IT SHINES FOR ALL

The Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST
Snow to-day; clearing in the afternoon; cloudy to-morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 33.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 186. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916. Copyright, 1916, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DOUAUMONT IS CENTRE OF NEW VERDUN DRIVE

German Troops Capture Village After Suffering Fearful Losses.

FRENCH FIGHT BACK TO TOWN'S OUTSKIRTS

Invaders at Vaux Advance, but Terrific Fire Forces Their Retreat.

SHELLS DISPERSE TEUTON COLUMN

British in Heavy Action on Ypres Front Win Back Much Lost Ground.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 3.—In a resumption of the fighting about Douaumont, north of Verdun, last night, the Germans succeeded in reaching the village of Douaumont, which lies to the north of the fort, where several hundred Brandenburg troops have been surrounded for some days.

"We cleared the village of Douaumont of the enemy," the German official statement says, "and pushed our line to the west and south of the village, as well as of the armored fort, to more favorable positions."

The communiqué issued this afternoon by the French War Office admits that the Germans were successful in penetrating the village after suffering heavy losses. It says that the fighting is continuing with ferocity and adds:

"A lively counter attack launched by us enabled us to regain ground on the immediate outskirts of the village."

Germans Repulsed at Vaux.

Neither the German nor the French statement mentions the demolished fort, or whether the Brandenburgers have been relieved or not.

To the east of Douaumont the Germans attacked the village of Vaux, which lies to the north of the permanent field works of Vaux. This attack, made at about the same time as the attack on the village of Douaumont, comprised assults from the north and northeast. The Germans reached the French wire entanglements, but were then forced back by the fire curtain of the French artillery and machine gun action, leaving a large number of dead.

The whole region to the north of Verdun, on both sides of the Meuse and in the Woevre, has been subjected to heavy artillery fire by both sides in the last twenty-four hours. The French concentrated their fire on a number of German points of assembly and dispersed a column on the march near Beaumont, to the north of Douaumont.

Considerable activity is also reported from other points of the front. In upper Alsace, east of Seppois, the French assumed the offensive and took several trench elements on the right bank of the Grand Largue. The Germans organized a counter attack, but failed to regain the lost ground.

Heavy Fighting at Douaumont.

The French night communiqué follows:

In Belgium we bombarded enemy camps in the region of Langemarck.

North of the Aisne a strong patrol which attacked our advanced post was repulsed with losses.

Our artillery executed a destructive fire on the German works to the east of Neuville, south of Berry-au-Bac, northwest of Rheims.

In the Argonne our artillery was very active and bombarded the enemy lines at La Fille Morte and in the Bois de Cheppy. We exploded successfully a camouflet at St. Hubert.

In the region to the north of Verdun the fighting is very lively near the village of Douaumont. We hold a part of a high elevation on the northern slope of which is that village. A lively counter attack launched by us enabled us to regain ground in the immediate outskirts of the village. The bombardment continues very violently to the west and to the east of the Meuse as well as in the Woevre. Our artillery executed concentric fire on enemy points of assembly, notably near Beaumont, where a column on the march was dispersed.

In Upper Alsace we executed an attack to the east of Seppois and took several elements of German trenches on the right bank of the Grande Largue. An enemy counter attack failed to dislodge us from the ground won.

Adjutant Navarre brought down yesterday in the region of Douaumont his sixth German aeroplane, a machine of the Albatross type, which fell in our lines. The occupants, wounded, were taken prisoners.

Claim Mastery of Douaumont.

The German official statement follows:

Southeast of Ypres, on the canal, the British broke into the positions taken from them on February 14 and even penetrated over a small front into what were previously our forward trenches. They were immediately driven out of these, but still occupy some parts of the bastion.

South of the canal at La Bassee lively fighting developed at close quarters before our front in conjunction with enemy mine explosions.

In Champagne the activity of the enemy's artillery increased in places until it became very heavy.

In Bolante Wood, northeast of La Chalade, in the Argonne, a tentative attack by the French was repulsed easily.

On the heights east of the Meuse after heavy artillery preparations we cleared the village of Douaumont of the enemy and pushed out our line to

Continued on Third Page.

Fiercest Battle of War Now in Supreme Stage

Germans, Rested and Reenforced During Lull of Sixty Hours, Dash Furiously Against Intrenched Heights North of Verdun.

FIVE ARMY CORPS DECIMATED IN WEEK

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 4 (Saturday).—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, telegraphing Friday evening, says:

"The battle of Verdun has been resumed and fighting as fierce as any yet seen is proceeding all along the line.

"After the German repulse on Monday at Douaumont village and the Douaumont redoubt the enemy suspended infantry attacks for sixty hours and took advantage of the interval to rest his troops and to bring several fresh divisions from Belgium, to replenish his munitions and also to remove the thousands of dead which strewed the slopes of the Talou crest, Pepper Hill (the Cote du Poivre) and the northern limit of the Douaumont plateau. Most of the dead were packed into empty munition trains and sent to Germany to be cremated.

"New German positions on the lower slopes of Talou Hill, Pepper Hill and the Vauche plateau had to be organized defensively, while trenches with communicating saps had to be cut. As the ground was mainly quarry stone the work was slow and difficult. Heavy guns were brought up along specially constructed timber roads.

Battle Is Resumed.

"Enemy infantry attacks on the Meuse heights, the key position of the whole battle, were resumed on Thursday after twelve hours artillery preparation. There are three important military positions on the Douaumont plateau, namely the village, the redoubt and the fort. The village, comprising fifty houses, lies at the intersection of three roads. It consists of a street with houses on both sides, parallel to the line of the German attack from the Chauffeur wood.

"Outside the village and on the same road stands the redoubt, built to command several ravines which run almost to the foot of the advanced bastions of the fort. Three or four hundred yards distant is the fort round which the fighting raged furously last week, perched ninety feet above the village.

"The whole of this front is very strongly held by the French. The northern slopes of the Douaumont plateau are swept by the fire of French batteries massed on the plateau itself and on the heights of Fleury, Souville and Belleville behind so that German infantry debouching from the woods and ravines is exposed to a murderous fire.

"On Wednesday evening, the heavy guns having played their part, the German hordes began to deploy from Les Chambrettes farm and the Vauche wood, converging upon the Douaumont plateau in the centre. Another column was directed against the plateau from the right under shelter of the Haudoumont wood. At the same time, on the extreme left, a German division advanced along the line of the little brook of Vaux against the village of the same name.

"This latter attack, although carried out with vigor, utterly failed and the Germans were driven back into the plain with heavy losses. The French artillery fire was so fierce that evening that the Germans were unable to push the attack home at any point on the Douaumont plateau. They profited by the night, however, to bring massed reserves well to the front and Thursday morning began a formidable assault on Douaumont, which now, 4 P. M. Friday, is proceeding furiously.

"During the morning and afternoon three desperate onslaughts were made by Pomeranian and Bradenburg regiments. On the first two occasions the assailants with great bravery reached the French barbed wire, but so fierce was the hail from machine guns and rifles that the grey clad legions simply melted away.

"Their officers rallied them again and again, but it was an impossible task and when at last they came no more it was because there were no more to come.

"The third attack was made about 3 o'clock. It was much more violent than those which preceded it and lasted more than an hour. The Germans came on in serried ranks, hurling themselves regardless of cost against the crests held by the French. At last the weight of numbers told and at two points the defenders' line wavered. Their hesitation was only momentary, however, and a vigorous counter attack, pushed with steel, drove the Germans helter skelter into the Chambrettes and Haudromont ravines.

"Smarting under the repeated checks, the Germans resumed a shattering artillery fire, ploughing the ground in all directions and reducing the rocks to powder with thousands of monster shells.

Fourth Advance Made.

"Dusk had fallen when on the order of the Crown Prince the fourth advance was made against the battered plateau of Douaumont. The troops who had been fighting all day had been withdrawn and it was fresh Prussian brigades which now went into action. They almost met the same fate as their comrades, but finally succeeded in gaining a foothold on the extreme edge of the plateau, whence they pushed forward into houses on the north side of the village.

"According to latest information the Germans hold one side of the street, the Frenchmen the other. The fight is still proceeding with bloody vehemence, first the French, then the Germans gaining a few yards advantage.

"The past two days have seen only desultory fighting in the Woevre plain east of Verdun, and the German infantry also tried to push forward in the direction of the much bombarded positions on the Dead Man Hill (Le Mort Homme), the Goose Hill (Cote de l'Oie) and the west bank of the Meuse.

"The fight in the plain was of minor importance. The attacks on the west bank, which were all repulsed, had for their objective the suppression of the French enfilading fire from the hill. The troops so far identified before the trench positions on the Meuse heights are the Brandenburgers, Pomeranians and Hanoverians.

"The first attack last week was led by 250,000 men. It is not believed that any of these corps is now in action. Three-fifths of them are casualties, and the remainder are too badly broken to serve in a second onslaught."

SAYS FOE STOLE CREDIT.

German Paper Denies French Dismantled Captured Fort.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

AMSTERDAM, via London, March 3.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung* of March 2 ridicules the French and English assertions that the Douaumont fort had been dismantled. It says:

"The heroic deed of the Brandenburgers will not be obliterated by these lies. The value the French attached to the fort is shown by the tremendous efforts they have made to recapture it."

The Frankfort paper insists that Douaumont was a thoroughly modern, armored fortress and that heavy guns in armored turrets were in full activity during the German attack, "though it is true," it adds, "that some guns mounted on concrete had been transferred to adjacent battery positions."

"The capture of the fort," the paper concludes, "is of extraordinarily great value to us."

CANOPIC TO BE ARMED; 3 AMERICANS ABOARD

White Star Liner Will Stop at Gibraltar to Have Guns Mounted.

The White Star liner Canopic, which sailed yesterday afternoon for the Mediterranean, stopping on the way at the Azores and Gibraltar, carries four first cabin passengers, including three Americans, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bellows of 30 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, and W. W. Nichols. The Canopic also carries ten second cabin and fifty-seven steerage passengers, nearly all bound for Italian ports, and 14,000 tons of cargo, mostly war material.

At Gibraltar, a British port, the Canopic will take on and mount guns for her cruise to Naples and Genoa to be used for defence in case she is attacked by submarines. Capt. James said he could not say what he might do if the Canopic were pursued by a submarine; much depended on where and how he might see the undersea craft. It is surmised that the guns will be accompanied by naval gunners.

It is likely that all the Mediterranean ships of the White Star service will be equipped with guns at Gibraltar for their trips through the Mediterranean.

CALIFORNIA TO SAIL UNARMED.

Not Taken for a Transport—Departure Postponed a Day.

A report that the Anchor liner California had been requisitioned by the British Government as a transport and that she would not sail this afternoon as scheduled was denied yesterday by the local office of the line. Her sailing has been postponed until noon to-morrow. She carries a full general cargo, including little war material, and has 40 saloon, 100 second cabin and 100 steerage passengers, chiefly Britons bound for Liverpool. A few of her passengers are going to Glasgow.

AUGUSTA SPECIAL—1:00 P. M. DAILY. Aiken and Augusta. Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Drawing and stateroom sleeping cars. Compartment car daily to Augusta. Dining car service. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Adv.

JURY ACQUITS TWO IN HASLETT CASE

Ex-Senator Gardner and Nurse Decker Cleared of Conspiracy.

Ex-State Senator Frank J. Gardner and George H. Decker, a nurse, were acquitted at 1 o'clock this morning by a jury before County Judge May in Brooklyn of the charge of conspiring to obtain improper influence over Samuel E. Haslett, a Brooklyn recluse, and get their hands on his $750,000 fortune.

The same Grand Jury which indicted the two men for conspiracy indicted them also for attempted grand larceny, but it is likely this indictment will now be dismissed. Clarke L. Jordan, counsel for the two acquitted men, moved to dismiss it after the verdict, and the District Attorney said he would consider it.

In February, 1908, Haslett was found living in squalor and ill health in one room at 138 Remsen street. Decker was called in as a nurse, and he in turn called in Gardner as attorney for the old man. It was alleged at the trial that Gardner persuaded Haslett to draw a will in his favor, making him residuary legatee of the large estate.

On February 17, 1914, detectives raided the house, forcing an entrance on the complaint of John B. Lord and Robert Vivaud, who said Gardner and Decker were influencing Haslett. The defendants claimed that the entire action was a conspiracy against them.

NEGRO KILLED AFTER ESCAPE.

Two Guards Meet Death, Three Are Wounded.

NORFOLK, Va., March 3.—After defying a posse of more than 1,000 men for two days David Evans, an escaped negro prisoner, was killed to-day in his home at Ayden, N. C.

The negro, who killed two guards in making his escape, opened fire on the posse that trapped him in his home. He was traced through several counties before his pursuers found him. Bloodhounds participated in the chase. Three members of the posse are reported to have been injured by his fire before Evans fell with a bullet through the head.

BRITISH ADOPT PLAN OF U.S. TO AID SHIPPERS

Consul-General Skinner's Suggestion Will Put End to Losses.

BONA FIDE EXPORTS ASSURED OF SAFETY

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 3.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, told the correspondent of THE SUN to-day that the Government had adopted the suggestion of Consul-General Skinner in the formulation of a plan whereby American shippers may be assured that bona fide shipments to neutral countries will safely pass the blockade. The exact machinery has not yet been decided upon, and it will be left to the British embassy at Washington to devise the modus operandi.

Lord Cecil, in a frank talk, insisted on designating the plan as the "Skinner scheme," expressing the sincere thanks of his Government to Mr. Skinner for evolving methods which, when they are in working order, Lord Cecil is confident, will relieve the irritation of American shippers dealing in exports genuinely destined for neutrals.

He said that Consul-General Skinner had pointed out that the British shipper could obtain information beforehand as to whether his shipment would be allowed to pass or not, while the American shipper lacked this advantage. Therefore the American shipper frequently entered upon costly financial arrangements only to have his shipments stopped and perhaps sent to the prize court. The hardship that this involved among small shippers was evident and Mr. Skinner's criticism, Lord Robert Cecil said, was eminently just.

Relief by Shippers.

Asked if the information to be given by shippers would constitute a guarantee that the shipment involved would be allowed to pass the blockade, the Minister of Blockade said:

"I do not desire to go as far as to say that, because after a ship has sailed the Government might obtain reliable evidence that the shipment actually was intended for Germany. Therefore we must retain the right to stop such shipments. But it may be taken as true if we say that a certain shipment will be permitted to proceed that it will be unless there is evidence of trickery in the transaction. I am confident that the scheme will benefit honest traders and that it will not help tricksters.

"The plan, it must be understood, is not an arrangement between the British and American Governments, but between the British Government and American traders. Moreover, it is in no sense obligatory. Those who wish to continue the old method, running their chances, are at liberty to do so."

When asked whether any changes in the contraband list are impending the Minister answered:

"The only thing about this that I can say at present is that we are considering the contraband list to see if it is adequate."

Blockade Answer Soon.

He added that the answer to the American note on the blockade was practically ready and that its presentation to the Washington Government would be a matter of only a few days.

"I am convinced," he said, "that the economic pressure which England is exerting on Germany is having a tremendous effect. The fall of the mark is the best barometer. Evidence is clear that the Germans are beginning to find the war less desirable than they imagined at the beginning of the conflict."

With reference to his duties in his new office, Lord Robert Cecil said that these were simply to coordinate what hitherto had been uncoordinated work. He expressed the hope that one result would be less trouble and irritation among neutrals regarding the effectiveness of the blockade. The blockade, he said, was stopping a fair amount of goods destined for the enemy, but that this amount was decreasing, as far fewer attempts were being made to run the blockade than formerly.

Reverting to the "Skinner plan," he expressed the sincere hope that this would prove satisfactory and workable. "We have had more experience now," he said. "Besides, we know more about particular consignors and consignees."

The correspondent of THE SUN understands that the new scheme will not supersede the Netherlands Overseas Trust arrangement with Holland, but will apply to other neutral countries.

1,000 SWEAR NOT TO FIGHT.

Barricade London Church, but Crowd Stones Windows.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 3.—More than a thousand young men belonging to the so-called "No Conscription Fellowship" met in a North London church to-day. The doors of the church were then barricaded and sentinels posted. The young men swore enthusiastically not to perform any war service and to accept any penalties incurred by their action.

A crowd outside stoned the windows of the church while the meeting was in progress.

VERDUN MAY DECIDE RUMANIA.

Only Great German Victory Likely to Keep Her From Allies.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 3.—According to an agency despatch from Zurich, the German newspapers print despatches from their correspondents at Bucharest declaring it to be unquestionable that Rumania intends actively joining the Allies. Russia is furnishing horses to Rumania, the despatches say.

Only a great German victory, they add, will alter Rumania's determination.

HIGH TRIBUTE FOR KITCHENER

Grand Cordon of Legion of Honor Presented.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 3.—At the War Office this afternoon the French Ambassador presented to Earl Kitchener the insignia of the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor.

The decoration was conferred on him by President Poincare.

MEXICO ASKS U.S. TO ARREST DE LA BARRA

Mexican Ex-President Is Charged With Fomenting a Revolt.

HE DECLARES THAT THE CHARGE IS FALSE

Francisco Leon de la Barra, former provisional President of Mexico and Ambassador to the United States, has come to this country to organize another revolution in Mexico to depose Carranza, according to advices sent last night to Carranza's Ambassador Designate, Eliseo Arredondo, at Washington by Dr. Alfredo Caturegli, Mexican Consul-General here.

"I have officially informed Ambassador Designate Arredondo that I have sufficient evidence to prove that Francisco Leon de la Barra has come to the United States to take an active part in stirring up another revolution to overthrow Carranza," said Dr. Caturegli last night, "and an effort will be made to have the United States Government arrest him, as was done with Gen. Huerta."

First Step by Diaz.

Dr. Caturegli charges also that De la Barra's is only one part in a big conspiracy of Mexicans of former prominence, and that the first step in it was the entrance only a few days ago of Gen. Felix Diaz into Oaxaca, which is now in revolt against Carranza. Diaz, De la Barra and the others have joined forces for a united effort to depose Carranza, Dr. Caturegli says.

Gen. de la Barra, the Consul charges, has been concerned in every anti-Carranza plot of the last two years and has associated with him Frederico Gamboa, the Foreign Minister of Huerta's Cabinet, who is now in Havana; Dr. Aureliano Urrutia, former Minister of the Interior in the same Cabinet; Manuel Calero and others.

Calero, he alleges, was in El Paso for two weeks recently and may yet be there. He conferred with Felix Diaz before the latter went into Mexico.

Gen. de la Barra arrived in New York only a week ago from Paris, where he had been living for some time. At the Hotel Astor last night he made a blanket denial of all Dr. Caturegli's charges.

Gen. de la Barra's Denial.

"Dr. Caturegli's charges are a great surprise to me," he said, "and I think their origin is entirely political. I know nothing of any revolutionary acts by anybody; certainly I have committed none myself. I came to the United States on an entirely private matter."

So far as could be ascertained here last night no instruction had been given to the Department of Justice to arrest De la Barra, though it was assumed that if he were arrested it would be principally to hold him for extradition to Mexico.

Huerta was arrested June 27, 1915, at El Paso while presumably about to cross the border into Mexico and later indicted for engaging in a conspiracy within the United States against the Carranza Government. He died January 13, partly because of his confinement at Fort Bliss, Texas, while awaiting trial.

As Dr. Caturegli has requested Ambassador Arredondo to lay all the evidence that he has forwarded before the State Department it is expected that action will follow immediately, if the charges seem to be sustained.

Dr. Caturegli would not give in detail what was the nature of the evidence he had accumulated, but it is understood that he is in touch with Carranzista agents at El Paso and San Antonio, where other members of the junta are said to be.

Francisco de la Barra was one of the best known men in the Diaz regime. In 1911 President Portirio Diaz appointed him Foreign Minister. Previous to that he had been the Mexican envoy to several South American republics. He was provisional President of Mexico after Diaz abdicated and extended favor to Huerta.

When he arrived here last Thursday from Paris aboard the Nieuw Amsterdam with his wife Gen. de la Barra said he did not believe Carranza's Government could succeed because it did not voice the sentiments of the people of Mexico.

COMPLAINT NOT FILED.

Political Offence Not Extraditable, Say the Officials.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Officials here said to-night that so far no complaint had been made to the United States involving Gen. de la Barra in a revolutionary movement against the Carranza government in Mexico. Unofficial reports reached Washington to the effect that the Mexican Consul-General in New York had forwarded evidence to Elizo Arrendondo, the Mexican Ambassador, involving Gen. de la Barra in a conspiracy with Felix Diaz to overthrow Carranza.

It was further stated that Senor Arredondo would ask for the extradition of Gen. de la Barra. It was pointed out here that if Gen. de la Barra were guilty of revolutionary activities he could not be extradited. He could be punished by the United States for violating the laws of neutrality, but he could not be extradited for a political offence.

VILLA'S CAPTURE NEAR.

Reported to Have Been Located Near Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Gen. Villa has been located by the Carranza forces near Chihuahua and his capture is daily expected, according to telegraphic advices which reached the Mexican embassy to-day. The report states that Villa is at a point midway between the towns of Santa Anna and San Geronimo.

A statement issued by the Embassy contains the information that "Bordas, the insurrectionist leader, recently captured, is being held a prisoner at Ciudad, Chihuahua, awaiting the return of Gen. Obregon, who is enjoying his honeymoon in Sonora.

German Copy of British Secret Orders Different

Instructions Taken From the Captured English Steamer Woodfield Shows Merchantmen Were Ordered to Attack, Teutonic Embassy Intimates.

GERARD SAYS APPENDICES WERE SENT FEB. 16

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary of State Lansing was advised to-day by Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, that the appendices to the German submarine declaration were sent by him from Berlin on February 16 in one of the embassy mail pouches via London.

Those appendices contain the German copies of the British Admiralty orders for which the State Department is waiting before finally deciding on the course which this Government will take with respect to the new German submarine campaign against armed enemy merchantmen. In seeking to justify her new campaign Germany has laid stress on these British orders, claiming that they show that the British merchantmen, armed ostensibly for defence, are actually under instruction to carry on an offensive campaign against German and Austrian submarines.

It is expected that the copies sent by Ambassador Gerard will arrive within the next few days and probably on the first mail steamer reaching New York from England. Pending their arrival the Department refuses to comment on the text of the original Admiralty orders as given out in London yesterday.

From what is known the Department's attitude on the question of merchantmen's rights in defensive action it is believed that, unless the German copies are different, the United States probably will hold that the Admiralty orders were not sufficient to justify Germany in discarding the rules of international law.

Copies May Differ.

That the German copies are likely to prove different is strongly intimated in German embassy quarters. The embassy has received from Berlin the text of Admiralty orders taken from the British steamer Woodfield when that vessel was destroyed. It is claimed that these instructions at least are different from those published yesterday by the British Government.

The mere fact that a merchant vessel is under orders to fire on an approaching hostile submarine for the purpose of defending itself against capture is not sufficient in the opinion of most of the international law experts of the Department to justify a submarine in summarily sending such a vessel to the bottom before the merchantman begins to resist. Nor, the view is likely to be taken, does the issuance of such orders justify German submarines in attacking them without warning.

Only during the period of actual resistance, that is, while shots are being exchanged, it is said, does a merchantman lose its immunity from summary destruction with all on board. Thus, it is pointed out, Germany would have to seek justification in the circumstances in each case, and if this view holds good could not only rely on the existence of orders to merchantmen to resist capture.

On the other hand if it should be shown that the indications now are that British merchantmen are under orders to seek out submarines and attack them, and are competing for prizes for submarines destroyed, the United States would be very likely to take the view that such merchantmen are, in fact, engaged in an offensive warfare and are proper prey for summary attack and destruction. And in such a case it is thought not unlikely that the United States would warn Americans off such ships.

The German Embassy received this radiogram to-day from the semi-official Trans-Ocean News Service at Berlin:

Reuter tries to discredit German report about instructions given to British armed merchantmen by asserting that they were instructed never to attack submarines or other men of war except for defence. Compare with this assertion text of "instructions regarding submarines applicable to vessels carrying a defensive armament" as found on board British steamer Woodfield. Instructions read literally as follows:

"Defensively armed vessels should follow generally the instructions for ordinary merchant ships.

"In submarine water, guns should be kept in instant readiness.

"If a submarine is obviously pursuing a ship by day and it is evident to the master that she has hostile intentions, the ship pursued should open fire in self-defence, notwithstanding the submarine may not have committed a definite hostile act, such as firing a gun or torpedo.

"In view of the great difficulty in distinguishing a friend from an enemy at night, fire should not be ordered after dark unless it is absolutely certain that the vessel fired at is hostile.

"Before opening fire, the British colors should be hoisted.

"It is essential that fire should not be opened under neutral colors.

"Transocean, Berlin (Sayville)."

It was denied at the Department today that any of the Entente Powers had served notice on the United States that a warning to Americans to keep off armed liners would be regarded by these Powers as "an unfriendly act."

Secretary Lansing was to-day advised that the reply received from one of the Entente Powers last week to the proposals of the United States for a modus vivendi calling for the disarmament of all merchantmen was not to be taken as the final reply and that the Entente Powers instead would join together in a single communication giving their views. The preliminary reply has never been given out, but is understood to have come from Italy and to have been a rejection.

Count von Bernstorff left Washington this morning for a week end in New York.

3,300 SOLDIERS LOST WHEN PROVENCE SANK

4,000 on the Cruiser, French Now Say—Previous Figure, 1,800.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 3.—The French Ministry of Marine announced to-day that there were nearly 4,000 men on board the French auxiliary cruiser La Provence when she was sunk in the Mediterranean on February 26.

On board the Provence were the staff of the Third Colonial Infantry Regiment, the Third Battalion, the second company of the First Battalion, the Second Machine Gun Company and one extra company.

The official report says:

"The French auxiliary cruiser Provence, engaged in transporting troops to Salonica, was sunk in the Mediterranean on February 26. Two hundred and ninety-six survivors have been brought to Malta, and about four hundred to Melos, by French and British patrol vessels summoned by wireless.

"No signs of a submarine were noticed either before or after. La Provence was armed with five cannon of fourteen centimeters, two of fifty-seven millimeters and four of forty-seven millimeters."

It was originally stated that there were about 1,800 men on the vessel when she sank and that 570 were saved. The latest report, placing the survivors at about 700, makes the probable number of lost 3,300.

The loss of life in the sinking of the French auxiliary cruiser Provence was the greatest ever known in a steamship disaster.

The greatest previous marine disaster was the sinking of the White Star liner Titanic on April 14, 1912, with a loss of 1,595 lives.

The loss of life on the Lusitania when the Cunarder was torpedoed by a German submarine and sunk off the Irish coast on May 7, 1915, was 1,206.

Other marine disasters with large losses have been:

French Line steamship La Bourgogne, July 4, 1898, 580 lost.

The steamboat General Slocum burned in the East River, June 15, 1904. Nearly 1,000 lost.

Japanese steamship Kickermaru, September 28, 1912, 1,000 lost.

Steamship Volturno, October 9, 1913, 132 lost.

Canadian Pacific Line steamship Empress of Ireland, May 29, 1914, 987 lost.

CROWDED STEAMER ASHORE.

City of Baltimore in Accident in Hampton Roads.

NORFOLK, Va., March 4.—The steamer City of Baltimore of the Chesapeake Steamship Company line, with a big passenger list, is ashore in Hampton Roads.

The steamer plied between Norfolk and Baltimore.

100 BREWING COS. INDICTED IN PENNA.

Charged With Conspiracy to Corrupt Federal Elections in 1912.

PITTSBURG, March 3.—The United States Brewers Association, with offices in New York, and 100 brewing companies, all of Pennsylvania, were indicted late to-day by the United States Grand Jury, which has been investigating contributions by the liquor interests to political campaign funds.

The indictments charge principally conspiracy by the brewing companies in the unlawful expenditure of money in Federal elections. No individuals are mentioned in the indictments. A million and a half dollars in fines can be collected if convictions are obtained.

An indictment was returned against the United States Brewers Association, but not the Pennsylvania Brewers Association, both of which were under investigation, because the first is a corporation and the latter is not.

Fifty-eight of the companies named are members of the Pennsylvania Brewers Association and forty-two are members of the United States Brewers Association. The companies in the first named group are accused jointly of conspiracy entered into, it is alleged, on September 1, 1912, "unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly, fraudulently and feloniously" to make contributions to political campaigns at which Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors or Representatives in Congress were to be voted for.

The indictments are based on section 83 of the Federal Penal Code, the so-called Federal corrupt practices act, and section 37 of the same act. Under the sections fines not exceeding $5,000 in the first and $10,000 in the second may be assessed. There is also a provision providing for the imprisonment of officers and directors of the corporations under both sections.

Among the brewing companies named in the indictments are the Pittsburg Brewing Company, the Independent Brewing Company and the Port Pitt Brewing Company, all of Pittsburg, and the following concerns situated in Philadelphia:

American Brewing Company, J. & P. Baltz Brewing Company, Louis Bergdoll Brewing Company, Bergner & Engel Brewing Company, Class & Nachod Brewing Company, Consumers Brewing Company, Fred Fell Brewing Company, Theodore Finkenauer Brewing Company, Liebert & Obert Brewing Company, Philadelphia Brewing Company, Premier Brewing Company, Rieger & Gretz Brewing Company, Peter Schemm & Son, C. Schmidt & Sons Brewing Company and the Robert Smith Ale Brewing Company.

BRITISH CAPTURE AIR RAIDER.

German Seaplane Returning From England Picked Up at Sea.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 3.—The Admiralty announced to-day that a German seaplane returning from the raid on England last Wednesday was picked up off the Middle Kerke Bank.

One occupant was drowned and the other was taken prisoner.

SULLEN SENATE GIVES WILSON A FREE HAND

Gore's New Resolution, More Warlike Than Any, Is Tabled.

PARTY CHIEFS THEN ATTACK EXECUTIVE

President Said to Have Humiliated Congress by German Methods.

O'GORMAN CAST VOTE AGAINST RESOLUTION

Bitter Debate in Both Houses on Foreign Affairs to Go On.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Wilson scored a victory to-day over the opposition in Congress that has asserted a right to dictate the course of the Government in its relations with the belligerent Powers of Europe.

By an overwhelming vote the Senate gave notice to the world that it is the sense of that body that Congress should not interfere with the Executive in the conduct of international affairs. Following the action of the Senate, the House Foreign Affairs Committee ordered a report on the McLemore resolution warning Americans against travel on the armed ships of belligerents with a recommendation that the measure be laid on the table.

An amendment was incorporated in the McLemore resolution admonishing the President to take no steps in his negotiations with Germany that would be likely to plunge the country into war without first submitting all the facts to Congress.

The House will vote on the McLemore resolution to-morrow, and the Administration is confident that it will be tabled by a big majority.

The two houses having thus sustained the President in his right to handle foreign affairs without interference by the lawmaking department, Administration officials say that Mr. Wilson will be free to press his negotiations with Berlin without the fear of possible restraint by Congress.

A Wilson Victory, but——

Opinions vary as to the extent of the Administration victory in the Senate. It is agreed that as the vote was taken it did not afford opportunity for expression of sentiment on the merits of the question as to whether Americans should be warned not to travel on armed ships.

On the other hand Administration leaders insist that the Senate has given impressive evidence that it has no sympathy with the men in Congress who would interfere with the President in his negotiation with foreign Powers.

The vote in the Senate to-day on the bitter controversy aroused between the President and opponents of his foreign policy in Congress was taken on the Gore resolution as amended by Senator Gore himself.

In its original form the Gore resolution simply warned Americans against travel on the armed ships of belligerents.

In its amended form the resolution set forth the declaration that the sinking of an armed merchantman without warning by a German submarine resulting in the loss of American life would be a cause for war between the United States and Germany.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota offered a substitute, requiring Americans to keep off armed ships traversing the danger zones.

Senator James of Kentucky, who was the leader of the Administration forces to-day, brought the affair to a head by a motion to table the Gore and McCumber resolutions and all amendments. This was carried by a vote of 68 to 14.

Only two Democrats voted against the Administration. They were Senators O'Gorman of New York and Chamberlain of Oregon.

At the White House officials expressed satisfaction with the record vote in the Senate and with the action taken by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Officials appeared confident that the result would be to strengthen the President's position in his dealings with Berlin.

Senators Keyed Up.

The circumstances under which the vote on the amended Gore resolution was taken in the Senate were dramatic in the extreme. Senators were keyed up to a high pitch of excitement and the crowded galleries were tense with the expectancy of action possibly fraught with serious consequences in the relations between the United States and Germany. Long before the hour of meeting the Senate galleries were packed and hundreds waited in the corridors for a chance to gain admission.

Senator Gore surprised the Administration forces by substituting for the warning resolution language that took directly the opposite view and sounded warlike. For days there had been an agitation over the proposal that Americans should be warned against travel on armed belligerent merchantmen. The Senate had assembled to vote on the proposition.

Out of a clear [illegible] came the Gore substitute, which presented an entirely new question to the Senate and which