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Fifth Avenue Bus

Hollweg Predicts Greater Popular Power After War

Says Government Will Propose Reform of Prussian Franchise

London, March 15.—A political reorganization of the German Empire after the war, involving a greater share by the people in the conduct of imperial affairs, was predicted by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in a speech before the Prussian Diet, according to a Berlin despatch to Reuters by way of Amsterdam.

The Chancellor opened his address by protesting against criticism levelled at the Reichstag by the upper house of the Diet. Admitting that every parliament in Germany is entitled to discuss imperial policies, he reiterated previous assurances that the war must lead to a political reorganization and that the government would, after the close of hostilities, propose a reform of the Prussian franchise.

"After the war," said the Chancellor, "we shall be confronted with the most gigantic tasks that ever confronted a nation. They will be so gigantic that the entire people will have to work to solve them. A strong foreign policy will be necessary, for we shall be surrounded by enemies whom we shall not meet with loud words but with the eternal strength of the nation. We can only pursue such a policy if the nation which makes the war has developed to such a marvelous reality is maintained and strengthened."

The Chancellor went on to declare that the maintenance of patriotism could be achieved only by granting the people in general equal cooperation in the administration of the empire. "I will devote my last effort to the carrying out of this idea of making all people strong. Only one thought fills me and all of us at present—how to end the war victoriously."

Berlin, March 15 (by wireless to Sayville).—The resolution has been introduced in the Prussian lower house by Herr Friedberg, leader of the National Liberal party.

"The House resolves to request the royal state government to present a bill by which membership in the House of Lords will be changed in such a way that, while retaining the royal privilege of appointment, but abolishing all privileges of families and titles which now exist in relation to membership in the House of Lords, representation by means of elections and corresponding to their importance be granted to all large municipalities and to all professions of importance for the economic life and the civilization of our people."

The House is expected to discuss the motion shortly.

Allies Gain in Drive On Macedonian Front

Attack Along Entire Line Eliminates Dangerous Salient on Horseshoe Hill

London, March 15.—The Entente forces attacked along the whole Macedonian front yesterday and at two points made substantial advances. The British pushed forward 1,000 yards, two miles southwest of Doiran, bringing their lines within a few hundred yards of the German salient on Horseshoe Hill, and eliminating a dangerous salient on what is known as Horseshoe Hill. On the Monastir front, continuing their operations of the day before, the Italians advanced between Lake Prespa and Lake Malic and were halted only when they had reached the slopes of Hill 1050, a dominating height which is now almost surrounded. Between these two units of Sarrail's army at several points. Critics here are agreed that a movement of some importance has been made by the Allied forces on the Macedonian front, probably with the purpose of preventing the transfer of German forces to the western front and diverting the attention of the Bulgarians from the northern fronts.

U. S. Envoys Seeking Rights of Armed Ships

Copenhagen, March 15.—The right of American armed merchantmen to enter neutral ports of Europe is the subject of negotiations now being carried on by diplomatic representatives of the United States. Dr. Maurice Egan, American minister to Denmark, like his colleagues at other courts, took as yet has received no reply from the Danish government.

It is understood that, among the European neutrals, Sweden and Norway have no objection to the use of their ports by armed American merchantmen. Holland, which has barred belligerent armed merchantmen from its harbors, is expected to extend the same rule to armed American vessels.

Haig Advances In New Attack Near Peronne

British Take Trenches on Front of More Than Two Miles

Germans May Retire From Noyons Salient

Bapaume's Capture Near—French Make Gains at Several Points

London, March 15.—The German withdrawal on the Somme front has extended to the region southeast of Bapaume. Switching their attack suddenly to the sector north of Peronne to-day, General Haig's troops entered the German trenches along a front of two and a half miles, from a point well south of the St. Pierre-Vaast wood to the region between Transloy and Sully-Saillies.

This retiring movement signifies that the Germans have given up all intention of retaining Bapaume and the surrounding territory, and that in addition they may surrender the great Noyons salient to the British.

The most important immediate effect of the German retirement north of Peronne will be the pocketing by the British of that stronghold. The loss of it to the British would open the way to the British to-day widens and deepens the salient previously created in the German lines between Sully-Saillies and Rancourt, almost outflanking the important positions of Transloy, on the north, and Bouchavesnes and Mont St. Quentin, on the south.

Apparently the pressure of the British on the western side of the Noyons salient has been so overwhelming as that on the Aisne front.

Both Sides Active

The Germans showed the greatest activity during the day to the southeast of Arras, where they succeeded in entering the British trenches on a narrow front. On the front east of Elnoy the British beat off a powerful counter attack at Achiet-le-Petit and improved their positions in that region. Having advanced to within a few hundred yards of the enemy defences of Bapaume, which is being pocketed as was Comblis last summer, the British are now trying to hew a way through the enemy's lines to the northwest, where the seizure of the paume-Arras railroad would cut the enemy's communications and force their retirement from the entire Bapaume sector.

To-night's Berlin communication ignores the advance of the British announced in Haig's report of yesterday, dismissing the whole Aisne-Somme movement with a non-committal sentence. The Germans are concentrating their air forces in this region.

Further Retirement Expected

"We had to fight for the superiority of the air last spring, and we must fight now," said General Maurice to-day. "This certainly is not the first phase of the war movement, for the Germans still have plenty of trenches behind them. We expect a further retirement."

Along the French front to-day there was violent fighting for possession of valuable positions in the Champagne, along the Meuse and between the Oise and the Aisne. In the latter sector the French troops penetrated as far as the third German trench lines and occupied positions in the Canny-sur-Matz Wood to the depth of about half a mile. Progress was made by the French in the region of Maisons de Champagne and north of Bezonvaux, on the Verdun front.

South of Cumieres the Germans captured a French outpost in what Berlin describes as "a dashing, energetic attack in broad daylight."

Maurice Warns Against Too Much Optimism

London, March 15.—Brigadier General Frederick B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the British War Office, to-day said: "The Germans are withdrawing from the Bucquoy line, on the Somme front, and to the reverse slope, where they are not so exposed to our artillery fire. The movement was planned in advance and executed without much material loss. "Some of the rosy conclusions with regard to the present operations on the west front hardly are justified by the actual facts, as there still are many trenches to pass. "Much loose talk has been heard lately in regard to aerial supremacy. Such supremacy can only be gained by actual battle. We won by such means during the Somme campaign, but the test this year has yet to come. "The Germans at the close of the Somme campaign were finding their air service in bad shape. They have been economical since, while we usually had up five machines to their one. Naturally our losses have been heavy. At the same time the German figures must be taken with a grain of salt, as every time they drive one of our machines down they report it as a corpse. "There is little news to report from Mesopotamia, but it is a mistake to assume, as some have done, that Baghdad will fall almost without a struggle, for the Turks put up a hard two days' fight on the Diala River before they yielded the city."

Cubans to Discuss Break with Germany

Officials on Way Here—U. S. May Need Republic as Ally in War

Washington, March 15.—Cuba is expected to be the next neutral nation to sever diplomatic relations with Germany as a result of the submarine campaign and the American efforts to align neutrals against the inhumane policy of Germany. Two representatives of the Cuban government left Havana for Washington to-day to discuss this question, as well as matters concerning the revolution. They are Dr. Pablo Desvernine, Secretary of State, and Dr. Cristobal Bidegaray, counselor of the Cuban State Department.

In the event of war between the United States and Germany, it might be of value to this government to have Cuba as an ally. The American naval base in southern waters in Guantanamo, Cuba, he says, but parties take some measures adequate to prevent German agents in that country from covertly assisting their country, they might do considerable damage to the American cause.

Trap Is Closing On Turkish Army

Russians Driving in Behind Forces Driven from Baghdad by British

London, March 15.—Official dispatches from Petrograd to-day, delayed for several days on account of the revolution which has been in progress in Russia, indicate that the position of the Turkish army in Western Persia and on the Tigris north of Baghdad is even more perilous than had been supposed. The envelopment of the Ottoman forces is now a strong probability.

With the capture of Kermanshah the troops of General Baratoff continued their advance in the direction of Sakki, and were last officially reported near Banu, on Baneh, 130 miles northwest of Kermanshah and only ten miles from the Turkish border. Somewhere along the seventy-mile stretch of territory between Baghdad and Samara the Turkish army defeated by General Maude is now encamped. Pressing toward it from the south are the advanced cavalry detachments of the British, while sweeping forward on its left flank and rear are the two columns of Russian forces operating from Kermanshah and the Sakki sector.

At the pace they have been maintaining the Russian troops will be able to close in on the enemy's rear and trap him. The loss of this army would give great impetus to the Allied campaign against Syria and the rest of the Turkish empire.

A semi-official statement from Constantinople admits the loss of Hamadan to the Russians, but asserts the town was evacuated without fighting. "In consequence of our military measures which the Turks have taken in the interior of Persia."

French Await More Changes In Cabinet Crisis

Political Leaders Speculate on Effect of Lyautey's Resignation

By FRED B. PITNEY (By Cable to The Tribune)

Paris, March 15.—The sensational debate in the Chamber of Deputies last night, which resulted in the resignation of General Louis Lyautey as Minister of War, has brought to a head a cabinet crisis which, as a matter of fact, has existed since the session a week ago, when the government on a vote of confidence procured only 294 votes, a large proportion abstaining from voting.

General Lyautey had been France's war chief for little more than three months, and in that time realized important reforms. It was at his request that General Nivelle was made commander in chief, to succeed General Joffre. Likewise, it was at his suggestion that the high command was modified and that the direction of the military policy was confided to the Minister of War.

The first instance of General Lyautey's disaccord with Parliament occurred when the proposal to have clerical men go to the front as soldiers was brought up. At that time Lyautey wanted to resign.

It is generally recognized that General Lyautey has been a hard worker and that he has sought to exercise governmental control at the front, as well as behind the lines. It is also said that certain politicians have been desirous of making him carry the burden of faults committed in the aviation service, faults which he energetically tried to correct.

Other Changes Possible

At this time it is difficult to foresee the political importance of last night's incidents in the Chamber. What other changes the resignation of the War Minister will bring in the Cabinet was to-day a matter of speculation among political leaders.

Premier Briand and his chiefs have had conferences with President Poincare, and developments as to other proposed changes which have been talked of are anxiously awaited.

The Socialists and others in the Chamber have been for some time determined opponents of the present government, and have made strong efforts to overthrow it. Last week's vote gave the real test of strength of these forces and caused the government leaders to think seriously of several Cabinet changes which would meet the wishes of Parliament.

General Lyautey has been extremely popular, and general regret is expressed to-day that he saw fit to resign before having had a real opportunity to carry out the constructive work which he had in mind.

Apparently General Lyautey's resignation was directly precipitated by his ignorance of parliamentary methods and by what is generally regarded as the insulting attitude of a certain section of the chamber toward him. He had prepared a written statement and had uttered only a part of it when the tumult broke loose. Being unable to complete his statement, which probably would have explained certain declarations that angered his opponents, the Minister finally gave up and left the chamber to hand in his resignation.

Clash Over Aviation

The general opinion is that General Lyautey was not at all disrespectful to members of Parliament when he announced he could not discuss certain things connected with aviation, even in secret session, by reason of his extreme regard for national defense. Parliament, however, in last night's debate, as well as in all those that have preceded it, has been extremely careful of its rights and has felt that all secrets of the government are its duty bound to give it all the information necessary. "Has Parliament the right not to have confidence in its ministers? Has a minister the right not to have confidence in the Chamber?" Such, definitely, was the question General Lyautey wanted to submit. The answer for Washington left no doubt. Gustave Herre, editor of "Victoire" and one of the defenders of Lyautey, recalls, nevertheless, that national sovereignty remains in the national parliament as well in the French Chamber as in the British House of Commons. "The parliament would commit the folly to demand that its minister of war divulge the plans of forthcoming military operations in an assembly of 500 members," he says, but parties have not only the right but the duty to demand of the ministers under their control explanations of the acts and results of their administration."

Gain in Britain's Imports Shows U-Boat Failure

Increase \$18,060,000 for First Month of Unrestricted Campaign

More Food Is Received

German Mines Placed in South African Waters, Says Stockholm Report

London, March 15.—The Board of Trade figures for February show that imports during the month, the first of unrestricted U-boat warfare, increased \$18,060,000 and that exports increased \$4,740,000.

While arrivals of food and raw material increased considerably during the month, the restrictions placed on unnecessary imports is reflected in a decline of importations of manufactured articles.

These figures are considered the best proof yet offered of the failure of the U-boat campaign. Speaking of the extent to which the Germans are carrying their measures of submarine warfare, the "Daily Telegraph" of Stockholm, according to the Overseas News Agency, that mines have been placed even in South African waters and around Ceylon.

British Steamer Sunk, Americans Aboard Saved

Washington, March 15.—The British steamer Memnon was sunk without warning March 12 by a submarine, probably German, according to reports to the State Department to-day from Consul Washington at Liverpool. Three Americans, Matthew Hill, Gainesville, Texas; Charles Edwinton Woods, Portland, Ore., and Jacob Simon, 55 Brook Street, Staten Island, were aboard the ship and were saved.

Six of the crew were killed by a boiler explosion after the torpedo had struck. The vessel sank in ten minutes. Consul Washington said the submarine was submerged but was presumed to be German.

The Memnon, commanded by Captain Briscoe, sailed from New York November 27 for Dakar and other African ports. She was of 2,042 tons net.

Records of the British shipping commissioner here show the name of Hill, Woods and Simon as American members of the crew of the Memnon. The Memnon, owned by the Elder Line, was under charter to the West India Steamship Company when she left this port. A representative of the line said to-day they had her for one voyage only.

U. S. to Tame Germans At Sea, Says Minister

Rome, March 15.—The vandals of our enemies is about to be tamed on the sea," said Vice-Admiral Camillo Corsi, Minister of Marine, in an interview.

"To America," continued the Vice-Admiral, "belongs the honor of having contributed to the effort for this result through the arming of her merchantmen. To this material contribution another, much more precious, must be added—the moral contribution. The canon which the United States points on its merchantmen in fact are a most solemn, tangible condemnation of the overbearing threats of our enemies, their violation of every law of fair dealing and of every humanitarian sentiment."

"The action of America in arming her vessels will have also a salutary effect on neutrals. It is the best practical demonstration from an unimpeachable source, coming from a country not yet belligerent, of the means necessary for neutrals to render vain the attempts of submarines. It is logical and noble that the gauntlet thrown down by the Central Empires to all the merchant marines of the world should be taken up by the most powerful among neutral nations; that one which has as the fundamental base of its existence the most scrupulous reverence for law and the most sacred respect for human life.

"The best means to fight submarines is undoubtedly the efficacious arming of merchantmen."

Armed British Steamer From Boston Is Sunk

Boston, March 15.—Agents of the Warren Line announced to-day that they had received indirect word that the British steamer Sagamore, which sailed from Boston February 21 for Liverpool, had been sunk by a submarine.

The Sagamore was in command of Captain P. Cummings and had a crew of fifty. She carried a general cargo, including munitions, for the British government and was armed astern with a 4-inch gun. Vessel and cargo were valued at \$1,500,000.

It was stated at the British Consulate to-day that two Americans signed as firemen in the Sagamore's crew the day before the vessel's departure. They were Michael Holloway and John Henry, both of Boston. It was assumed by officers of the Warren Line that the men were aboard.

4 Russian Transports Sunk Last Week, Vienna Reports

Berlin, March 15 (by wireless to Sayville).—"According to telegrams from Vienna," says the Overseas News Agency, "the commander of the Turkish Black Sea fleet announces that during the last week four Russian military transports on the way from Sebastopol to Armenia were sunk by mines or torpedoes."

\$320,000,000 Credit Asked of Commons

Bonar Law Says Britain Plans to Advance \$115,000,000 More to Allies

London, March 15.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to-day introduced in the House of Commons a supplementary vote of credit for \$320,000,000 for the current year. The Chancellor said that this brought the total votes for the fiscal year to \$1,050,000,000, and to \$1,365,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, not including the \$1,000,000,000 already voted for the first quarter of the next fiscal year.

Mr. Bonar Law said it came as a disappointment to the British House of Commons.

Shipping Board To Rush Building Of U-Boat Chasers

Will Ask Congress for \$200,000,000 if Emergency Arises

Officials Acclaim Plan

Vessels Will Solve Many Problems and Be Profitable Investment

Ship Left 500 Americans

Kristianiafjord Refused to Bring Anxious Citizens from Norway

The Norwegian-American liner Kristianiafjord arrived yesterday, with only one passenger—a stowaway. Passage had been refused to more than five hundred Americans in Norway, who were anxious to reach home. The stowaway was William E. Cadmus, an American, formerly a Baptist minister and now an expert of this city. Mr. Cadmus took a cargo to Norway on the Kristianiafjord's last voyage.

When he appeared on deck the second day out on the return trip he was not disciplined as stowaways usually are, but became the sole occupant of the cabin. On his arrival he was sent to Ellis Island, to appear before a board of special inquiry.

The report from London that the vessel "cannot be built because the United States has not enough seasoned timber" is branded as ridiculous, because "seasoned timber has not been used in shipbuilding for one hundred years."

The greatest obstacles to success of the plan are scarcity of ship carpenters and limited engine producing facilities. The board reported that now of the \$50,000,000 appropriated by Congress for ship purchase and building would be invested in wooden ships. Why, they do not say. They have no plan for spending the \$50,000,000 just now. All they are doing now is "to mobilize information." This mobilization will necessitate a trip to the Pacific coast by one of the commissioners next week. Probably Commissioner Theodore Brent, of New Orleans, will go. While there he will inspect the shipyards, confer with shipbuilders and hold hearings. It is hoped to have enough information mobilized by April 15 to make a report to Congress.

The scarcity of labor can be met, it is thought, in two ways. One is by drawing on all the repair yards for carpenters. Another is by rounding up thousands of railroad bridge builders. The matter is not so simple as to the engines. It is feared that unless some speeding up process can be devised there will be no way of turning out the engines as fast as the hulls are completed.

There are at least thirty abandoned shipyards in Maine which likely will be restored to help the shipbuilding boom.

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Alien Registration Bill To Be Rushed

Plot Investigators Ask for Quick Action in Albany

Albany, March 15.—The alien registration bill, sponsored by Assemblyman Schuyler M. Meyer, was reported favorably to the Assembly late to-day on the receipt of information through the Attorney General's office that the city and Federal authorities engaged in spy plot investigations in New York City urged its early passage. The Judiciary Committee held a hasty meeting and sent the bill to the lower house at the recess meeting called solely to receive the annual appropriation bill. The nature and source of the information from New York could not be learned here. Speaker Thaddeus C.



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