BRITISH AND FRENCH RESENT OUR POLICY

Huntington Wilson Says Feeling Against This Country Is Growing Abroad.

URGES MORE CAUTION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—There is a growing feeling of unfriendliness toward the United States in France and England, particularly in the latter country, according to Huntington Wilson, First Assistant Secretary of State during the Taft Administration, who has just returned from a several months visit in Europe.

In Mr. Wilson's opinion, there is grave danger that the end of the European war will see the United States without a friend among the great Powers unless some conscious effort is made in this country to maintain strong ties with the countries at war.

Mr. Wilson, since his retirement from the State Department in April, 1913, has made an extended tour of South America, studying conditions there, and lately has been in France and England. His observations as a diplomat of long experience and high standing have been sought by many since his arrival in Washington. When questioned in regard to conditions in Europe as affecting the United States Mr. Wilson said:

The Feeling Abroad.

"Having been away from home a year I can speak only very generally and only of how things here look from a distance.

"In South America the feeling is pro-Allies. In France and Great Britain I learned a certain amount of feeling unflattering to the United States was increasing. In England this was noticeable here and there among the ordinary run of people who necessarily judge by very rough impressions.

"The cousinly feeling that most of the British naturally have toward us makes their public opinion the more sensitive to our attitude. Their Government and press so far do not seem to do anything to try to keep uninformed opinion fair and friendly. This is a pity.

"Mutual good feeling may also be very important to both countries after the war. The moral interests of our prestige are greater than any material interests at stake. It would be very unfortunate if things were so managed that this war left us with fewer or weaker friendships than before. That would be bad for us, bad for our friends and bad for the world.

"The lurid manner in which the note about our sea rights as neutrals was given out at Washington was one thing contributing to the growth of the feeling I refer to. I hear it was an accident, but in diplomacy accidents are blunders. On top of official silence about atrocities and absence of protest at the violation of conventions signed with ourselves about the rules of war came the loud heralding of this action. The rough impression at a distance made 'the man in the street' say we cared only for dollars.

Dr. Dernburg and Others.

"Then there was the talk of our buying German ships interned with us and using them to supply Germany. Another thing was our toleration of the campaign of Dr. Dernburg and others and the widely reported attitude of some so-called 'German Americans.' Partisanship based on American interests might perhaps have been understood, but when this clamor was reported to be based frankly on an impulse to double allegiance inconsistent with the spirit of the oath of allegiance it naturally made a singularly bad impression abroad. Over there it is not realized how relatively few of our citizens of German extraction are behaving in this way, even under the incitement of foreign official propaganda.

"A leaning backward attitude about our export of war materials, which of course is absolutely lawful and could not honorably be restricted after the war had started, helped too. Mr. Bryan's note seemed to set this right at last, but I heard that our Consuls were for some reason refusing to tell belligerent buyers where to buy American supplies."

Asked about the duration of the war Mr. Wilson replied: "Nobody seems willing to guess, but one gets the impression that the Allies mean it to be a fight to a finish and that they are sure to win the war in the end.

"As for commerce and so forth, if we are not careful Great Britain will beat us at that game. Busy with the war, nevertheless they are even discussing Government aid to certain new industries previously dominated by their enemies, besides making a motto of 'business as usual.'

"It is to be hoped that something constructive, safe and sound and practical is being done here, even if we are not quite so materialistic as some of our critics."

ENGLAND GETS MUCH COPPER.

Bulk of Exports for Week Ended Feb. 13 Goes There.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—According to a statement of the Department of Commerce the imports of copper in the customs districts of New York, Massachusetts, Philadelphia, Virginia, Galveston, New Orleans, San Francisco, Washington and Michigan for the week ended February 13 were: Ore, matte and regulus, 1,978,261 pounds, valued at $235,610; pigs, ingots, bars, plates and old copper, 2,612,675 pounds, valued at $349,987.

Domestic exports were 7,142,042 pounds, valued at $994,520. England took 5,677,497 pounds of this, the remainder being sent to Italy, Norway, Sweden, Scotland, Canada, Central America, Cuba, Dutch Guiana and Australia.

The total exports of copper for the ten weeks ended February 13 amounted to 1,268 tons of ore, matte and regulus, valued at $21,816, and 125,642,769 pounds of pigs, bars, plates, rods, scrap and old copper, valued at $16,434,009.

Imports for the same period amounted to 15,344,514 pounds of ore, &c., valued at $1,541,961, and 22,477,340 pounds of pigs, &c., valued at $2,843,284.

MME. POINCARE HELPS ACTORS.

Wounded Soldiers Are Feature of Paris Charity Bazaar.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—A most successful charity bazaar was held at the Hotel Meurice this afternoon for the benefit of Belgian and French unemployed actors and actresses. Prominent theatrical people sold sketches given by well known cartoonists and auctioned off clothes and curios. The Opera Comique artistes sang and the orchestra played tango tunes, but there was no dancing. Vaudeville performers gave sketches on an improvised stage.

A number of wounded soldiers, mostly Senegalese, who were brought down from the military hospital upstairs, were cordially welcomed and helped to cakes and sandwiches. Anna Held opened the bar and dispensed a special cocktail to which she had given her name. Mme. Poincare drank the first one Miss Held mixed and found it so good that she asked for another.

16 INCH GUNS FOR U. S. FORTS URGED

Breckenridge Board's Report Recommends Mortars of 12 Inches at Least.

FOR BIGGER PERSONNEL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The report of the Breckenridge board which was appointed by Secretary Garrison to investigate and report whether changes should be made in the coast defences of the United States was made public to-day by the House Committee on Appropriations.

The report shows that guns at present mounted on American seacoast defences, including those at Sandy Hook, have a shorter range than the guns carried on the modern superdreadnoughts of Great Britain, Germany and other foreign navies.

In discussing this report Gen. Weaver, chief of the Coast Artillery, who was a member of the board, made the statement that in case of war an enemy would undoubtedly make an attempt to bombard big cities on the Atlantic coast. He suggested that under these circumstances it was highly desirable that the range of coast guns be increased.

The report of the Breckenridge board was submitted to the House committee during the consideration of the fortifications bill, which was reported for action to-day.

The Recommendations.

The board was composed of Mr. Breckenridge, the Assistant Secretary of War, and Gens. Wood and Weaver, Crozier and Kingman. The board's recommendations follow:

"After full consideration of the question presented by the Secretary of War the board finds:

"That the old type 12 inch guns and mortars are not equal in range and power to major calibre guns afloat.

"That by such minor changes in the carriage of the old type 12 inch guns at present emplaced as will permit an elevation of 15 degrees, and by the provision of a certain proportion of lighter projectiles of approximately 700 pounds weight an effective range of about 20,000 yards can be given these guns; that these changes should be made.

"That the great majority of our 14 inch guns, with certain slight changes which have already been ordered and by the supply of a portion of the projectiles of lighter weight than the heaviest now furnished, are suitable in power and range to meet any that may now be brought against them.

"That the present emplacements are as a whole satisfactory, with the possible exception of some of the older magazines, which should be more thoroughly protected against plunging fire; that this protection should be furnished.

"That a policy should be adopted of providing, through annual appropriations, for such modernizing of fortifications as will result in keeping pace with the improvement in armament afloat.

"That in the case of those works where modernizing involves very extensive changes in emplacement, gun carriages, &c., it will be policy to construct new works and provide new armaments adequate for the demands of the situation.

For Secondary Defence.

"That the old works should be held when practicable and desirable as a secondary line of defence.

"That wherever it may be necessary to construct new works, especially at important points such as the entrances of our principal harbors, naval bases, &c., the major calibre gun should be at least a 16 inch 45 calibre gun mounted so as to have the greatest possible protection and an all round fire where it may be necessary to have such fire.

"That the mortars, to be installed in future, should be of not less than 12 inch calibre, with a range of at least 21,000 yards.

"That this weapon should be the numerically preponderant type in our coast defences, as it is cheap, has a long life, can be easily protected, is very effective against ships and can be used as a valuable adjunct for the land defence. It must not, however, at any important point be adopted to the exclusion of high power direct fire guns.

"The general policy with reference to seacoast defences should be to have the armament there emplaced of greater range and power than any which can be brought against it."

In a hearing that followed the presentation of the report Gen. Weaver was closely questioned by members of a committee as to whether a hostile fleet would attempt the bombardment of a city at a range of 21,000 yards, which is about twelve miles.

"I think under certain war conditions it is quite likely there might be an attempt to do that," said Gen. Weaver. "If it were desired to raise money by a war tax a naval enemy would attempt to bombard at any range he could reach the city and be at the same time beyond the limits of our shore guns."

Twelve Mile Range.

Gen. Weaver added that a battleship firing at a city from a distance of twelve miles would have no difficulty in delivering a projectile. He was asked whether if in case of an attack a hostile fleet would come within range of shore guns to do more effective work. Gen. Weaver's reply appears only in part in the printed report of the hearing made public. His statement, as edited, was as follows:

"Of course a ship would have an advantage against a fort if the guns of the latter could not reach the ship. The chances of hitting the fort might be slight, but still hits might be made, and it would be demoralizing to be under fire and not able to return it, apart from the possible damage done by the plunging fire of the long range."

Gen. Weaver told the committee that he regarded the seacoast defences of the United States as "reasonably adquate." He added:

"Of course we need additional coast artillerymen to provide a manning body of trained men for serving the batteries. We are wofully deficient in personnel."

The fortifications bill as reported provides appropriations to make the changes in gun carriages recommended by Gen. Weaver and the Breckenridge board. The bill carries a total of $6,060,216, as compared with the appropriation of $5,627,700 allowed for the current year.

For armament of fortifications in the United States proper an appropriation of $3,416,000 is made available. For the proving ground at Sandy Hook an appropriation of $74,900 is allowed. Last year an expenditure of $168,000 was authorized for submarine mines. The appropriation for this purpose in the pending bill is $258,000.

The appropriation proposed for fortifications in the insular possessions is $842,678, as compared with $1,523,000 for the current year.

The Ocroma in Port Safely.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The British steamship Ocroma, which Berlin official despatches have more than once asserted was sunk, has arrived safely at Liverpool. She was never even attacked, her captain reports.

CONFEREES GET SHIP BILL FOR TEMPORARY BURIAL

Agreement Is Not to Report It Back to the Senate Before February 27—Extra Session Improbable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The ship purchase bill was sent to conference committee of the two houses of Congress late this afternoon by unanimous vote. It is generally considered that the ship bill is dead.

The plan carried out is in line with what was predicted in THE SUN this morning. The bill was sent to conference as the result of an agreement between the friends and opponents of the bill, with an understanding that it is not to be reported back to the Senate before Saturday, February 27.

Involved in the agreement also is a compromise between the friends and the opponents of the river and harbor bill. That bill, which carries nearly $90,000,000 in the aggregate for river and harbor improvement work, is to be cut down to meet the actual necessities of continuing maintenance work and many projects will be eliminated. The measure is to be made satisfactory to Senator Burton, who had threatened to filibuster against it this session.

The Republicans generally agreed not to obstruct the consideration of appropriation bills and it is expected that as the result of the agreement all the supply bills will be passed and there will be no necessity for an extra session of Congress immediately after March 4.

Whether an extra session will be called later in the spring or summer will depend on the condition of the revenues and on the international situation. The President and a majority of his advisers in Congress share the view of Speaker Clark that an extra session of Congress would drag along until midsummer or later and keep the country disturbed and result in disaster to the Democratic party.

While the shipping bill is now regarded as a corpse, it may be reported back to the Senate from the conference committee under the terms of the agreement on February 27, which would be four and one-half days before the expiration of the Congress. The opponents of the bill feel certain that they can prevent adoption of a conference report in that brief time, if one is made, but they do not expect that the conference will reach an agreement and make a report.

Senator Bankhead moved to-day to amend the motion to send the bill to conference by proposing to instruct the conferees to adopt an amendment permitting ships owned and operated by the Government under the act to participate in the coastwise trade.

Senator Fletcher immediately moved to table this motion, but the motion to table was lost by a vote of 47 to 43. This stirred Senator Stone to make another violent attack on the Democratic Senators who were not following the lead of the Administration.

Senator Bryan of Florida and other Senators who had voted against tabling Senator Bankhead's motion sharply resented Mr. Stone's speech.

But when the vote came on the adoption of Senator Bankhead's amendment many Democrats who had voted for it got back into line and their votes with the votes of most of the regular Republicans, who stood by coastwise shipping, defeated the Bankhead amendment 54 to 33.

Senator Hitchcock then offered an amendment to prohibit the shipment of arms and munitions of war to the belligerents. This was lost by a vote of 51 to 36.

Senator O'Gorman proposed an amendment providing that no detained belligerent ships should be purchased under the act. This was lost by a vote of 45 to 43.

SHIP BILL DEFENDED.

Representative Alexander Outlines the Administration's Views.

Representative Joshua W. Alexander of Missouri, chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, has written for the current number of the *Scientific American* a defence of the Administration's policy in seeking the enactment of the Government ship purchase bill. He assails the motives and the arguments of those who have opposed the bill and avers they have slight regard for the general welfare.

Chairman Alexander declares that no private concern that gives adequate service at reasonable rates has any reason to fear Government competition in the shipping business. He instances the creation of the War Risk Board as a Government activity in the insurance business and makes the point that no objection was raised to it. He cites other activities to show that Government ownership in this country is no new thing.

"After the ship registry act and the act creating the War Risk Board were passed," he says, "it was represented to the Administration and to the committees in Congress having jurisdiction of the subject matter that on account of the disturbed financial conditions growing out of the war in Europe it was impossible for private persons, firms and corporations to purchase foreign tonnage and bring it under the American flag, unless the Government would guarantee their bonds, or lend them money, or in some other way give them aid. This was the situation when I introduced the ship purchase bill.

"With our foreign commerce paralyzed and our utter dependence on the shipping of Great Britain for service and her interests sharply antagonistic to our own, with ocean freight rates mounting higher and higher every day and facilities under our flag distressingly inadequate, it was thought by those charged with the responsibilities in the premises that if the Government must carry all these burdens in the interest of private shipping and give private shipping a free hand to exploit our commerce and charge all the traffic would bear, it would be wiser to provide by law for a Government owned and controlled merchant marine operated in the interest of the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the United States, and give that service at reasonable rates and at the same time compel other lines to do likewise.

"And right here is the rub. There is no reason to believe that the Government will enter into competition with the established lines where they are giving the people good service and at reasonable rates. It would be folly to do so.

"Powerful private interests are arrayed against this bill," says Chairman Alexander, after outlining its provisions. "The responsibilities of special privilege and the powerful organization known as the shipping trust, with its affiliations in the domestic and foreign trade, oppose it. They are vociferous in the expression of their fears that the passage of the bill will involve us in grave complications with the belligerents. They may be counted on to promote legislation when it is for their benefit and will increase their profits, but view with grave concern legislation for the general welfare.

"Another class opposes Government ownership, honestly believing it is not a proper function of the Government. The first class also takes advantage of the reasons urged by the latter to defeat this legislation. None of these classes has proposed a rational plan as a substitute for the Administration bill."

Chairman Alexander mentions the Panama Canal, the Panama Railroad and the Panama Railroad Steamship Company, the War Risk Insurance Bureau, the parcel post and the Alaska Railroad as examples of Government activity that have been or will be promotive of the general welfare.

He charges that the interests which urged the passage of the ship registry act and of the War Risk Board law did so because they sought Government aid to promote their selfish purposes and that these same interests are now opposing Government activity because it will redound to the benefit of some one else rather than themselves.

TROOPS CHECK WAR OUTBURST IN ROME

Opening of Parliament Brings Big Demonstration for Intervention.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Feb. 18.—Thousands of soldiers were on duty in Rome to-day to keep order during the demonstration in favor of intervention which had been organized by the Democrats, Republicans and Nationalists on the occasion of the opening of Parliament.

The troops took up positions around the Parliament Building, the War Ministry and the Austrian and German embassies. The infantry were supplied with ball cartridge and a heavy force of cavalry occupied strategic positions from which they could charge down the important streets. Nobody was permitted to approach the Austro-German embassies without stating his business. Great crowds attended the meeting, but owing to the presence of the troops there no rioting was reported up to a late hour this evening.

Premier Salandra relies on the support of the majority in Parliament to ward off attacks on the Government in regard to the situation in Tripoli, the situation in regard to unemployment and the scarcity of food. He is determined to avoid a debate about intervention in the war. He considers that this move is absolutely necessary for the protection of Italy's interests. He will probably succeed in foiling the neutralists, who are prepared to attack the Government. Even ex-Premier Giolitti supports the Cabinet, but surprises are possible and intervention may be hastened.

Parliament will remain in session until March 27. It will close earlier if intervention is decided on.

RUSSIA IN MONEY STRAITS.

Must Get Funds to Continue War, Says Newman Erb.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 18.—Newman Erb, president of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, declared to-day that he had just received word from his New York office that Russia is in dire financial straits and must raise a vast sum of money or cease putting armies in the field.

"It seems likely that unless England can finance Russia the power of the 'bear that walks like a man' is broken," he said.

Mr. Erb announced that the greatest consideration of the moment, without regard to the attempted German blockade, is whether or not Russia can get money.

SYRIANS ASK FOOD TO AVERT TRAGEDIES

Starvation Threatening Inhabitants Committee Urges Relief From U. S.

The Palestine-Syria Relief Committee issued an appeal to all Americans yesterday. Suffering, want and distress, says the appeal, are universal in Palestine and Syria and neighboring territories. Starvation threatens Jews, Mohammedans and Christians. Early and repeated aid from the United States may avert tragedies.

This committee, acting with the American Jewish Relief Committee and the Zionist organizations of America, has arranged to forward a supply ship to Palestine early in March. About $150,000 has been contributed already, but more funds are needed. Checks should be sent to Brown Bros., 59 Wall street, and drawn to the Palestine-Syria Relief Committee.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium will despatch to-day the steamer Batiscan with 1,000 tons of flour and many articles, from tobacco to candy and toys. Contributions which made this cargo possible came from many parts of the United States, Porto Rico and Honolulu. The cargo measures 6,848 tons.

The British American War Relief Fund announced yesterday that it has shipped over 12,000 articles to British troops during the last two weeks.

Various relief organizations acknowledged yesterday the following contributions: Belgian Relief Fund, $1,031.51, making a total of $932,684.28; American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, $61, making a total of $326,870.86; American Polish Relief Committee of New York, total, $22,664.57; Secours National Fund, $2, making a total of $58,541.34; Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, $1,601.64, making a total of $109,893.49; New York Committee of the American Women's War Relief Fund, $791.

The Vacation War Relief Committee has accepted the offer of Walter Damrosch to donate six explanatory recitals on Wagner's Nibelungen trilogy to be given at Aeolian Hall at 3 o'clock on the following afternoons: March 10, "Rheingold"; 12, "Walkuere"; 17, "Siegfried," Act I; 19, "Siegfried," Acts II and III; 24, "Gotterdammerung," Act I; 26, "Gotterdammerung," Acts II and III.

The American Jewish Relief Committee yesterday received $6,279.80, making a total of $489,231.93.

Contributions amounting to $1,112.80 were received yesterday by Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the New York State Board of the American Red Cross, for the European War Relief Fund. Total contributions to date are $460,060.47.

French Asks Promotion for 2,000.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A despatch from Field Marshal Sir John French recommends 2,000 men of all ranks for promotion because of gallant and distinguished services.

NO SHIP DEAL WITH HAMBURG-AMERICAN

Vice-Director Sickel Says Government Never Suggested a Possible Purchase.

HAD A TALK WITH McADOO

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—William G. Sickel, vice-director of the Hamburg-American Line and one of the board of three who direct the company's affairs in this country, told the Senate investigating committee to-day that neither Kuhn, Loeb & Co. nor any other banking house in the United States made a loan upon the ships of his company detained in American harbors or had any negotiations whatever with the company looking to the sale or leasing of any of its ships to this Government.

He made the further sweeping statement that neither he nor any of his associates had any negotiations for the sale or charter of the company's ships to any person or persons directly or indirectly connected with the American Government, save in the one instance of the disposal of the ship Hamburg for Red Cross purposes, the name of the vessel afterward being changed to the Red Cross.

Mr. Sickel testified that in the early days of the war, when it was possible to communicate with Germany by cable, he and his fellow directors negotiated with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and other New York banks, including the Hanover National and the Union Trust Company, for a loan of $2,500,000, but were advised that not more than $1,500,000 could be got, and in the end the entire negotiations fell through. A loan of $200,000 from a merchant whose name Mr. Sickel would not make public was then obtained about August 14.

Communication with the home offices being reestablished, Mr. Sickel said, funds were forthcoming as needed, the loan was repaid and there was no further occasion for making loans.

"At the beginning of the war the Hamburg-American officials let it be known that they would sell about twenty of their ships detained in American and Caribbean harbors, those ships representing less than a third of the total tonnage of the company in those waters. By the middle of November, however, the company ordered that only the older, smaller and less desirable freighters be offered for sale. There were nine of these, with a total tonnage of about 30,000.

"A list of the different firms or individuals negotiated with the Hamburg-American officials relative to these ships Mr. Sickel said. This list included nearly all the ship brokers of New York, several steamship companies, shippers and speculators. C. W. Morse was the only individual named by Mr. Sickel. However, of the 10 none had any connection with this Government so far as the witness knew.

Mr. Sickel said he had one interview with Secretary McAdoo in November or early in December about the general foreign shipping situation, but in the review no mention was made of a possible purchase of Hamburg-American or other ships, though they did discuss the ship purchase bill.

McADOO CHARGES LIBEL.

He Accuses New York "Herald" of Gross Misrepresentations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Secretary McAdoo gave out a statement to-day in which he said:

"On Sunday, February 14, 1915, the New York *Herald*, which has been one of the champions of the opposition to the shipping bill, published a grossly libellous article in which it sought to convey the impression that the Secretary of the Treasury was interested, with bankers in New York, in an effort to sell to the Government the interned German vessels if the shipping bill should be passed.

"In this article the *Herald* attributed certain statements to Senator Bristow. The attached correspondence with Senator Bristow shows that the *Herald* deliberately falsified in order to accomplish its purpose.

"I make this statement in order that the public may get an idea of the methods which have been employed by the opponents of the shipping bill to prevent its passage."

Mr. McAdoo also made public letters from Senator Bristow denying that he made the attempts attributed to him.

RUSSIANS GAINING IN THE CARPATHIANS

Petrograd Announces Repulse of Several Obstinate Attacks by Austrians.

HARD FIGHT IN POLAND

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 18.—The following official communication of the Russian General Staff was made public to-night:

Fighting continued yesterday on the front between the Niemen and the Vistula and reached its maximum stubbornness in the Augustowo region and on the Serpec-Plonsk roads.

On the left of the Vistula there has been no fighting.

In the Carpathians we repulsed a series of obstinate Austrian attacks between Svidnik and the high regions of Koziomoka. At Dukla, Senotchouf, Wyschkow and Klausec several successful counter attacks, all against the Germans, were delivered.

In Bukowina our detachments fell back beyond Pruth.

TO PROTECT GALICIA.

Russians Expect Advantage From Evacuation of Czernowitz.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—In an effort to explain the evacuation of Czernowitz, in Bukowina, the Petrograd correspondent of the *Daily Mail* telegraphs under to-day's date:

"The Russians having invaded Bukowina and threatened Transylvania, the Austrians were compelled to send all the troops they could spare to this point to silence the terrified outcry which had arisen in Hungary, but the Austrians and Germans appear to have sent more troops there than they ought to have spared from the Carpathian front further west. True, they expected 18 German army corps to do wonders in this region, but hitherto this hope has been vain.

"In the Tucholka Pass the Germans in spite of a fortnight's very hard fighting were stopped. In the Uzok and Lupkow passes the Russians are more than holding their own. Through the Dukla Pass the Russians are pressing into Hungarian territory and the Beskid Pass is occupied at points also commanding the roads into Hungary.

"Three endeavors of the enemy, the first to relieve Przemysl, the second to win back the Galician petroleum fields, the third to resist the advance into Hungary through the Dukla Pass, after months of bloody battles, have all failed. Of course if the Austrians in Bukowina could force their way a good deal further toward Lemberg they would outflank the whole Russian Carpathian armies and compel a general retirement, but according to the best information obtainable here there is no present likelihood of that being done.

"The rapidity of the Austrian advance shows that the Russians had decided beforehand what positions they would take up if they were not strong enough to resist the large forward movement, and the railways, which in Galicia are numerous, gave them in Bukowina little help in bringing up reinforcements. Their retirement in Galicia therefore showed wisdom and need not be regarded more than as a phase of one of those backward and forward movements which have been the main features of the war on the eastern front. Every one of these have hitherto turned to the disadvantage of the enemy and there is every reason to suppose that this will end similarly."

A despatch to the *Daily Mail* from Marmonitza, Rumania, dated yesterday, says:

"The Russians evacuated Czernovitz at midnight in good order. They destroyed the bridges as they retired. Austro-Hungarian and German patrols arrived this morning and received a mixed welcome from the inhabitants.

"The Russian withdrawal from Bukowina was one of the most thrilling episodes in military history. The Austro-German forces were vastly superior in numbers, but the retirement was effected with comparatively little loss.

"The Russian officers acknowledge that they are under a great debt to their Rumanian sympathizers in the district through which they passed. The Russians destroyed all the bridges in their retreat from Czernowitz, which probably was evacuated with a view to a new Russian plan of operations.

POWERS ASKED TO JOIN U. S. TO PROTECT CHINA

Continued from First Page.

by making certain demands upon the Chinese Government, twenty-one in number. Secrecy was maintained with regard to them.

"There was indication that Japan had very serious designs upon China, and the Chinese Government was not permitted to give out officially what these demands were. The Japanese Government has been giving out, at least in part, what these demands were, and I am convinced that they were given out only in part. I have very good reason to believe that what they gave out did not include those parts that went to the heart of the sovereignty of China and went to the heart of the open door policy."

Explaining why nothing had been done with a previous Hobson resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to forward all information in his possession in regard to the present relations between China and Japan, Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said his committee had decided upon a policy of inaction at the request of the Administration.

Oppose Action at This Time.

"Do you believe that this Congress ought not to know the real terms of the twenty-one demands which have been made on China?" asked Mr. Hobson.

"I don't believe that this is the time for this Congress to be inquiring into the troubles between China and Japan, if there is any trouble," replied Mr. Flood.

Republican Leader Mann made an earnest plea to the House to abstain from any action at this time that might embarrass President Wilson and his advisers in the diplomatic negotiations now in progress relative to questions of a delicate character growing out of the war in Europe.

"I appreciate the gravity of the relations which now exist between China and Japan and Europe and the relations which they may bear to the United States," said Mr. Mann, "but it seems to me that at this time and under existing circumstances it is absolutely necessary for this House and for the people of this country to place their reliance in the President of the United States."

JAPAN EXPLAINS.

United States Among the Powers Told of Proposals.

TOKIO, Feb. 18.—Japan has explained the tenor of her demands upon China to certain friendly Powers, including the United States, it was learned here to-day.

It is assumed without authority that the Japanese Government will seek to extend the sphere of its influence in China without disturbing the open door policy, the spheres of influence of other nations or the integrity of the celestial empire.

Japan feels that her position entitles her to a predominating influence in the development of that country.

IYENAGA REASSURING.

Declares Japan Will Not Violate Integrity of China.

Dr. T. Iyenaga, formerly of Chicago University and now the manager in this city of the East and West News Bureau, said last night that the secrecy with which the negotiations between Japan and China are being conducted and the absence of specific information as to what demands are being made of China make it difficult to interpret the situation satisfactorily. He declared that, whatever the demands may be, there need be no fear that Japan will do anything which will violate the integrity of China or interfere with the policy of the open door.

"You must make it clear," he said, "that whatever demands may be made will not be a violation of China's integrity or of the principle of the open door. Japan will never do anything to cancel those concessions which the foreign Powers have secured from China. Those are the vital things.

"If Japan decides to keep Kiao-chow that will not be a violation of China's integrity and if she demands a prolongation of her leases in Shantung province that will not be a violation of China's integrity. Those leases and others will soon expire and Japan would be within her rights in asking for an extension of them.

"So far as I am informed, all of Japan's demands are very reasonable. I do not see that they are in contravention of treaties now in force with China and the other Powers."

KAISER PRAISES TROOPS.

Says New Forces in East Prussia Behaved Admirably.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Emperor William in a telegram to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, advising him of the East Prussia victory, emphasizes how under the Emperor's own eyes the bodies of new troops behaved equally as admirably as the old eastern troops. Neither the fierce cold, the deep snow, the bottomless roads nor the tenacity of the enemy were able to check their victorious course, the Emperor says. He reports that the German losses were small.

The Emperor mentions especially the brilliant direction of the operations and concludes by saying:

"My joy was tempered by the sight of that one time so flourishing region which for long weeks has been in the hands of an enemy without human feelings. The enemy has in senseless fury destroyed during his flight almost the last house. Our beautiful Mazurian country is a wilderness. What cannot be replaced has been lost, but I know myself to be one with every German when I solemnly promise that everything within human power shall be done to create anew fresh life from the ruins."

EAST PRUSSIA FREED.

Kaiser Says Russians Are Completely Beaten There.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, via London.—The president of the province of East Prussia, at Konigsberg, has received the following telegram from Emperor William, who has been on the eastern battle front:

"The Russians are completely beaten. Our beloved East Prussia is free from the enemy."

Arrested as Smugglers of Rubber in Sausage Skins.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18.—Three Germans and two Danes have been arrested for trying to smuggle into Germany a large quantity of rubber in sausage skins. The newspapers believe that a big smugglers' organization exists in Denmark.

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