date and increase the military value of the position.

Roads and railways have been constructed which are in most cases uncalled for by the needs of economic development; barracks have been built out of all proportion to the size of the garrisons destined to occupy them in time of peace; vast sums of money have been spent out of the imperial treasury for the construction of works of public utility, but of much greater importance for military operations, such as immense bakeries in small villages near the railroads and the frontier passes. The entire territory of the Trentino has been covered with powder magazines, forts and batteries. Austria has, in fact, transformed the southern Tyrol into an icebound, mountain girt fortress.

For a long time after the war of 1866—when the Prusso-Italian alliance was the aggressor—the dual monarchy believed itself safe from a new attack through the Tyrol by having constructed a vast and powerful intrenched camp at Trent, capital of the Trentino and almost the centre of the "salient", defensive works at Riva, at the head of the Lago di Garda, which is traversed about four miles below Riva by the Austro-Italian frontier; one fort (Fort Gomagoi) in the Stelvio Pass, on the western Tyrolese frontier; two (Forts Strino and Velon) at the Tonale Pass, to the south of the Stelvio, and four more (the Lardaro forts) to guard the Bondo depression, still further south.

These defensive works have been deemed insufficient in view of the advance in power of modern siege guns, and in the last five years tremendous energy has been displayed in the task of making the Trentino impregnable as far as military genius can do so. The original intrenched camp at Trent has become simply the nucleus of another, infinitely greater and more formidable. The semi-circle of forts around the southern side of that city has been extended into an uninterrupted chain of forts toward the border so as to include the defensive works at Riva and form a continuous line, taking in the independent forts on the frontier east of the Lago di Garda.

Seven New Forts.

Following this frontier north and east of the lake one comes to the Lavarone plateau, dominated on the southern side by the Arsiero heights. This plateau was practically the only point on the mountainous frontier in this section which presented a possible road for an Italian invading army to cross into the Trentino. To guard against this the Austrians have built there seven new forts, which have been completed only since the great war started. In addition, three new forts were projected, and have by this time, perhaps, been constructed, a little to the southwest, covering the Adige Valley and protecting the important city of Rovereto.

Within less than a year another fort has been built to supplement the Lardaro forts, the defences of the Bondo depression; five have been added to the girdle of forts guarding the Tonale Pass, and one more has been constructed for the protection of the Stelvio Pass, while several new forts strengthen still further the positions at Riva and Trent.

In a word Austria planned and has completed the transformation of the district coveted by Italy into a formidable military bulwark, designed not only as a barrier against an invader, but as a basis for offensive action. The aim of the Austrian strategists has been not merely to guarantee the possession of Austrian territory contiguous to Italy but to adapt the position to offensive operations by troops which might descend to the plain of Lombardy to overrun that part of Italy and to Venice, either to unite with the main forces proceeding from the Friuli, north of Venice, or to facilitate the march of the Austrians from the "salient" if the Italians, as might be expected, should try to stop the main Austrian advance from the east on the Isonzo and Tagliamento rivers, close to the eastern border of Italy.

To understand why Austria has taken such pains to strengthen the fortifications in the Trentino and maintain such an immense number of troops in garrison there it is necessary to have a comprehensive idea of the peculiar geographico-military nature of the Tyrol in its relation to Austria. The Tyrol is the right arm of the dual monarchy for defence against an Italian invasion. It is beyond doubt a powerful arm, considering its size, but it is joined to the body of the empire by a system of arteries—means of communication—entirely insufficient for its needs. This insufficiency is explained primarily by the configuration of the country, which is nothing but a system of mountain chains, impassable for ordinary travel, with only a few valleys giving freedom of access by railway or highroads.

Impassable Chain.

The Central Alps from the Brenner Pass to their point of bifurcation into the Noric Alps and the lower Tauern range—that is, for a distance of 160 miles—form an unbroken, impassable chain, at no point less than 7,800 feet high, of course entirely lacking in railways, without roads beyond a few mule paths, impassable during a great part of the year, the entire range capped with snow and ice.

West of the Brenner Pass the mountains lose their chain formation to assume that of a solid mass of a much higher elevation than the surrounding peaks, in the entire extent of which there is not a single carriage road.

East of the Brenner Pass the mountain chain is traversed by some roads and through it runs the double track railroad from Innsbruck, through Franzensfeste to Bozen. This road continues as a single track line through Trentino to Italy.

At the western extremity of the range, where it runs into the Swiss Alps, is the Reschen Pass. This pass is traversed by a high road running south from Landeck to Finstermunz and Bozen. Along this road, except for the stretch between Landeck and Mals, there is a single track narrow gauge mountain railway. The missing link of railroad is in course of construction.

It is thus seen that communication between the northern Tyrol (the middle reaches of the River Inn) and the Trentino (the upper Adige Valley) is limited to two high roads, one of which has a railroad line, the other having railway communication for only a short distance. Between the northern Tyrol itself and the heart of the empire there is only one highroad, along which runs a railway. Both highroad and railway line are, moreover, of very steep grade, and therefore their value for the rapid movement of troops and munitions of war is small. They run through the narrow elevated valley between the Tauern Alps and the southern frontier of Bavaria.

Thus, in view of the existence of the impassable mountain chain of the Upper Tauern, Austria is very imperfectly joined to that part of the body politic stretching out into territory which geographically and historically is part of the Italian peninsula.

Another Means of Entry.

There is, however, another means of entry from the heart of the empire into the Trentino. The main railroad, running west from Vienna, joining at Sachsenberg that going south from Salzburg, crosses the Solbach Saddle and follows the deep depression of Val Posterla (formed by the Brenta and the Rienza), the sides of which are the Upper Tauern Alps on the north and the Venetian Alps on the south. This road, which was completed in 1871, runs through Brunneck and joins the Innsbruck-Franzensfeste-Bozen road at Franzensfeste. It follows the ancient highroad along which passed in centuries gone by all the traffic between the republic of Venice and the Germanic countries.

This railroad passes very close to the Italian frontier. At one point it is only six miles distant, so that it would be a task of no great difficulty for the Italian troops to cut the line as soon as hostilities were opened. Moreover, the railroad is a narrow gauge mountain line and of little practical value for the rapid transport of troops or military equipment.

In these conditions the Austrian scope of action in the Trentino, as far as offensive operations against Italy are concerned, would be limited to diversive movements, strong no doubt, but such as could make no real headway in face of an enemy untrammelled by natural obstacles. Strongly fortified works have been constructed by the Italians, forming a barrier against invasion from any of the Austrian outlets, while there is a network of railways leading to the frontier passes, permitting the rapid concentration of troops at any point menaced by an invading force.

Discussing the possibility of such an eventuality, Enrico Bazan, a noted Italian military expert, says:

"By being in a position to hold back an invading army debouching from the Trentino we shall always be able to prevent the Friuli and Venetia from suffering the sad fate of which Belgium, Flanders, Poland and East Prussia are tragic examples. We shall be able to hold these provinces by throwing the main mass of our forces against the main Austrian army menacing our eastern frontier, so that we can at once proceed to concentrate in Venetia-Giulia to proceed to the offensive in case the Government decides to have recourse to arms to enlarge our national territory.

"Fortifications, which like every other work of man, get old and must be replaced, cost a lot of money, and this expenditure means so much less available for perfecting the organization of the troops, an essential factor of success in war. It is not to be gainsaid that at the outbreak of hostilities we shall have to face a very delicate and difficult strategic problem—how to measure, without possessing all the necessary data, the strength of the various menaces which may be directed against us from many points of the Trentino salient, so that our army shall not be sent in great force against an inferior one or in insufficient numbers against a powerful invader.

"This problem, we can rest assured, has been studied and solved by a General Staff in which the country has the fullest confidence, and this, I hold, justifies me in asserting that, from the Tyrol there can be nothing like a concentrated movement on the part of the Austrians; never one in which the main Austrian army would be employed."

PALESTINE MAY HAVE BOOM.

Capitalists Planning to Make It a Great Tourist Centre.

The Allies already have reached an understanding regarding the disposition of the Holy Land and of the Mosque of St. Sofia in Constantinople in the event of the fall of the Turkish Empire, according to information reaching here from England through missionary channels.

The plan, these reports say, is to make the Holy Land more accessible to travellers and to develop it as more of a tourist centre than it has been under Turkish rule. St. Sofia, according to the same information, is to become a cathedral of the Russian church.

British capitalists are represented as already looking over the ground in Palestine with a view to the construction of trolley lines, the development of agriculture and the construction of modern hotels. A seaport which will be adapted to the expected increase in commerce is included in the plan. The capitalists behind the venture are said to be favorable to the Zionist plan of populating Palestine with Jews from other countries. Missionary leaders are interested in the scheme as affording a centre of Christian inspiration and worship.

Russians March on Czernowitz.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 22.—A telegram from Bucharest says a despatch from the Bukowina frontier states that the Russians have driven the Austrians with great loss from Bojan and Mahala. Many prisoners were taken. The Russians are advancing on Czernowitz.

French Lose Vosges Peaks but One Is Recaptured

Germans Are Driven From Little Reichacker Kopf by Counter Attack and Battle to Regain Other Summit Is in Progress.

SOISSONS CATHEDRAL IS TARGET FOR 27 SHELLS

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 21.—The official communiqué issued to-night states that the French after having lost the Grand Reichacker Kopf and the Little Reichacker Kopf in the Vosges have recaptured the latter place and a fight to retake the other summit is now proceeding.

Violent counter attacks by the Germans at Les Eparges, on the heights of the Meuse, were repulsed with heavy losses. It is also asserted that slight progress was made in the Champagne district.

The Germans fired numerous shells at the Soissons cathedral, which according to the French statement was not used as an observation point, as the Germans assert, and furthermore a Red Cross flag was flying from it.

The night communiqué was as follows:

The enemy again bombarded Soissons, firing twenty-seven shells at the cathedral, which suffered considerably. Contrary to the German accusation, there was no observation post in the cathedral tower and a Red Cross flag was hoisted on it.

In Champagne—On the evening of March 20 we made slight progress east of Ridge 196, northeast of Le Mesnil. To-day there was merely a bombardment in this district.

In the Argonne there was a somewhat lively fusillade throughout the day, but no infantry attack was made.

At Les Eparges we maintained the ground gained yesterday, several violent counter attacks being repulsed with severe losses to the enemy.

In the Vosges—After losing Grand Reichacker Kopf and Little Reichacker Kopf we have retaken the latter point, and a counter attack which was made to recapture the other summit is still proceeding.

The official communiqué this afternoon said:

There is nothing to report.

FRENCH LOSE TRENCHES.

Germans Announce Advance North of Beausejour.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, via London, March 21.—The destruction by German sappers of several French trenches in the Champagne and the storming of a position on the height of Reichacker Kopf, with heavy losses to the French, were reported by the War Office in the official statement issued this afternoon. The announcement was as follows:

Southeast of Ypres a British aeroplane was shot down. The aviators were taken prisoners.

Two French attempts to dislodge the Germans from a position taken on March 16 on the southern slope of the height at Notre Dame de Lorette failed.

We discovered a French observation past protected by a Red Cross flag on the Soissons Cathedral. We fired upon the post and destroyed it.

North of Beausejour, in the Champagne, the Germans successfully advanced. Sappers destroyed several French trenches, taking there one officer and 929 unwounded French.

A position on the height of Reichacker Kopf, gallantly defended by two battalions of chasseurs and Alpine troops, was stormed yesterday afternoon. The French suffered very heavy losses, leaving three officers, 250 men, three machine guns and one mine throwing gun in the hands of the Germans. French counter attacks were repulsed.

A Russian attack was repulsed between the Omulew and Orzyc rivers. Two officers and 600 Russians were taken prisoners.

Two Russian night attacks on Jednorozek broke down under German fire.

RUSSIANS REPULSED.

Vienna Tells of Heavy Fighting in the Carpathians.

VIENNA, March 21.—The War Office issued the following statement to-day:

In the Carpathians yesterday there were heavy battles on the front between the Uzsok Pass and the Konieczna Ridge.

On the night of the 20th hostile detachments attempted to capture by a surprise attack some of our vantage points, but were repulsed with great losses. In the morning the Ruslans renewed their attempts with stronger forces. In some sections the battle continued all day. In the evening all the Russian forces operating against our positions on the River San, near Smolnik, and also at Pagony were repulsed. We captured 1,070 prisoners.

CIVILIANS DROVE RUSSIANS BACK

German Residents of Memel Forced Temporary Retirement of Invaders.

CITIZENS FINALLY FLED

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, March 21.—The capture of Memel, the German port on the Baltic, by the Russians on Thursday evening is described in fuller detail in an official statement issued to-day by the Russian General Staff.

Announcement already had been made briefly that the population of the town took part in the fighting, an act which, when attributed to the Belgians, the Germans have put forward so often in extenuation of the destruction of Belgian towns. It appears from the more complete information now available that so vigorous was the attack in which the civilian population of Memel joined the Landsturm contingents against the Russian troops that the latter retired temporarily from the town and did not attempt to reenter it until their artillery had subdued the civilian defenders.

The Russian troops engaged in the taking of the port crossed near Gorshdy, the narrow arm of East Prussia extending northward along the shore of the Baltic. Gorshdy is on the Russian side of the frontier, only about ten miles from Memel.

Two regiments of German landsturm opposed the Russian advance. These were driven back upon the town with the loss of some of their machine guns and their supplies. As the Russians entered the town they were greeted with rifle fire from houses and barricades in which the soldiers of the landsturm were augmented by the civil population.

Without waiting to subject their men to further sniping the Russian officers quickly gave orders for a retreat from the town and artillery was posted. It required only a short bombardment to bring about the evacuation of the town by the enemy.

South of Memel an enclosed body of water bearing the name of the Kurische Haff extends toward Koenigsberg. The inhabitants of Memel fled along the low lying strip of land enclosing the Kurische Haff on the west.

The only new military operation mentioned in to-day's statement was on the Warsaw front, where Russian artillery dispersed a body of German infantry south of Rava. The statement was as follows:

Our troops reached Memel Thursday evening after crossing the frontier near Gorshdy, beating the Germans back and capturing some machine guns and motor cars laden with stores.

Memel was defended by two regiments of landsturm, which after they were driven back mingled with the population. When our troops entered the town they received a fire from the houses and from behind barricades. The civil population as well as the troops took part in the fighting.

Our troops then were withdrawn from Memel, which was subjected to a short bombardment. Our shells put an end to the resistance of the enemy; the town was evacuated, the inhabitants fleeing toward Koenigsberg along the narrow neck which separates the Kurische Haff from the Baltic Sea on the left of the Vistula.

Our artillery has dispersed several battalions of German infantry south of Rawa.

The following additional official statement was issued by the Russian General Staff to-night:

West of the middle Niemen our offensive continues with success.

In the Carpathians our troops have gained an important success in the region of Svidnik and Smolnik, where in certain sectors we took 2,400 men, 46 officers, two guns and five machine guns. All attacks by the enemy in the direction of Usjok and Munkacs have been successfully repulsed.

At Przemysl the artillery duel continues vigorously. On the western front of the fortress we have occupied the village of Krassitchne, and the garrison of Przemysl has been driven back to the line of the forts on the whole circumference of the fortress.

The following was issued to-night as an appended note to the communiqué:

A communiqué issued by the German General Staff contained a threat of reprisals against Russian towns and villages occupied by the Germans for losses which might be suffered by the population in the region of Memel.

"The Russian General Staff points out that Memel was defended by armed forces of the enemy and that fighting occurred in the streets. The civil population having participated in the fighting, the Russian troops were obliged to take the necessary measures.

"If the German troops carry out their threats against the peaceful inhabitants of the Russian districts they occupy the moral responsibility will lie with them, and in any case even the German authorities will find it difficult to explain satisfactorily why Memel civilians might fight in defence of their town, while the mere threat of similar conduct by Belgians and Frenchmen is ranked in German eyes as a crime to be punished by the obliteration of cities, towns and villages, accompanied by holocausts of the inhabitants.

"According to the latest reports, the sortie from Przemysl was made by the whole Twenty-third division. We captured 107 officers and 3,954 men and 16 machine guns. The prisoners state that the losses of the division were enormous."

CUT OFF IN CAUCASUS.

Turkish Troops Unable to Reach Erzerum, Says Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, March 21.—The following official statement of the General Staff in the Caucasus, dated Friday, was issued here to-day:

Russian troops are advancing in the direction of the sea, thus depriving the enemy of all means of operating in the Trans-Choruk region or transporting troops or munitions to Erzerum.

In the direction of the Choruk our artillery and infantry have repulsed Turkish attempts to seize positions which we had occupied previously.

In the direction of Olti our advance units successfully progressed after putting to flight bands of Askari and Turks.

On other parts of the front there was no fighting.

CUT OFF FROM BASE.

German Left Wing Cannot Get Aid From Koenigsberg.

LONDON, March 22.—The Petrograd correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphing regarding the capture of Memel by the Russians, points out that the Russians have thus succeeded in delivering the first blow of the spring campaign in German territory, and adds that the floods of the lower Niemen have cut off the German left wing from its base at Koenigsberg. The only way of relieving Memel, he says, appears to be by a sea attack, which would mean a bombardment by the Germans of their own town.

KITCHENER THREATENS LIVERPOOL DOCKERS

Tells Labor Leaders He May Compel Them to Work Overtime.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 21.—Lord Kitchener gave a straight talk to the leaders of the local branch of the dockers' union in Liverpool to-day. He insisted that it was a vital necessity that the dockers should work very hard in order to relieve the congestion there.

Later Lord Kitchener wrote a letter to Mr. Sexton, secretary of the union, in which he expressed surprise at the action of a section of the Liverpool dockers in refusing to work Saturdays and a day overtime. He added:

"I feel sure that these men hardly realize that their action in thus congesting the docks and delaying the munitions of war and food required for our men at the front is having a very serious and dangerous effect and must be stopped."

The letter concluded as follows:

"If this appeal has no effect I shall have to consider what steps are to be taken to insure that what is required at Liverpool shall be done."

Nearly sixty ships are tied up at Liverpool now and many thousands of pounds worth of goods are lying on the quays. The leaders are said to approve Lord Kitchener's letter and Secretary Sexton is quoted as saying that if the deliberate attempt of some men to hold the ships is not stopped there will be serious developments. These men, he said, were damaging the prestige of the union as well as injuring themselves.

PENALIZE LITTLE NATION.

Austrians Try to Starve Liechtenstein for Being Neutral.

LONDON, March 21.—The correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* at Geneva sends the following despatch:

"The little principality of Liechtenstein, with its 10,000 inhabitants, because it declared for neutrality in the present war and also refused to send to Austria a contingent of 1,000 men when asked for, is being starved.

"The Landstag appealed to the Swiss Government and the latter sent seven wagonloads of cereals in haste, as the population was on the verge of starvation. Relief in other forms of food is following."

Liechtenstein, the third smallest independent State on the Continent of Europe, has by a strange coincidence been technically at war with Prussia for nearly half a century. When peace was declared between Austria and Prussia in 1866 the little State, which had sided with Austria, was somehow forgotten in the negotiations.

With an area of 65 square miles and a population of about 10,000, it has its own ruler, its own Parliament, no army and no taxes.

TO ARREST GEN. VON SANDERS.

Enver Pasha and Commander of Turkish Troops Quarrel.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 22.—The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Odessa telegraphs:

"It is reported from Tiflis that the strained relations between Gen. von Sanders, the German commander of the Turkish army, and Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, have reached an open quarrel. According to the reports, Enver Pasha has ordered the arrest of Gen. von Sanders.

"Gen. von der Goltz is said to be trying to bring about a reconciliation between them."

British Land 50,000 Men to Take Constantinople

More Are on Way From England and Egypt—Greece Expected to Send Force—No Immediate Advance Looked For on Western Front.

ALLIES LOOK FOR GERMAN LOSS OF 5,000,000

A New York business man with influential European connections which enabled him on a recent trip to England and France to obtain an inside view of some of the workings of the war returned home a few days ago.

With regard to the present operations of the allied fleet in the Mediterranean he said:

"The British Admiralty looks upon the forcing of the Dardanelles and the taking of Constantinople as merely a question of time, which will be regulated to a great extent by weather conditions. The British have 50,000 or more troops already landed for the shore campaign in conjunction with the sea attack, and more are on the way from England. These presumably will be augmented by troops from Egypt, released by the failure of the Turkish attempt to cross the Suez Canal. Greece, it is believed in London, must enter the war on the side of the Allies soon. With her entry into the conflict the Greek army will form the base for a huge allied army in this theatre of the war."

THE SUN'S informant does not look upon the recent allied offensive on the western front as indicating any plan for an immediate attempt to drive the Germans out of France and Belgium.

No Immediate Advance.

"British troops are crossing the Channel practically every day," he said, "as fast as they can be equipped, and the French are massing new forces constantly. But I heard nothing to indicate that the Allies plan an immediate advance. The secret of the present Anglo-French strategy is simply this: The Germans are losing much more heavily in the present fighting than are the Allies, and as long as this continues true just so long will it suit Gen. Joffre and Field Marshal French to allow the campaign to continue along the present lines.

"What is going to beat the Germans, in the view of British military men, is this constant percentage against them in the daily losses, and the length of time it will take to bring about their final defeat is the time it will take to kill off a sufficient number of them through this relentless disparity in the losses.

"This task, in the view of military London and Paris, is about half accomplished. Even the enormous figures of the German losses sent out from Copenhagen are not believed to represent half the actual losses suffered. The actual losses in the Prussian army are estimated by the Allies as already reaching between two million and two million and a half men, killed, wounded and missing. It is figured that the German General Staff and the Emperor will not be satisfied to accept defeat until these losses have reached a total of close to five million men. When this total has been reached, it is believed, it will no longer be optional with Germany to continue the conflict.

"Much more stress is laid on this plain killing off, maiming or capturing of the enemy by men in authority among the Allies than upon the much talked of plans for 'starving out' Germany. In fact, it is not believed in well informed circles abroad that Germany is now or is likely to be hard pressed for food. The naval measures intended to cut off Germany's supplies while hindering the bringing in of food for the vast Teuton armies have their real purpose rather in shutting off the inflow of copper, rubber and the materials used in making ammunition. In these very necessary supplies there may yet be a famine in Germany and Austria which will have an effect on the final outcome of the war, the more so because of the staggering consumption of ammunition by all the belligerents in the present war.

Enormous Ammunition Demands.

"Even the highest estimates made before the conflict by the experts of the several Powers of the ammunition needs of a present day world war have been surpassed to an incredible extent. It may be assumed that Germany already is straining every nerve to keep up with the never ceasing demand from the front for every sort of ammunition. On the side of the Allies a considerable part of this burden has fallen upon Great Britain. British factories are now turning out about the same amount of material in a week as they ever before turned out in a year and the rate of output is being increased constantly. Both France and Russia are getting part of their ammunition from British factories, while their own also are being run at top capacity and are being increased as rapidly as possible. Vast reserve supplies are now being accumulated to meet any possible contingency.

"The campaign against German submarines is one of the matters upon which comparative secrecy is maintained by the Admiralty.

"It is common knowledge that more of the undersea raiders have been sunk than the announcements would indicate, but it has been the policy of the Admiralty to mention or allow to be mentioned only those which were destroyed under circumstances which made their destruction practically impossible to keep secret, while destroyers and other light, fast craft, are constantly pursuing the campaign of extermination.

"I was told that the present British plans call for keeping the British army in France and Flanders up to a constant strength of a million men. While figures are carefully guarded, it is generally believed that close to two million men are now in training in the British Isles, and recruiting is progressing steadily. There is no disposition on the part of British military authorities to belittle the losses which must be sustained before the necessary five million Germans have been put out of the fighting, and I have heard it said that a loss of a million men is practically looked for. But in London, as in Paris, there is a general feeling of cheerful confidence, both in the present situation and in the final outcome."

NO FRENCH PARDONS FOR WAR CONVICTS

President Will Not Interfere With Action by Courts-martial.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 21.—President Poincaré has announced that under no conditions will he make use of his constitutional right to pardon persons convicted by courts-martial during the entire length of the war.

This announcement was made following a campaign of denunciation against the President of the republic conducted by Georges Clemenceau and his daily newspaper, *L'Homme Enchaîné*. M. Clemenceau attacked the President because he believed him responsible for saving the life of a woman who was sentenced to death as a spy by a court-martial but whose sentence was commuted to twenty years at hard labor.

The official announcement states that the pardon in this case was granted only upon the specific recommendation of the court-martial before which the woman appeared.

READY TO PAY PRICE.

London "Times" Says Success Is Worth Sacrifice.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 22.—The *Times*, which has been foremost in warning the people to expect serious losses in the Dardanelles, says the Allies are prepared to pay the price, which may prove terrible, because the advantages to be gained are immeasurable. Their action must rest on a calculation similar to that of Admiral Farragut in running the gauntlet of the forts in Mobile Bay.

The *Times* compares the operations to a game of chess in which many pieces disappear from the board before the game is won.

Guns on Allied Ships Kill 20.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Amsterdam, March 21.—The following official statement was issued here today:

"Observations during the battle in the Dardanelles on March 18 show that the French battleship Bouvet was hit by two heavy bombs. Five of our grenades reached the Queen Elizabeth and four the Inflexible.

"On our side only one long range gun was damaged and about twenty men were killed."

MANY SAIL ON LUSITANIA.

Departure From Liverpool Marks Resumption of Schedule.

LONDON, March 21.—The effect of the reduction of rates on Cunard liners was seen in the large number of passengers on the Lusitania when she sailed this morning from Liverpool for the first time since the strike. From this time on four Cunard boats—the Lusitania, Transylvania, Ordunia and Tuscania—will sail on consecutive Saturdays, all danger from submarines and mines being considered past.

Among those on the Lusitania are Willard D. Straight, J. W. Boyle of Alaska, Col. Millard Hunsiker, Capt. Fulcher, Judge Meyer and Capt. Warburton.

GERMANS SEIZE TWO DUTCH FOOD CARGOES

Holland, Indignant, May Cease Sending Supplies to Germany.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 21.—The correspondent at Rotterdam of the *Daily Mail* says:

"There is consternation and anger in Dutch shipping and trade circles over the seizure of two Dutch steamers by the German submarine U-28, and serious complications are expected.

"The Batavier, which left Rotterdam for London with a cargo which included 400 tons of eggs, and the Zaanstroom, from Amsterdam for London, with meat and eggs, were stopped near the Maas lightship and escorted to Zeebrugge, Belgium, where the officers and part of the crews were detained. Sixteen Belgians on the Batavier were made prisoners.

"The *Telegraaf* predicts that Holland will cease sending food to Germany. The Zeeland and Batavier companies declare they will cease sending cargoes to England. The Batavier ships are now discharging here the cargoes which they had loaded. One consequence of this is a sudden fall in the price of eggs in Rotterdam. All the merchants and shippers agree that the incident is the most serious up to the present during the war, so far as Holland is concerned, as it will largely paralyze trade. The Dutchmen cannot see how Germany will justify her action, as she has not declared food contraband of war."

The Rotterdam correspondent of the *Daily News* says the Zaanstroom ignored the order of the German submarine to stop when the latter fired a shell close to her bows. The correspondent quotes a passenger of the Batavier as saying that when they approached Zeebrugge all the passengers were impressed by the tremendous fortifications. The harbor walls and quays have all been transformed into fortresses. All the damage recently caused by the Allies' aeroplanes has been repaired and the suburban quarters seemed to have been completely restored.

"The U-28, the passenger said, is a very fast boat. She appears to agree with the recent newspaper description and is almost a submarine cruiser. Germany is supposed to be building many like the U-28."

EGG DIET FOR TWO DAYS.

Passengers on the Batavier Were Confined in Cabins.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 22.—The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Rotterdam quotes a Belgian woman, Mme. Claes, who has returned to Rotterdam, as describing her experiences on the Dutch steamer Batavier, which was seized by the German submarine U-28. She said that she and the other passengers were kept prisoners in their cabins at Zeebrugge from Thursday afternoon until Saturday afternoon and were fed solely on eggs, of which the Batavier's cargo was composed, and cake.

They were placed on a train Thursday afternoon and taken to Ghent, where all the men except two Americans and a part of the Dutch crew of the Batavier were detained.

GERMAN LOSSES AT ST. ELOI "TERRIBLE"

British Eyewitness Tells of Slaughter in Trenches and Town.

GREAT BRAVERY SHOWN

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 21.—A statement by the official "eyewitness" with the British army in France, dated March 19, was issued to-night by the official press bureau. It says that since St. Eloi on March 14 there has been no fighting on the British front. After describing the position at St. Eloi and the high mound southeast of that town the "eyewitness" gives an account of the fight.

"On the evening of March 14," he says, "after directing an extremely heavy artillery fire against our trenches along the eastern and southeastern sectors, the Germans endeavored to rush our line. The attempt succeeded so far as the latter sector was concerned, for the trenches had been blown in and were untenable. East of the village, however, our infantry made a determined stand and its fire was so steady and well directed that the losses of the assailants were terrible, our men sticking to their posts until overwhelmed by numbers.

"The Germans then rushed the support of the trenches and also a mound which they had blown up by a mine and following their success, penetrated the village itself. They, however, were not allowed to remain long in undisputed possession.

"Our first counter attack took place at 2.30 A. M. on March 15, and was only partly successful, the enemy still retaining possession of St. Eloi and some breastworks and trenches. By another effort nearly two hours later we succeeded in driving him completely out of the village and in recapturing all the trenches which had not been destroyed. The mound, however, still remained in the hands of the Germans, though it had been subjected to so heavy a fire that little use can be made of it.

"The fighting in St. Eloi itself was, as usual in such cases, of the fiercest description. On gaining the place the Germans had erected barricades across the streets, defended by machine guns. These had to be stormed one by one, our men coming on time after time regardless of losses until the village was cleared of the enemy.

"When morning dawned a search was carried out among the houses for the wounded, and on this occasion the Germans displayed a humanity which, unfortunately, is by no means always shown by them, for they refrained from firing on our bearer parties engaged in carrying away the wounded within quite close range.

"During the day of March 15 the Germans made a last effort to recover the ground by assault. It presumably was not intended as more than a forlorn hope, for only 200 men participated. Few can have escaped scot free, and the prisoners said the losses were very great, the supports especially suffering severely from our shell fire, while our bombardment on previous days had done much damage to their trenches."

Returning to the taking of Neuve Chapelle, the observer refers to the great casualties among the officers.

"Of the gallantry of the regimental officers throughout the fighting," he says, "it is unnecessary to speak. The casualty lists tell the tale of the heavy toll among them, due largely to the fact that they are advancing over an intricate country intersected by hedges and ditches. The platoon commanders had to go forward and reconnoitre the ground and discover the best way to circumvent or cross these obstacles without getting the men crowded together in narrow places, such as gaps in the hedgerows and bridges. This naturally entailed exposure. The success achieved and the extraordinary spirit shown by the troops are the best proofs of the qualities displayed by the leaders."

WAR OF EXHAUSTION.

Providence on Side of Biggest Guns, Says "Eyewitness."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 21.—The official "eyewitness" at the front in France, in a despatch issued by the War Office to-night says:

"The duty of the British army is now to fight and kill or knock out as many Germans as possible as quickly as possible and with the least loss to itself. The duty of the British nation is by every means in its power to back up and help the soldiers to do this."

Referring to the value of preparedness for war of any warring nation the "eyewitness" says:

"This war is a life and death struggle between entire nations, in which all the resources of every combatant should be mobilized to one end. Not only will victory depend very largely on the action of the artillery, but also equally on the provision for the maintenance of the artillery and its ammunition, in other words, upon the action of the manufacturers and workers at home.

"We are all fighting the same battle. For every failure to perform their share of the common task on the part of industrial combatants the price will have to be paid by their comrades in the field in blood and the whole nation will suffer even if it gains a victory in the long run."

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SHIPS DOMINATE DARDANELLES FORTS

Allies' Guns Have Proved Their Superiority, Says British Admiralty.

PRAISES FRENCH FLEET

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 21.—The Admiralty issued the following statement tonight:

"Unfavorable weather has interrupted operations in the Dardanelles, and as seaplane reconnaissances have been impossible the amount of damage to the forts by the bombardment of March 18 cannot be ascertained. No great expectation should, however, be based on this, as, owing to the losses caused by the drifting mines the ships was not pressed to a conclusion that day.

"The power of the fleet to destroy the fortresses by the superiority of its fire seems to have been established. Various other difficulties and dangers have to be encountered, and nothing has happened which justifies the belief that the cost of the undertaking will exceed what has always been expected and provided for.

"The British casualties were seven killed, wounded and missing.

"Acting Vice-Admiral de Robeck, telegraphed to the Admiralty:

"'I desire to bring to the notice of their lordships the splendid behavior of the French squadron. Their heavy fire leaves them quite undaunted. They led into close action by Rear-Admiral Guepratte with the greatest gallantry.'"

FRENCH SHIPS SUNK.

The Gaulois, Damaged March 18, Reported Lost.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 21.—A wireless despatch from Berlin quotes Turkish despatches from Constantinople saying that the French warship Gaulois, damaged in the Dardanelles on March 18 has sunk off Tenedos. The despatch says this presumably refers to the battleship Gaulois.

The Gaulois withdrew from the battle in which the French battleships and the British battleships Inflexible and Ocean were sunk, and reported according to reports received here. The first despatches said the Gaulois had been damaged by gunfire in close case with the British battleship Inflexible. A later despatch received at Paris from Athens said the damage of the Gaulois had lowered her speed so that repairs could be completed in a few days.

MASS ON SMYRNA GULF.

80,000 Turkish Troops Said to Be Concentrated.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 21.—A message from Athens to the *Daily Mail* says a telegrams from Mitylene state that there has been a great concentration of British forces on the shores of the Gulf of Smyrna. The troops are said to number 80,000.

It is reported that the Turks sunk a sailing vessel at the entrance of the gulf, killing forty refugees from Vourla.

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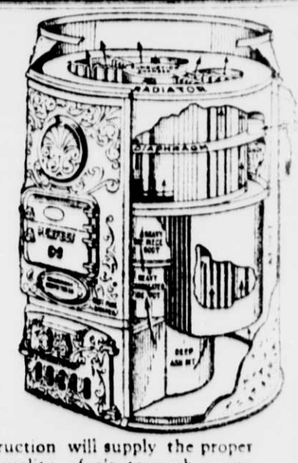

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