

GERMANS FORCE WAY INTO WEST OF MEUSE

Make Slight Gain in Series of Assaults on Haucourt Position.

REGION OF VAUX UNDER HEAVY FIRE

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Paris, March 22.—After a particularly heavy bombardment extending through the night on the small Haucourt hill, a mile over a half mile southwest of the village of Malancourt, on the west bank of the Meuse, the German infantry was withdrawn to-day and succeeded in gaining a foothold on the height.

This was one of a series of attempts made by the Germans to advance in this region. The bombardment, which was begun last night as a preliminary to the attack, covered the region of Malancourt, Ebois, Haucourt hill and Hill 304.

The French guns replied energetically, directing special attention to Malancourt wood and Avocourt wood, which is the southeastern part of Malancourt wood.

As severe was the French fire on the Avocourt position that the Germans were unable to leave their trenches, in spite of various attempts.

Both the afternoon and the night communications report an intense artillery bombardment on the right bank of the Meuse, on the front Douaumont-Vaux.

Indications, indicating preparations by the Germans for a resumption of the infantry attacks in this sector.

Reports were received here this afternoon through Dutch channels that the Kaiser has returned to the western front and that what the reports term the "final assault" on the fortresses is about to begin.

Stopped at Avocourt Wood.

The official communiqué issued by the French War Office to-night says:

In Belgium our artillery directed a fire against the trenches and communicating trenches of the enemy's second line in the region of Steenstraete.

North of the Aisne, we bombarded the sector of Villesauz-Hois.

At Argonne there were concentrations of our fire on the German organizations to the north of Le Four-Paris, at La Fille Morte and in the Montfaucon-Nantilly region.

Between La Haute-Chaussée and Hill 245 mine blasting resulted to our advantage.

We bombarded with particular intensity the Bois de Malancourt, west of the Meuse. After a violent bombardment which lasted all day, the Germans directed several attacks on the front between the extremity of the Bois d'Avocourt and the village of Malancourt. All attempts made by the enemy were stopped from the Bois d'Avocourt, and our infantry fired on the enemy's positions.

The enemy was able to obtain a foothold on the small Haucourt height, east of a kilometer southwest of Malancourt.

At the Meuse there was an intense bombardment in the region of Douaumont and Vaux.

Artillery Duel Lively.

The afternoon communiqué said:

West of the Meuse the artillery duel was very lively in the region of Malancourt, Ebois and Hill 304. A particularly violent fire was directed against Haucourt Hill.

East of the Meuse the bombardment was intense in the region of Vaux and Douaumont.

There were no infantry actions. The front was calm on the remainder of the front.

GERMAN GAINS GROW.

Belgian Trenches of Capture of More Trenches and Men.

Brussels, via London, March 22.—Army headquarters issued the following statement today regarding operations in the west.

During the work of clearing up the battlefield after the Zebrugghe by the northeast of Avocourt and owing to the occasional capture of additional trenches from the enemy outside, the wood sectors of the front of wounded prisoners captured there has been increased to 58 officers and 2,914 men.

At the Meuse the fighting in the Bois d'Avocourt, northeast of the Meuse, was repulsed with considerable losses.

Three enemy aeroplanes were put out of action by our aviation on the Meuse front, north of Verdun. Two came down behind our front northeast of Sarguemines. The third crashed down in flames.

FIGHTING AT VERMELLES

British Report Says Situation There is Unchanged.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

London, March 22.—The following report from British headquarters in France was issued to-night by the official press bureau:

Last night two enemy mine explosions failed to inflict casualties on our troops.

There was grenade fighting in the Bois d'Avocourt, northeast of Vermelles, without changing the situation.

Today we successfully bombarded the enemy's positions southeast of Verdun with gas and trench mortars.

GERMAN WARSHIP DISABLED.

One Destroyer in Battle Off Belgium Is Towed Into Port.

London, March 22.—An Amsterdam despatch quotes the *Telegraf* as saying that one of the German destroyers which was engaged with four British destroyers off the Belgian coast on Monday was disabled and a number of sailors were wounded.

The paper says that the German destroyers were conveying several trawlers and a German submarine was also near. One of the German warships was towed to port and several of her wounded officers were taken to Bruges for treatment.

HARD FIGHTING IN RUSSIA; GERMAN LINE IS PIERCED

Continued from First Page.

front several meters. The German War Office emphasizes, however, that the Russian attacks are continuing.

More favorable than in the north seems to be the development of the new offensive in the southwest, from the Russian point of view. Here the Russian energy is again concentrated upon the strongly fortified approaches to Czernowitz, the Bukovina capital.

Capture Austrian Position.

The Czech troops yesterday captured the Uciezko bridgehead, a position which the Austrians had stubbornly held for the last six months and which the Russians failed to take in the previous great offensive in the southwest. The town of Uciezko already is in Russian hands.

Thus the Russians are now again seriously menacing Zaslavsk, an important railroad junction in the south. This is practically the key to Czernowitz. Despatches received here by way of Russian already report the evacuation of the capital of the Bukovina.

The German official report was as follows:

The great offensive movement of the Russians increased in extent. The points of attack have become more numerous, and advances followed each other in rapid succession in various places throughout the day and night.

The strongest storming attack was again directed against the front north-west of Posen. At this point the extraordinarily high figure, even for the Russian front, was reached.

During a successful counter attack the German official report was as follows:

The great offensive movement of the Russians increased in extent. The points of attack have become more numerous, and advances followed each other in rapid succession in various places throughout the day and night.

The strongest storming attack was again directed against the front north-west of Posen. At this point the extraordinarily high figure, even for the Russian front, was reached.

During a successful counter attack the German official report was as follows:

The great offensive movement of the Russians increased in extent. The points of attack have become more numerous, and advances followed each other in rapid succession in various places throughout the day and night.

The strongest storming attack was again directed against the front north-west of Posen. At this point the extraordinarily high figure, even for the Russian front, was reached.

During a successful counter attack the German official report was as follows:

The great offensive movement of the Russians increased in extent. The points of attack have become more numerous, and advances followed each other in rapid succession in various places throughout the day and night.

The strongest storming attack was again directed against the front north-west of Posen. At this point the extraordinarily high figure, even for the Russian front, was reached.

During a successful counter attack the German official report was as follows:

The great offensive movement of the Russians increased in extent. The points of attack have become more numerous, and advances followed each other in rapid succession in various places throughout the day and night.

The strongest storming attack was again directed against the front north-west of Posen. At this point the extraordinarily high figure, even for the Russian front, was reached.

During a successful counter attack the German official report was as follows:

The great offensive movement of the Russians increased in extent. The points of attack have become more numerous, and advances followed each other in rapid succession in various places throughout the day and night.

The strongest storming attack was again directed against the front north-west of Posen. At this point the extraordinarily high figure, even for the Russian front, was reached.

During a successful counter attack the German official report was as follows:

The great offensive movement of the Russians increased in extent. The points of attack have become more numerous, and advances followed each other in rapid succession in various places throughout the day and night.

The strongest storming attack was again directed against the front north-west of Posen. At this point the extraordinarily high figure, even for the Russian front, was reached.

During a successful counter attack the German official report was as follows:

The great offensive movement of the Russians increased in extent. The points of attack have become more numerous, and advances followed each other in rapid succession in various places throughout the day and night.

The strongest storming attack was again directed against the front north-west of Posen. At this point the extraordinarily high figure, even for the Russian front, was reached.

During a successful counter attack the German official report was as follows:

The great offensive movement of the Russians increased in extent. The points of attack have become more numerous, and advances followed each other in rapid succession in various places throughout the day and night.

The strongest storming attack was again directed against the front north-west of Posen. At this point the extraordinarily high figure, even for the Russian front, was reached.

During a successful counter attack the German official report was as follows:

The great offensive movement of the Russians increased in extent. The points of attack have become more numerous, and advances followed each other in rapid succession in various places throughout the day and night.

The strongest storming attack was again directed against the front north-west of Posen. At this point the extraordinarily high figure, even for the Russian front, was reached.

During a successful counter attack the German official report was as follows:

The great offensive movement of the Russians increased in extent. The points of attack have become more numerous, and advances followed each other in rapid succession in various places throughout the day and night.

FAY REPUDIATED BY ALLEGED PLOTTERS

Separate Trials Asked for Kienzle, Bronkhorst and Breitung.

ACCUSE EDITOR RATHOM

John Revelatoke Rathom, editor of the Providence Journal, was described before Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday as the author of the charges against Robert Fay, Dr. Herbert Kienzle, Max Breitung and the others who are charged with conspiracy to commit murder on the high seas by attaching bombs to ships leaving this port with ammunition for the Allies.

The following official Austrian statement was received here to-night:

The enemy yesterday increased his offensive almost on the whole northern-eastern front. On the Strypa, in the Kormyn district, the Russians advanced, but were almost everywhere repulsed.

BIG OFFENSIVE NOW ON.

English Correspondent Says Russian Foretell Enemy.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

London, March 23.—The Petrograd correspondent of the *Morning Post* describes the Russian activity as a drive westward to anticipate a German offensive.

"The extent of the Russian front," he says, "indicates the employment of large forces. The movement means very much more than could be suspected from the studiously mild phrasing of the official bulletins. The great Russian move has begun."

John B. Stanfield, attorney for Max Breitung, cousin of Edward N. Breitung, banker and steamship agent, presented an affidavit setting forth his client's relations with Fay in support of Breitung's motion for a separate trial.

After several lengthy and a short pleasure trip in Fay's motor boat, the latter, Breitung says, asked him to get some chlorate of potassium. Not knowing what potassium was used for and believing that it was to be shipped to Germany, Breitung says he placed an order through Paul Siebs, a young man to whom he had been introduced by German friends.

In opposing the motions for separate trials Assistant United States Attorney Knox declared that he had strong evidence to link the case with the Fay plot. For instance, he said, he had proof that Breitung introduced Paul Siebs, another defendant, to Fay, and that the day following Dace's arrest he and Siebs went to the latter's home and bought explosives. Some of the dynamite that Bronkhorst was supposed to have used in his road work, he found its way into the hands of Fay.

Judge Mayer received decision. The following despatch was received by the news men from the Providence Journal to-night:

Mr. Loewy's statement is a wilful and false falsehood from beginning to end. Neither in his own mind nor in anybody in his employ had any knowledge or information of the conspiracy for which Dr. Kienzle was indicted until the facts were made public by his arrest.

"Dr. Kienzle is a hired agent of the German propaganda, whose activities in this direction were exposed by the *Journal* a year ago, but it has never employed detectives to shadow him or anybody else."

R. J. HOWARD DIES AT FRONT.

Member of Well Known St. Louis Family Killed in Action.

St. Louis, March 22.—Richard J. Howard, 26 years old, member of a prominent St. Louis family, has been killed in action in France, according to a cablegram received by his mother today from the British War Office.

Howard was married in New York on December 12, 1912, to Miss Dorothy Levy, a vaudeville actress, whose stage name was Dorothy Dale. They lived together a month and a day. Howard obtained a decree of divorce in St. Louis on June 22, 1914, upon the testimony of private detectives that he had seen the actress here and kiss a man not her husband, and that she drank fifteen judgments in one night in a racketeer.

Howard went to England a year ago and obtained a commission in the English army as a Lieutenant in the Scottish "Black Watch" regiment.

Page's Report on Securities Commission.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

London, March 22.—The evidence collected by Ambassador Page in explanation of the British attitude in the seizure of securities and Great Britain's formal reply will be read to the United States Government this week.

LONDON THINKS TUBANTIA WAS SUNK BY DESTROYER

Dutch Liner Said to Have Been Torpedoed by Germans, but Not by U Boat—Two Other Sinkings Reported—Holland Delays Protest.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

London, March 22.—The opinion is expressed in naval circles that the Dutch liner Tubantia was torpedoed not by a submarine but by a torpedo boat destroyer. Attention is called in this connection to a German official report which stated that no German submarine was in the vicinity when the Tubantia was sunk.

It is pointed out here that nobody ever asserted that it was a German submarine that caused the latter's destruction. The following informal statement was made to-day:

Archie reference to the German contention that the Tubantia could not have been sunk by the Germans because she sank within thirty miles of Holland, although she was a Dutch vessel, on the night of the Dutch vessel Artemis, which was torpedoed by a German destroyer, apparently eight miles south of the North Humber light vessel, on the night of February 23.

"This position is also within thirty miles of the Dutch coast and, in fact, the Falchling was sunk, where the Tubantia was sunk. The Germans admitted the destruction of the Artemis and apologized and offered compensation."

Three Torpedoes Fired.

The captain of the Dutch vessel, Falchling, has informed the Admiralty that he believes three torpedoes were fired. The first, he says, did not explode but caused a tremor in the vessel. The second, he says, was an explosion forward and then another aft. The chief officer, the boatwain and one of the deckhands saw the statements of officers of the liner.

On account of the position of the vessel, which had almost stopped, it is impossible, according to the captain, that the Falchling was missed. The explosion in such a case must have been on the port side because of the running tide, whereas the explosion was actually on the starboard side.

An Amsterdam despatch says that reports have been received of the torpedoing of the small Dutch steamer *Archeval*.

A Reuter despatch from the Hague states that the Dutch Foreign Office has announced that no representative of the Tubantia had been instructed, as a result of the statements of officers of the liner that she had been torpedoed, to ask Germany to conduct an investigation.

These instructions were said to have been given to the Dutch minister in London, who is reported to have given a declaration for Germany.

It is stated that Germany has given Holland assurances with reference to the determination to press Germany to investigate.

It is reported that the Dutch Government has organized with the sailors' union which sent delegates to the Hague to ask that measures be taken to protect the route.

It is understood that the attempt to determine the method of sinking the Tubantia which stopped at Rotterdam, did not leave Rotterdam.

The Amsterdam *Rechtsvrijheid* and other Dutch papers are frank in saying that they do not believe that Germany made any investigation of inquiry among her submarine fleet, before deeming responsibility for the disaster.

In proof of their assertion the newspaper states that in all other cases of Dutch steamships being attacked it took several weeks for the German Admiralty to investigate.

THREE OF CREW KILLED.

Denmark Expected to Protest Suspended Torpedoing of Steamship.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

COPENHAGEN, via London, March 22.—The captain of the Danish steamship

LONDON THINKS TUBANTIA WAS SUNK BY DESTROYER

Dutch Liner Said to Have Been Torpedoed by Germans, but Not by U Boat—Two Other Sinkings Reported—Holland Delays Protest.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

London, March 22.—The opinion is expressed in naval circles that the Dutch liner Tubantia was torpedoed not by a submarine but by a torpedo boat destroyer. Attention is called in this connection to a German official report which stated that no German submarine was in the vicinity when the Tubantia was sunk.

It is pointed out here that nobody ever asserted that it was a German submarine that caused the latter's destruction. The following informal statement was made to-day:

Archie reference to the German contention that the Tubantia could not have been sunk by the Germans because she sank within thirty miles of Holland, although she was a Dutch vessel, on the night of the Dutch vessel Artemis, which was torpedoed by a German destroyer, apparently eight miles south of the North Humber light vessel, on the night of February 23.

"This position is also within thirty miles of the Dutch coast and, in fact, the Falchling was sunk, where the Tubantia was sunk. The Germans admitted the destruction of the Artemis and apologized and offered compensation."

Three Torpedoes Fired.

The captain of the Dutch vessel, Falchling, has informed the Admiralty that he believes three torpedoes were fired. The first, he says, did not explode but caused a tremor in the vessel. The second, he says, was an explosion forward and then another aft. The chief officer, the boatwain and one of the deckhands saw the statements of officers of the liner.

On account of the position of the vessel, which had almost stopped, it is impossible, according to the captain, that the Falchling was missed. The explosion in such a case must have been on the port side because of the running tide, whereas the explosion was actually on the starboard side.

An Amsterdam despatch says that reports have been received of the torpedoing of the small Dutch steamer *Archeval*.

A Reuter despatch from the Hague states that the Dutch Foreign Office has announced that no representative of the Tubantia had been instructed, as a result of the statements of officers of the liner that she had been torpedoed, to ask Germany to conduct an investigation.

These instructions were said to have been given to the Dutch minister in London, who is reported to have given a declaration for Germany.

It is stated that Germany has given Holland assurances with reference to the determination to press Germany to investigate.

It is reported that the Dutch Government has organized with the sailors' union which sent delegates to the Hague to ask that measures be taken to protect the route.

It is understood that the attempt to determine the method of sinking the Tubantia which stopped at Rotterdam, did not leave Rotterdam.

The Amsterdam *Rechtsvrijheid* and other Dutch papers are frank in saying that they do not believe that Germany made any investigation of inquiry among her submarine fleet, before deeming responsibility for the disaster.

In proof of their assertion the newspaper states that in all other cases of Dutch steamships being attacked it took several weeks for the German Admiralty to investigate.

THREE OF CREW KILLED.

Denmark Expected to Protest Suspended Torpedoing of Steamship.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

COPENHAGEN, via London, March 22.—The captain of the Danish steamship

JARS DUTCH NEUTRALITY

Tubantia Case Stirra People Despite Government's Attitude.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Dutch Government is determined to remain neutral if possible, according to confidential news from Amsterdam, despite the sinking of the Tubantia. The state of indignation among the Dutch people on account of the sinking is so pronounced, however, that four is expressed in some quarters that action of some sort will be demanded by the people if the result of the divers' investigation should prove that the vessel was torpedoed.

Much popular indignation is being expressed. It is reported that Denmark will protest to Germany regarding the attack.

BERNSTORFF DENIES NEW TRADE EMBARGO

Goods for America Not Being Held Up, He Advises State Department.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, conferred with acting Secretary of State Polk to-day relative to a misunderstanding between the two Governments over the embargo which Germany has placed on certain goods which American merchants otherwise would be able to import from Germany with the consent of Great Britain. The United States has received information that a new embargo has been put into effect, but Count von Bernstorff told Mr. Polk that so far as he knew this was not the case.

When the British orders in Council went into effect last year with the object of cutting off the German export and import trade exception was made for American merchants who already had contracted for imports from Germany before March of last year. In the matter of dyestuffs and other materials the British decision and an important hearing on American industries, but it is believed that Germany would not allow Great Britain to dictate terms concerning German imports to America, so far as it could be prevented.

The German Government promptly put into effect a law prohibiting the export of materials which American manufacturers badly needed. The object of this, according to certain well informed sources, was to emphasize the iron-cladness of the German position in view of the State Department's view on the embargo caused the United States.

There has been renewed pressure recently by American business interests upon the State Department as a view to procuring articles which can only come from Germany. This accounts for the interest which the United States Government takes in the case.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

AMSTERDAM, via London, March 22.—The *Telegraf* says that some of the German insurance companies have instructed their agents in Holland to stop insuring ships as war risks.

Dutch Won't Sail Without Convoys

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

AMSTERDAM, via London, March 22.—It is reported that the crews of Dutch sea-going ships are refusing to sail unless the vessels are convoyed by warships.

TURKS QUIT ARMENIAN CITY.

Evacuate Erzurum and Destroy Munitions on Russian Advance.

AMSTERDAM, March 22.—The city of Erzurum, in Armenia, has been evacuated by the Turks, according to despatches from Bucharest to-day. The munitions depot was blown up to prevent its capture by the advancing Russians.

Erzurum, a fortified city and the headquarters of the Ninth Turkish Army Corps, is about eighty miles west of Constantinople. The capture of the city opens the way of the Russian armies toward Sivas, an important city further west, and to Khartoum and western Mesopotamia.

Dutch's British Losses 1,019.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, March 22.—The official British casualty list issued to-day contains the names of 25 officers, of whom 15 were killed and of 859 men, of whom 279 were killed.

Posted at Lloyd's as Missing.

LONDON, March 22.—The Japanese steamship *Hokoku Maru* was posted as missing at Lloyd's to-day. She left Portland, Ore., on November 8 with a cargo of wheat for the Orient and British ports. She was last reported at Singapore on December 26.

TIFFANY & Co. ANTIQUE ENGLISH SILVER AND REPRODUCTIONS

BERNSTORFF DENIES NEW TRADE EMBARGO

Goods for America Not Being Held Up, He Advises State Department.

U BOAT NEAR THAMES.

Galoper Lightship at Mouth of River Reported Torpedoed.

Norway Asks Berlin About Silius.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BRITISH RECRUITS TOO FEW FOR ARMY'S NEEDS

War Office Circles Admit Failure of the Military Service Act.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

London, March 22.—Agitation regarding what the anti-Government press calls the "recruiting muddle" continues inside and outside the Parliament.

The *Daily Mail* again attacks the Government and Lord Derby, charging them with "shuffling" with their pledge to married men. The paper says:

"The Derby scheme has completely broken down after weeks of muddle and delay."