

The Touraine were graduates of the French Hospital Training School. The White Star liner Arctic, which the messages state is among the vessels rushing to the assistance of the Touraine, left Liverpool last Wednesday, and is believed to have been about 600 miles from the position given by the Touraine wireless.

The Holland-America liner Rotterdam sailed from New York on February 27, a few hours after the Touraine, and is believed to have been nearer than the Arctic. The positions of the Commodore of the British North Atlantic Navigation Company and of the Swamore, a Johnston line freighter, are not known.

Capt. Caussin, who still commands La Touraine, was one of the first commanders of rescue steamers to put out boats in the heavy sea. He is the Volturino, and with his crew he was decorated for bravery.

The Touraine was threatened by fire in January, while at sea. She was in the docks in Havre. Several staterooms were gutted.

Although she is one of the older ships in the Atlantic service the Touraine still stood in the front rank as a beautiful craft because of her elegant interior fittings. She was built in 1891. She was 2,500 tons, 525 feet long with a beam of 56 feet and a depth of 24 feet 5 inches.

RESERVISTS ON BOARD.

Belgian and French Soldiers Believed Among Steerage Passengers. It was reported that a number of reservists were among the steerage passengers on the Touraine. No details could be obtained yesterday because the French, Belgian and British consulates were closed.

Pierre Mall, the Belgian Consul at New York, said that it was his impression that there were two or three Belgian reservists, but without his records he could not be certain of their names. It was estimated by others in touch with the movements of reservists sailing from this city that there were between ten and twenty French reservists among the passengers.

PLOT IS HINTED AT.

German Held on Passport Charge Tells of Conspiracy. Among the theories advanced by men interested in the shipping of the Allies to explain the fire on the Touraine is one which recalls the attempt to destroy a British ship at New Orleans several months ago. It was alleged that a widespread plot had been hatched by German sympathizers to attempt by secret means to destroy ships sailing under flags of the Allies.

Stieger, the German reservist held for trial on a charge of obtaining a United States passport by fraudulent means, made a statement yesterday to the effect that a conspiracy against allied shipping has been hatched by a German ship lying in the North River. He named officials who, he said, were implicated.

38 CABIN PASSENGERS.

15 Members of American Ambulance Corps on List.

- Following is the list of cabin passengers who left here aboard the Touraine: PAUL FAGUET, general agent of the French line. ROBERT ALPHONSE, 162 East Seventy-ninth street. JOSEPH I. MATHER, 218 Eighth avenue. AUGUSTE ROULIER, Montreal. B. FEINBERG, 24 Woodbine avenue. BROOKLYN. MISS CECILE WETTACH, 187 Braintree street, Cambridge, Mass. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Fougheesville, N. Y. DR. JOSEPH L. WHEELWRIGHT, American Ambulance Corps. DR. J. C. WALKER, American Ambulance Corps. MRS. WALKER. MRS. AGNES CRAIG, Havana. MISS HELEN CRAIG, Havana. DR. W. H. BRADDOCK, American Ambulance Corps. DR. A. O. JIMENIS, American Ambulance Corps. MISS EUGENIA H. LYONS, American Ambulance Corps. MISS NELLIE MCGRATH, American Ambulance Corps. MISS DOBROTHY O'CONNELL, American Ambulance Corps. MISS VICTORIA FRANCOEUR, American Ambulance Corps. MISS CATHY O'HANLON, American Ambulance Corps. MISS ELLEN O'HANLON, American Ambulance Corps. MISS ALMA MARIE MCCORMICK, American Ambulance Corps. FLORENCE GORDON, American Ambulance Corps. THOMAS BURKE, JR. JULES SIMON FREAUULT. RALPH SIMON. BENJOT BELFETICH. EUGENE MOZET. EMILE PAKES. MRS. ALICE H. L. ANDREWS. MRS. RALPH SWOBODA. FRANCOIS REPESSEAU. WOOD FORD. DR. JOHN S. IRWIN, American Ambulance Corps. RALPH RALPH SWOBODA, Hotel Manhattan. MISS NELLIE BURDETTE PARSONS, American Ambulance Corps. MISS HEDRA LAURENTIA PETERSON, American Ambulance Corps. GASTON LEVY, Chicago Hotel. EDMOND GRAVEL, Montreal.

SUBMARINE FOR EACH SHIP.

Seven British Traders, Seven German Attackers Lost.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. AMSTERDAM, via London, March 6.—A correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt says that since the beginning of the operation of the German war zone about the British Isles, seven British merchantmen have been sunk.

PLOTTING REVOLT IN ERITREA.

Italy Asks Explanation of German Officers' Mission.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. ROME, March 6.—Eight German military men are now at Massawa, Eritrea, entrusted with a secret mission to Abyssinia. It is suspected that the mission is intended to foment a Moslem revolt on the borders of the Sudan. The governor of Eritrea has refused to allow the mission to proceed to the interior and meanwhile the Italian Foreign Office has demanded an explanation from the Berlin Government and has warned England to be on the lookout.

American nurses on the Touraine, photographed the day the ship sailed. Left to right: Cathlyn O'Hanlon, Florence Gordon, Nellie Parsons, Eugenia Lyons, Ellen O'Hanlon, Alma McCormick, Nellie McGrath, Dorothy O'Connell, Beda Peterson and Victoria Francfort.



GERMANS IN POLAND FORCED FAR BACK.

Russians Drive Left Wing Behind Simno, Says Petrograd Report.

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS FAIL.

Summary of the War News.

French warships operating from the Gulf of Saros have begun a long range bombardment of Fort Kild Bahr, on the European side of the Dardanelles. Their range is six and a half miles over the mountains of the peninsula, and their fire is controlled by other French warships in the straits, which send by wireless the range and effect of shots. The British-Indian fleet under Vice-Admiral Poire has appeared in the Gulf of Smyrna and is shelling Fort Yassi Kale. The main fleet is suspending operations while mine sweepers clear the straits for them.

The crisis in which they must decide whether they are to join in the war appears to have come to Rumania, Greece and Bulgaria because of developments in the Dardanelles. The Greek Crown Council is in session, but no official statement has been made, although unconfirmed reports declare intervention has been voted down and the Cabinet has resigned.

The French official reports show continued gains in the Champagne district and important advantages in Alsace. Desperate attacks by the Germans in both France and the Vosges have been repulsed.

The Germans are fortifying their lines in north Poland in the hope of holding what they still retain of their gains. The tenth army is attacking part of the line. In Galicia the Russians have turned the right wing of the Austrians, who are retreating.

Germany reports the capture of a British trench, a French trench and successful resistance of counter attacks by the French, according to the official statement at Berlin.

GERMANS IN POLAND SUFFER MORE LOSSES.

Petrograd Announces Further Reverses of Invaders.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PETROGRAD, March 6.—Success in the eastern war zone continues to rest with the Russians, according to the official statement to-night of the Russian General Staff.

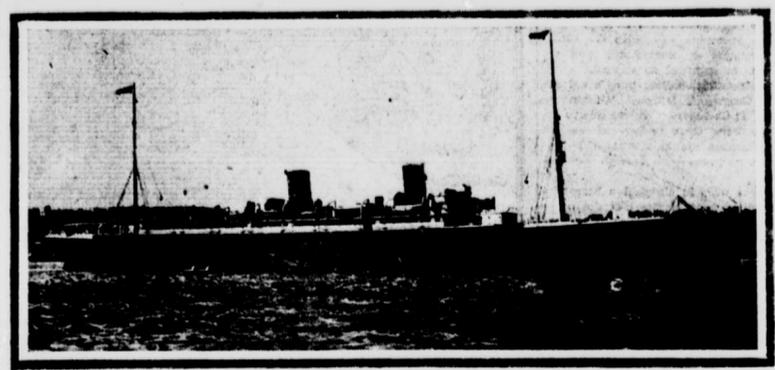
In Poland, the Carpathians and Galicia they have either checked the Germans or have driven them back, while except in some of the losses of the Carpathians. The statement follows: On the left bank of the Niemen the Germans were driven back behind the railway station at Simno and also in the district of Leipony.

The distribution of the troops on the right bank of the Narw shows no essential change. On the roads in the direction of Lomza, obstinate fighting continues. We dislodged the enemy from a commanding height on the west side of the high road from Stawki to Lomza, near the village of Karwowo. We captured seven machine guns.

On the left bank of the Vistula, in the Pilzta River district, the Germans yesterday (Friday) opened an attack on a limited sector of our positions at the village of Domanevite.

OFFENSIVE ABANDONED.

PETROGRAD, March 6.—Official reports from the eastern front say that the Germans, having abandoned all hope of a further offensive in north Poland, are working desperately to erect fortifications to hold a section of what they expect to be their last drive. They are now placing their line parallel to the border extending from Simno to Sersa, in front of Augustowo, along the Rohr River and thence west to Milawa, which is within a few miles of the East Prussian line.



The French liner Touraine, which is on fire at sea.

FRENCH CAPTURE GERMAN TRENCHES.

Paris Reports Blowing Up of Depot of Munitions in Vosges.

ADVANCE NEAR CERNAY.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PARIS, March 6.—German repulses in the Champagne district near Beauséjour, the capture of German trenches in the Vosges and the blowing up of a German depot of munitions near L'Éploia were the most important features of the official statements of the French General Staff to-day. Both communications continued to express the note of optimism of the last three days particularly.

The news from Alsace was especially gratifying. It told the extent of the progress made by the French at Hartmannswiller Kopf and a repulse of desperate counter attacks of the enemy.

The night communiqué was as follows: In Belgium, in the dunes, our artillery kept up a very efficacious fire on the heavy batteries of the enemy at Westende.

To the north of Arras, in the region of Notre Dame de Lorette, our counter attacks have continued to make progress. The Germans, who put large forces into this fighting, have received a serious check.

In Champagne, in the ravine northwest of Beauséjour, a German counter attack was repulsed. Rain, which fell the entire day, has caused some cessation of the operations.

In Alsace, the advances made by us in the Vosges at Hartmannswiller Kopf cover 200 meters of German trenches. In the evening of March 5 (Friday) we repulsed a counter attack before Offroy and blew up a depot of munitions. At Cernay during the night of March 5-6 we swept the advanced posts of the enemy, who tried to gain a foothold on Sillaker Kopf, a mountain spur east of the Hohneck.

The afternoon statement was as follows: Somewhat lively artillery actions occurred around Nieport and Ypres. From the Lys to the Aisne there was an intermittent cannonade.

In Champagne our progress yesterday in the ravine northwest of Beauséjour caused the Germans last night to undertake fresh counter attacks, which we repulsed. All our advance in the region of Pertuis, reported in yesterday evening's communication, has been maintained.

Near Neuville-en-Haye, northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, a well directed fire upon a farm caused a panic among the soldiers occupying it. They fled to the woods, pursued by our shells. Near the Forest of Narroy whole bodies of Germans unsuccessfully attempted attacks on our outpost.

TELL OF LIQUID FIRE.

German Surprise For With Ancient Method of War. PARIS, March 6.—The War office to-day issued the following statement describing the use by the Germans of a burning liquid against French trenches in the woods of Malincourt: On February 26, towards noon, the men, who occupied one of the trenches thus captured in some woods saw thick smoke rising to a height of forty meters against the parapet of their hold work. They thought our men had just set off a mine.

SORRY 'TAS HOSPITAL SHIP.

Germany Regrets Submarine Attack on Vessel Carrying Wounded.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The recent German submarine attack upon an English hospital ship was the result of an error, according to a statement given out by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, here to-day. The Ambassador explained that the hospital ship was mistaken for a troop ship, and that the Germans desisted from their attack as soon as the mistake was discovered. His statement follows: "The Government is sorry to admit that the British hospital ship Asturias was attacked on February 1 at 5:52 P. M., coming up in the twilight carrying lights as prescribed for ordinary steamers. The ship was taken for a transport conveying troops. The distinctive marks showing the character of the ship, not being illuminated, were recognized only after a shot had been fired. Fortunately the torpedo failed to explode, and the moment the ship was recognized as a hospital ship every attempt of further attack was immediately given up."

LUSITANIA FLEW UNION JACK.

Didn't Use American Colors, but Kept in Darkness. LONDON, March 6.—The Cunarder Lusitania arrived at Liverpool to-day from New York, flying her own flag. She brought 475 passengers, 129 of whom were in the first cabin.

PASSPORT SCANDAL IN BRAZIL.

Dutch Consul Accuses German Reservists of Counterfeiting. RIO DE JANEIRO, March 6.—The Dutch consul made complaints to the Brazilian Government that German reservists are counterfeiting Dutch passports for use in returning to Germany. The Brazilian police have begun an investigation. They say they already have obtained evidence revealing the identity of persons responsible for the illegal forgeries.

Prices Drop Wheat Drops Flour Drops Bread Drops WARD'S TIP-TOP DAINTY MAID WHEATHEART BREAD and all other kinds will be sold at former prices (tomorrow) MONDAY.

DISTRESS SIGNAL AS LURE. PARIS VEELS FOR CHAUFFEURS.

Japanese Accuse Emden's Survivors on the Ayscha. TOKYO, March 6.—Word of the survivors of the German cruiser Emden, now at large on the seacoast Ayscha, which they impressed at Cocos Island after the destruction of the Emden left them stranded there, was brought to Mori to-day by the officers of the Japanese steamer Luzon Maru. The officers say that the Ayscha is still active in the Indian Ocean.

According to the stories brought by the Luzon Maru the crew of the Ayscha signals of distress and pretend to be shipwrecked in an attempt to lure steamers flying the flags of Great Britain and her allies to come within range of the machine guns of the Ayscha.

It was reported in Manila some time ago that the Emden's survivors had captured a collier and abandoned the schooner, mounting their guns on the collier, and continuing their raids, and the French Ministry of Marine announced on December 18 that the auxiliary cruiser Empress of Japan had captured the collier with its men on board. A despatch from Berlin on February 5 announced that the Ayscha had reached Hodeida, Arabia, and that her crew had landed safely.

Benefit for Needy School Children. The first booking for this week which the School Relief Committee has made for the citywide benefit for needy school children is for tomorrow evening at the Boys High School in Brooklyn, where the Richard Wagner moving pictures and song recital will be presented. Other performances will follow at that and other schools.

AMSTERDAM VIA LONDON, MARCH 6.

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ATTACKS OF ALLIES FAIL, GERMANS SAY.

Berlin Report Tells of French Repulses in Champagne and Elsewhere.

TAKE BOOTY IN POLAND.

BERLIN, via Sayville, L. I., March 6.—The following official statement was issued to-day:

On March 6, southeast of Ypres, we made a counter attack and captured an English trench. An attempt by the French to take the conquered positions on lower heights failed. We took fifty French prisoners.

In the Champagne district near Pertuis and Le Mesnil, but was repulsed. Near Pertuis we captured the officers and forty French soldiers. In a counter attack we occupied the small wood north of Pertuis and the pine trench of the position near La Motte. The French attacks against our positions near Vanuoy and east of Badonviller and northeast of Colas were unsuccessful. We captured our entire war booty in the forest district northwest of Grodno (Russian Poland) and around Augustowo. has been collected in spite of energetic Russian counter measures.

Northeast of Przasnysz a Russian attack broke down with serious losses. Northwest of Ploisk a Russian attack was also repulsed.

GERMAN LOSS, 3,000,000 MEN.

French Make Estimate of Killed, Wounded, Sick and Missing.

PARIS, March 6.—Since the beginning of the war the German losses in killed, wounded, sick and missing have reached the stupendous total of 3,000,000 men, according to an official announcement made by the French press bureau to-day.

This is an estimate based on the casualties known to have been suffered by the German regiments.

A despatch from Petrograd says that the German and Austrian losses in the last six weeks are officially estimated by the Russian War Office as follows: Killed, 1,000,000; wounded, 3,000,000; prisoners, 3,000,000; that total, 7,000,000 men in his effort to drive through the Russian defenses in Poland and in his recent smashing campaign in East Prussia.

TELLS OF BELGIUM'S FLIGHT.

Dean McClenahan of Princeton Makes a Report.

The dependency of millions of Belgians upon the United States is set forth vividly in the report of Prof. Howard McClenahan, dean of Princeton University, who was sent abroad to act on behalf of the university authorities to make an investigation.

In his account of his trip through England, Holland and Belgium he tells of the suffering of the Belgians and the work done to help them. He praises the Rockefeller Foundation and the mission for Relief in Belgium.

Prof. McClenahan visited Mons, Brno, Dinant, Namur, Hays, Liege, Tournai, Louvain, Malines and Antwerp and he tells of the devastation he found. He says that four-fifths of the houses between Mons and Charleroi have been destroyed.

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