

The Week in the War

SUNDAY, March 28.—The Russian army are reported to have crossed the Gallician line and entered Hungary. Reports from Trieste say that the Austrians are digging trenches around that city. The White Star liner Arabe is chased for thirty miles by a German submarine in the Irish Sea. The French report the capture of the top of Hartmannswiller Kopf in the Vosges. MONDAY, March 29.—The German forces make gains at Marcheville in the Woerwe district. Accredited reports say that Italy will put off intervention until late in April because of information that Austria will sue for a separate peace. Gen. von der Goltz says in a newspaper interview at Bucharest that the Allies cannot force the Dardanelles. TUESDAY, March 30.—The Admiralty reports the loss of 118 lives, crew and passengers, with the sinking by a German submarine of the Falaba off the south coast of Wales. David Lloyd George makes a bitter attack on drink. Russian battleships bombard the Bosphorus forts and withdraw. Further important advances in the Carpathians are reported by the Russians. WEDNESDAY, March 31.—Leon Thrasher, an American citizen, is reported among the drowned with the sinking of the Falaba. A number of British Cabinet Ministers declare their advocacy of prohibition. Important gains in Russian Poland by landsturm forces are announced by the Germans. Petrograd reports a general failure of German offensive in Poland. French forces capture the village of Heulcourt near St. Mihiel. THURSDAY, April 1.—King George of England offers to abstain from alcoholic beverages until the war is over. Raymond Swoboda, said to be an American citizen, is charged by French authorities with having fired La Touraine. The Germans report French losses in Le Pretre woods. J. P. Morgan & Co. announce a \$50,000,000 French loan. FRIDAY, April 2.—Earl Kitchener, Lord Cowdray, Earl Brassey, Baron Sydenham and various Government officials declare their willingness to stop alcoholic drinks during the war. The French steamer Emma and the British steamer Seven Seas are sunk by German submarines with a loss of thirty lives. British airmen raid German submarine bases. The Germans announce the capture of 55,800 Russians during March. SATURDAY, April 3.—The British steamship Southpoint, three Tynne trawlers, a Norwegian bark and a Dutch steamer are sunk by German submarines. Investigators say that the fire on La Touraine was not caused by an incendiary. The third German aviator within twenty-four hours is brought down by the French. The Russian and Turkish Ambassadors at Rome deny reports that Turkey is about to sue for a separate peace with Russia.

To be continued next Sunday.

EIGHTH MONTH OF WAR SEES END OF OLD RULES

Non-Combatants, Including One American, Are Victims of German Submarine Warfare—Anti-Drink Crusade Stirs England.

The laws or precedents of civilized warfare began to give way in the month of March, the eighth of the great European conflict. Reprisals in their deadliest form were instituted and the bitterness between the nations was intensified. In retaliation for the Allies' blockade of Germany the German submarines began sinking the merchantmen of enemy countries, without warning, drowning non-combatant crews and passengers irrespective of sex, with the declaration "You starve our non-combatants, we will drown yours." Asserting the Russians had burned German towns the Germans destroyed towns and villages of sore-stricken Poland by wholesale. There were fights without quarter in the Carpathians, aerial bombardments of French and Belgian towns entailing much loss of life to non-combatants.

This strangling of German trade and German submarine activity as a sequel, the progress of the attack on the Dardanelles, the fall of Peremyel, followed by the beginning of the battle of the Carpathians, which has for its object the Russian invasion of the plains of Hungary; and the almost spontaneous uprising in England against the anti-drink traffic were the principal developments of the four weeks.

Operations in Caucasus. Secondary in interest were the deadlock on the western battle front, where the armies await the spring, and the arrival of Britain's new army, the Russian operations in Caucasus and Persia, the incident of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which crept into Newport News, creating another diplomatic complication for the United States.

The Allies' answer to the declaration of a German maritime zone of danger around the British Isles and the northern coast of France came on March 2, when France and England by a joint note in council decreed that all the world must cease indirectly or directly to trade with Germany.

They reserved the right to seize all ships under any flag which might be conveying a cargo for Germany, Austria or Turkey, no matter to what neutral country this cargo was consigned. Legally it was not a blockade, according to international law. In effect it was, and joint protests were formulated by the United States, the Scandinavian countries and Holland. The protests have availed nothing.

On the following day Germany offered to modify her danger zone decree if the United States could persuade England to permit cargoes of food to go into the country. This failed. Diplomatic negotiations are still pending.

Germany's answer came in the last week of the month, when the passenger steamship Falaba, bound for the west coast of Africa, was sunk, followed quickly by the Aquila, the loss of life in the two ships being 112 passengers and crew. March 30 saw the sinking of the Emma, a French ship, with her crew, and on March 31 the Seven Seas was sunk, thirty non-combatants losing their lives. The United States was again involved when it was discovered that one of the passengers on the Falaba was Leon Chester Thrasher, American by birth, a civil engineer on his way to the gold coast.

Reprisals to Continue. There was every indication as the month ended that the reprisals of capturing or starvation would continue on a larger scale.

Progress in the Dardanelles by the allied fleets was not so swift as it was thought it would be when the bombardment was begun in the latter part of February. The forts proved stronger than was believed, the artillerymen showed the result of teaching by German officers and the forts were just a little stronger than had been estimated. There is no doubt that the principal forts at the entrance to the straits were either destroyed or crippled, but further in the success was not so great. It was realized on March 17, when the British cruiser Amethyst tried to dash through the mine fields, that it was not a target practice. The cruiser came back hit hard, with twenty-eight of her men dead and thirty injured. Three days later the British Admiralty announced that the British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and the French battleship Bouvet had been sunk with great loss of life. The Inteflex, the flagship of Admiral Carden, and the Gaulois, were crippled. There was great encouragement when the Russian Black Sea fleet appeared at the mouth of the Bosphorus, signaling her advent by bombarding

HEARS FROM CROWN PRINCE.

Humanian Princess Has Letters From Chateau in France.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, April 3.—The Renaissance prints a story about the Princess Hidesco, a Rumanian, who has recently left Paris and returned to her native country. Although Princess Hidesco's sympathy is undoubtedly with the French, says the Renaissance, she has been constantly receiving letters from the German Crown Prince.

She has been unable to refrain from speaking of these letters, but has been unwilling to show them to any one, saying that they would hurt the feelings of her friends too much, as they are dated from a chateau on the Alsne. Princess Hidesco is connected by marriage with the leading French aristocratic families.

Dentes Toast of "The Day." Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. BERLIN, via wireless to London, April 3.—Replying to the allegation made in the British press that German naval officers for many years have drunk to the toast "Auf den Tag," the Cologne Gazette draws attention to the fact that Prince Henry of Prussia sent a personal telegram to Sir Henry Lunn in 1899 branding a similar allegation as a lie.

WORLD STRIKE TO END WAR.

That is Plan of Labor Leaders, Who Meet April 15.

A meeting of labor leaders is to be held at Cooper Union on April 15 at which Senator Robert M. La Follette, Samuel Gompers and Congressman Meyer London will speak. Resolutions are to be introduced calling for the appointment of delegates to confer with the international labor leaders of Europe in an effort to end the war. The leading peace societies of the

world will be asked to cooperate with the international labor unions. If the war isn't ended as a result of these overtures an international strike of 20,000,000 trade unionists will be called, according to the announcements of the leaders. Cable messages will be sent to the congress of the British and Independent Labor party at Norwich tomorrow and the sentiment of that convention on the question of an international strike will be ascertained. Official indorsement was given yesterday to President Wilson's efforts to bring about peace. He will be urged by the labor leaders to continue these efforts.

\$150,000,000 ORDER FOR WAR.

Crucible Steel Official Says Company Expects It From Allies.

HARRISON, N. J., April 3.—Robert Illingworth, general superintendent of the Crucible Steel Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, said today that his company expects to receive an order from the allied Governments now at war for \$150,000,000 worth of war munitions. It is known also that the company recently bid on a \$4,000,000 domestic order for similar supplies. Mr. Illingworth said that if the con-

tracts are put through many new buildings will have to be constructed by the company, giving employment to several thousand men. From the Pittsburgh office of the company it was learned that plans for buildings to be put up at Harrison to cost \$6,000,000 have been drawn already.

Pro-German Paper at The Hague.

By Central News. AMSTERDAM, April 3.—A pro-German weekly newspaper called Trekontal has been founded at The Hague by Dutchmen for the purpose of combating the universal Germanophile tone of the press.

HIT BY DYE SHORTAGE.

5,500 Employees in Carpet Factory Put on Half Time.

The effect of the shutting off of exports from Germany has made itself felt in the carpet manufacturing trade. It was announced yesterday by the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company that beginning tomorrow its factory would be compelled to run on half time because of a shortage of dyestuffs. The company, whose factory is at Yonkers, is one of the largest carpet manufacturing concerns in the country. About 5,500 employees will be affected

by the half time order. The difficulty is not only a shortage of dyestuffs but of wool due to the British embargo on exports of the latter.

Will Not Build Roads for Germany.

PARIS, April 3.—The officials of the Belgian Public Works Department, who agreed to continue their duties with the understanding that they would be asked to aid in constructing military works, have resigned in a body because the German military administration ordered the repair and construction of roads designed for strategic purposes.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE Telephone 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

French Hand-made Lingerie

invariably appeals to the cultured feminine taste. A new importation, now displayed in the Department on the Second Floor, embraces all of the dainty, intimate garments that are among every woman's needs. Made of the finest materials, exquisitely embroidered by the most expert fingers and in many instances adorned with delicate real laces, these beautiful undergarments are particularly well adapted for inclusion in the bridal trousseau.

THE MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT IS RECOMMENDED TO THE NOTICE OF OUT-OF-TOWN PATRONS. THROUGH ITS SERVICE ANY OF THE STORE'S MERCHANDISE MAY BE OBTAINED AS READILY AS BY THE ORDINARY METHOD OF PERSONAL SHOPPING, AND AT THE SAME MODERATE PRICES. FREE SHIPMENT TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

Exceptional Values in Woolen Dress Materials

should prove a drawing feature for to-morrow, the price quoted here being quite unusual for the qualities offered: Fine Tailor Serge, 54 inches wide, in black and navy blue . . . per yard \$1.10 Black-and-white Shepherds' Check, 48 inches wide, in checks of various dimensions, per yard . . . \$1.10

12,000 Yards of Imported Cotton Voiles

at 23c. per yard will constitute an especially interesting Monday offering. These Voiles are sheer and dainty, showing charming floral effects on white and tinted grounds, and will prove especially attractive for Spring and Summer dresses.

1,000 Pairs of Hemstitched Scrim Curtains

of superior qualities (mostly in white, but including some in ecru), featuring the narrow Cluny lace edges now in demand, as well as a variety of effective designs in machine-made filet insertions combined with plain hems, will be placed on sale to-morrow (Monday), in the Department on the Fourth Floor, at \$1.35, \$1.65 & \$1.95 per pair. This Sale will afford an excellent opportunity for obtaining attractive Summer curtains at exceptionally low prices.

Patrons desiring to reach the Store from the Grand Central Station or the Subway will find the entrance on Madison Avenue most accessible.

For TUESDAY, April 6th

AN IMPORTANT SALE OF WOMEN'S COTTON AND LINEN FROCKS AND SEPARATE COTTON SKIRTS

has been specially prepared, comprising a number of smart, yet simple models, presenting the styles and fabrics to be in demand during the Spring and Summer seasons. These will be offered at very decided price advantages.

- Frocks of cotton gabardine, in white or sand color, combined with colored-stripe voile . . . . . at \$8.50
Dresses of white voile, combined with colored coin-spot voile, at 10.50
Frocks of French linen, in white or colors, with fancy belt and embroidered collar and cuffs . . . . . at \$11.50
Dresses of colored marquisette combined with white . . . . . at 13.50
Tailored Frocks of white or colored gabardine; pocket model, at 15.00
Dresses of fancy ratine, in two-toned effects; silk-trimmed, at 16.50

Separate Skirts

for sports and general practical wear, made of golf cord, corduroy, beach cloth, pique, etc., will be variously priced at . . . . . \$3.25, 3.85, 4.50 & 5.25 (Department on the Third Floor)

Silk Petticoats for Spring and Early Summer

now being displayed, emphasize the return to favor of an essentially feminine garment. Among the novelties shown are the Pantalon and Hoop Petticoats, both designed for wear with the new type of gown.

A Special Sale in the Silk Petticoat Department for to-morrow will offer attractive values in

- Ruffle-trimmed Petticoats of silk taffeta, in black, white or colors . . . . . at \$4.00
Ruche-trimmed Petticoats of Pompadour silk taffeta or of black-and-white striped messaline . . . . . at \$5.75

Correct Styles for Misses and the Younger Set

in all the diversity which the present fashion demands, are shown in the Department on the Second Floor. Here will be found garments adapted to all ages and types of girlhood and early womanhood, as well as to maturer women of slender, youthful figure. In the regular stock are:

- Tailor-made Suits . . . \$19.00 to 185.00
Evening Dresses . . . 18.75 to 175.00
Afternoon Dresses . . . 19.50 to 125.00
Coats for general wear . . . 9.75 to 68.00
Blouses . . . . . 1.85 to 52.50
Separate Skirts . . . . . 2.90 to 25.00

Fine Imported Corsets

modeled on the latest approved lines to conform to the new style of dress, and made by expert corsetiers from the choicest materials, are a feature of the display on the Second Floor that will especially appeal to the woman of fashion. Among them are included new models of the Fasso Corset, made in Paris exclusively for B. Altman & Co.

Imported Brassieres, made of real laces as well as fine hand-wrought embroideries, are also in the stock of the Corset Department in most attractive variety.

SPECIAL DISPLAY ROOMS ARE RESERVED ON THE VARIOUS FLOORS, IN WHICH MERCHANDISE MAY BE PRIVATELY INSPECTED BY PATRONS WHO DO NOT DESIRE TO VISIT THE DEPARTMENTS.

COMPETENT SALESPERSONS ARE IN ATTENDANCE.

The Oriental Rug Department, on the Fifth Floor, has in stock unsurpassed assortments of individually-selected

Oriental Rugs Antique, Semi-antique and Modern

The wearing qualities of these Rugs are unreservedly guaranteed by B. Altman & Co., while the prices are invariably lower than the current quotations for Rugs of similar qualities.

A SPECIAL SPRING OFFERING

in this Department comprises large quantities of Oriental Rugs which have been selected from the regular stock and marked at unusual concessions from the already low prices. Included are:

- Small Oriental Rugs . . . at \$22.00 to 68.00
Oriental Rugs in room sizes . . . at . . . \$150.00 to 375.00
Inspection is cordially invited.

A Display of Wicker Furnishings for the Summer Home

is a feature of timely interest on the Fourth Floor. It includes Wicker Chairs and Tables for living room or porch; Garden Seats; Writing Desks; Magazine and Book Stands; Card and Tea Tables; Tea Wagons, Muffin Stands, Serving and Sandwich Trays, Cellarettes, Flower Baskets, Lamps, etc. Hammocks, Canopies, Hammock Stands and Porch Screens are also ready for inspection, and there is a large assortment of materials for window and door awnings and shades; Summer curtains and draperies; covers and other Summer necessities.

Safety Storage for Furs, Rugs and Draperies