

# U-Boats Cost British Army 100,000 Men

## Bonar Law Tells Parliament Nation Now Cannot Spare Workers for Fighting

## Will Re-examine Men Previously Rejected

## Lack of Recruits "Serious"; Press Demands Facts on Sinkings

London, March 29.—Chancellor Bonar Law told Parliament to-day that recruits since the first of the year had fallen short by a hundred thousand, and that the needs at home were so pressing because of the submarine menace that the requirements of the army in the field must be met from some other source than the able-bodied men now employed in agriculture and shipyards.

The Chancellor's résumé of the situation was given in connection with a bill empowering the military authorities to re-examine men previously rejected for military service and men who have already served and been discharged because of wounds or illness.

Several of to-day's papers clamored editorially for fuller information regarding the recent shipping losses, expressing dissatisfaction with the Admiralty's tables. They argue that with fuller information the public might be induced to greater economy in food.

The Chancellor explained that arrangements were made last August by which it was hoped to give the military authorities the men required, but owing to the submarine menace it had proved impossible to obtain the men expected from agriculture or from the Admiralty and the shipbuilding yards.

May Prevent Decisive Victory  
The Chancellor added that he was thankful to say one of the reasons why the falling off in recruits had not had as disastrous results as it might have had was that the casualties this year had been less than expected.

Churchill Attacks Plan  
A member of the House suggested that an appeal for recruits be made to Ireland. John Dillon interjected: "If it had been left in our hands we would have given you another hundred thousand men."

Bonar Law agreed with Mr. Churchill that this was a case for a secret session, although it was doubtful if even in this way the government should be justified in giving all facts and figures. After Easter, however, the government, he said, would consider the matter.

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New Orleans, March 29.—The Portuguese ship Argo, 1,488 tons, which sailed from here February 9 for London with a cargo of merchandise and several Americans in her crew, has been torpedoed and sunk, said a cablegram received to-day by the owners' agent here.

**Sow Now** Vaughan's "Central Park" LAWN SEED  
How new and watch the first warming and softening of the earth and the spring breeze these seeds will be sown and hasten its growth.

Price, 25 lbs., \$6.45; 15 lbs., \$3.95; 5 lbs., \$1.50; per lb., 30c.  
LAWN SEEDS 12 1/2 lbs. — 100 lbs., \$3.25; 50 lbs., \$1.60. Prepaid within radius of 200 miles.

Mammoth Catalogue FREE with Order sheets—  
**Vaughan's Seed Store**  
Barclay, cor. Church Street.

# British Merchant Ship Gave Battle To Raider Moewe

## Otaki Set German Rover Afire and Killed Six of Crew, Freed Prisoners Report

Copenhagen, March 29.—Twenty-two neutrals who were brought to Germany on the commerce raider Moewe as prisoners, including one American, arrived here to-day from Kiel. They were released because they were not serving on armed merchantmen.

The sailors brought an account of a sharp engagement between the Moewe and the British steamer Otaki, which put up a sturdy fight when it encountered the German raider on March 10.

The Otaki, according to the sailors, scored seven hits on the Moewe, setting the raider on fire. The blaze was not extinguished for three days. Six of the Moewe's crew and two captive Hindus were killed, while the Otaki lost her captain, a mate, her engineer and two sailors.

During the engagement, the sailors said, the British prisoners on the Moewe broke the iron grating barring the room in which they were confined, but they were overpowered by German sailors with hand grenades. The neutral prisoners, confined in another quarter of the ship, spent an anxious time during the engagement, knowing that if the Moewe were sunk they would go down with her. One shell penetrated the hull of the Moewe, passing barely two feet below their quarters.

The Moewe on her return from the South Atlantic ran north to the vicinity of Newfoundland, slipped across the Atlantic to the Norwegian coast and traversed the Danish Sound to a German port undiscovered. The British sailors and neutrals serving on armed merchantmen were distributed to prison camps, the officers going to Karlsruhe and the others to Westphalia.

# Japanese Warship Sunk By Raider, Is Report

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It was officially announced in Tokyo about two weeks ago that a converted German cruiser had been sighted in the Indian Ocean and was being traced by Japanese and British warships after the raider had sunk a Japanese freight ship. Prior to that two British steamships were reported to have been destroyed by an armed merchantman off Colombo, Ceylon.

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La Touraine Arrives Safely at Bordeaux  
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Cable dispatches from Bordeaux announced the safe arrival of the French liner Touraine yesterday.

The Touraine sailed from New York on March 17, the same day on which the St. Louis sailed. She carried seventy-four passengers, including nearly two score American citizens and several French officers returning to the Western front after a month's furlough.

# Fourth Belgian Relief Ship In Week Reaches Rotterdam

Officers of the Commission for Relief in Belgium yesterday announced that the safe arrival of another relief ship at Rotterdam, the fourth in a week, had convinced them that the temporary difficulties regarding transportation had been overcome.

The firing on one of the returning relief ships, reported early in the month, they said, now seemed a regrettable incident, due to the initial stages of the present hurried zone system.

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# Day's Developments on the Battle Fronts

## British Take 4 Towns Near St. Quentin

### Deepen the Wedge Pressing Toward Centre of Hindenburg Line

### French Recapture Trenches at Verdun

### Raids in Region North of Arras Suggest Continuing Offensive

London, March 29.—Along the French sector of the Hindenburg line the fighting to-day constituted practically a war of positions, but in the British sector it continues a war of movement. British cavalry has taken several more places—Neville-Bourjonval, directly south of Bertincourt, and Villeveque, Etreillers and Vaux, a triangular cluster of villages facing St. Quentin on the west.

The British are driving forward at the latter point a wedge the apex of which is approximately five miles from St. Quentin, the centre pillar of the new German line, and four miles south of which Nivelles is concentrating his main forces.

The fact that these villages are falling before the British cavalry clearly indicates that Haig's troops have not yet reached the front on which the Germans have definitely determined to dispute passage. In fact, they are still about ten miles from Cambrai. Nevertheless, Hindenburg's forces are offering energetic resistance, as proved by the number of machine guns captured by the British. Frequently the British horsemen have charged the enemy's machine gun emplacements and either killed or made prisoner the gunners.

### Attack Near Lens Looked For

The German official report to-day speaks of lively artillery exchanges from Arras to Lens, which suggests the possibility of an attack in that sector. There the Germans hold a strong position along the Vimy ridge, which overlooks the bloody plains of Souchez and Neuville-St. Vaast. This group of hills, the last to the northwest before the plains of Flanders, was the scene of bitter fighting in 1914 and 1915, when the French took the ridge, but they were unable to hold it. There were several British raids in this sector to-day, in which German dugouts were destroyed and casualties inflicted.

The French night statement reports violent artillery duels in the Margival sector, around Maisons de Champagne, near Hill 304, at Verdun, and in Lorraine, near Emmerentil. On the Verdun front the French recaptured the last of the trenches which the enemy had been holding since March 15. Prisoners were brought in from the Avocourt wood and Hill 304.

### German Attack in Champagne

The Germans are continuing their pressure in the Champagne, with the purpose of diverting Nivelles from his attacks south of St. Quentin and around the forest of St. Gobain and the Coucy plateau. Heavy German forces were flung forward along a fifteen-mile front east of Rheims, but their net gains were not great. Berlin also refers to combats with the British near Croisilles, where fifty-five prisoners were taken by the Germans. The German casualties in this region were particularly



The map shows the straightening of the advancing British line across Palestine by the rout of the Turkish army before Gaza. Gaza (1) is on the Mediterranean coast, about twenty miles north of the Egyptian border and forty-eight miles south-west of Jerusalem. El-Chali (2), or Hebron, about forty miles south of Jerusalem, was the scene of the British victory on March 7. The British front now lies on a straight line between these two points, and the armies are in a position to advance on Jerusalem and Jaffa, the port of the capital city.

## Viviani Expects To See U. S. Flag Flying in France

### Predicts Victory When American Soldiers Join the French

Paris, March 29.—Rene Viviani, former Prime Minister and now Minister of Justice, represented the French government at a luncheon at the American Club to-day. William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, and a hundred other Americans were present.

M. Viviani mentioned the indebtedness of France to the United States for armaments, which had kept the war going. "It is largely thanks to you," he said, "that France has had the means with which to fight."

The Minister said he expected to see American soldiers fighting in France alongside the French soldiers. He expected to see the American flag symbolizing in France the community of ideals for which both countries lived. Here M. Viviani was warmly applauded, the demonstration lasting several minutes.

### Predicts U. S.-French Victory

M. Viviani ended by saying that together France and the United States would have victory. He then proposed the health of President Wilson. There was applause, which was interrupted by cries of "Vive le Etat Unis."

M. Viviani, in proposing the toast, took occasion to say that he represented, not only himself, but his colleagues in the ministry. He spoke of the deep appreciation of France for what Americans already had done for his country. American good will and American service for France, he added, had been of great support to him as Premier during the days when immense responsibilities rested upon him and his associates.

### Americans Eulogized

After a eulogy of Americans, their spirit, their ideals, their valor and their generous feeling toward the world, M. Viviani said they were coming into the struggle to save Europe and the world and to join in a victory for their ideals.

## German Plot to Spread Disease Among Horses

With the British Armies in France, via London, March 29.—The British have discovered a plot to spread disease among cavalry horses, a German agent having been found with a vial of bacteriological cultures in his possession and instructions how to use them. The Germans left behind them in manner of traps, of which, however, the British and French received information.

## Russians Win in East

### Bayonet Attack Drives Enemy from Galician Trenches

London, March 29.—Tentative attacks were delivered to-day on the southern sector of the Rumanian line, along the Fokshani-Teutshiu highroad, but they were smothered by fire from the defenders' trenches. Frank admission is made by the Russian War Office that counter-attacks to regain positions south of the Rivers Oussia and Cabanyos were unsuccessful.

East of Brzezany the Russians exploded a large mine and then drove the Germans from their dug-outs at the point of the bayonet. Twenty-one prisoners were brought back. Ten miles to the southwest of the same town, the beginning of a German offensive was scattered by artillery.

## British Rout Turkish Army Near Jerusalem

### Capture Entire Staff of Division and 900 Soldiers

London, March 29.—Driving forward on the Mediterranean coast of Palestine, through lands rich in Biblical history, the British left wing has routed a Turkish army of 20,000 men and captured the whole divisional staff of the 53d Ottoman Division, including the general commanding and 900 men of the line.

The British advance brings them to within five miles of Gaza, the city gates of which Samson is credited with carrying on his shoulders to Hebron, where the British right wing has been entrenched since the victory there, three weeks ago.

The complete success reported to-day carries the British line straight across Palestine from the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean, and enables the two wings of the army from Egypt to move simultaneously on Jerusalem, to the north of Hebron, or El Chali, and on Jaffa, the port of Jerusalem, directly north of Gaza.

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### Easter Opening The New CENTEMERI Glove Store

400 Fifth Avenue (Near 37th Street)

A REMARKABLE display of A New Spring and Summer Novelties from our factory at Grenoble, France. The difficulty of importation makes this exhibition especially noteworthy.

Gloves For Easter Wear

### Ship Sunk 320 Miles At Sea; Ten Killed

London, March 29.—The British steamship Alnwick Castle, 5,900 tons, was torpedoed without warning on March 19 in the Atlantic Ocean, 320 miles from the nearest land, according to an Admiralty announcement issued to-night. Ten persons are reported dead and others are missing.

On the previous day the steamer had rescued the crew of another British steamer, which also had been torpedoed. The passengers and crew of both vessels abandoned the Alnwick Castle in five boats. One of these boats landed on the Spanish coast. It originally contained twenty persons, including a stewardess and a child, but five of them died.

## ADAMS Black Jack CHEWING GUM TABLETS

GOOD FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

### The Licorice Gum

GAIL KANE, who has made a sensational hit in The Harp of Life, says: I find Adams Black Jack Chewing Gum is delicious and also excellent for relieving a cough.

Gail Kane

## 21,000 Spring Suits 4,000 Spring Overcoats

What a wardrobe!

The young men in our stores whose business it is to keep the stock in order have been revelling in the new spring suits and overcoats for days.

They're like small boys in a candy store—working overtime in the cheerfulest kind of a cheerful job. For

## The Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Suits and Overcoats are in!

Never in our stores—likely never in any store in New York—has there been such a stock. A great stock to choose from, this!

And they're not only good to look at. They stay good.

The style holds. Which is one of the worth-while reasons for the all wool fabrics—the careful tailoring—the silk sewn seams you always find in Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes.

And this spring the temptation to step away on quality is harder than usual to resist. So quality is more than usually worth while.

Spring Suits, \$20 to \$50  
Spring Overcoats, \$20 to \$38

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