the region of Hartmannsweilerkopf were men of the Guard brought into this region by the Germans after their defeat of March 28. A German detachment with three machine guns succeeded in crossing to the left bank of the Veer, south of Drei Grachten. It was attacked yesterday and dislodged by Belgian forces. An attack made by us in the vicinity of Plain rendered our masters of hills Nos. 219 and 221, in addition to the Haut Bois and the Hospital farms. We took two guns and 300 prisoners, our advances, at the same time taking sixty prisoners, including three officers. In the Ban-de-Sapt we mined and blew up a German position. BERLIN. The village of Drei Grachten, which was occupied by our troops the day before yesterday and which the enemy has bombarded with his heavy artillery and mine throwers, was for this reason again abandoned by us last night. An attack in the Argonne broke down under the fire of our chasseur. Northeast of Verdun a French advance approached only as far as our own positions. To the east and southeast of Verdun a series of attacks made by the enemy failed with extraordinarily heavy losses. In the Combres hills two French battalions were destroyed by our fire. At Alilly our troops commenced a counter attack and threw the enemy back into his old position. At Apremont our advances, at the same time taking sixty prisoners, including three officers. In the Ban-de-Sapt we mined and blew up a German position. BERLIN. The village of Drei Grachten, which was occupied by our troops the day before yesterday and which the enemy has bombarded with his heavy artillery and mine throwers, was for this reason again abandoned by us last night. An attack in the Argonne broke down under the fire of our chasseur. Northeast of Verdun a French advance approached only as far as our own positions. To the east and southeast of Verdun a series of attacks made by the enemy failed with extraordinarily heavy losses. In the Combres hills two French battalions were destroyed by our fire. At Alilly our troops commenced a counter attack and threw the enemy back into his old position. At Apremont our advances, at the same time taking sixty prisoners,