

RAILWAY HEADS TO CONFER WITH LABOR

They Will Agree to Arbitrate if Court's Decision Is Adverse.

WILSON MAY PICK BOARD

"Big Four's" Threat of Strike Based on Fear of \$10,000,000 Wage Loss.

Announcement from the leaders of the "big four" railroad brotherhoods that they will follow the decision by the United States Supreme Court if such decision fails to uphold the constitutionality of the Adamson act has impelled the railroad managers to prepare for a new crisis.

The road managers not only want to avert a general strike but also wish to head off any yard tieup because a paralysis in any railroad centre would bring as its first consequence a greater congestion of freight than the one that now appears to be broken.

Therefore the managers immediately following the handing down of the court's findings will seek a conference with the chiefs of the brotherhoods. They will make an appeal to them to have the differences which the Adamson law sought to adjust, settled by arbitration. As a concession to gain this result they stand ready to tell the brotherhoods they will consent to have the arbitration board appointed by President Wilson, whose attitude ever since last summer's controversy has been favorable toward the interests of the "big four."

Decision Monday or Tuesday.

The decision is expected either Monday or Tuesday, probably it will be Tuesday because the chief justices in Washington will occupy the Justices on March 5. It is believed the decision may take any one of three forms.

The act will be declared unconstitutional, it will be upheld, or the wage fixing clause will be held unconstitutional, but the eight-hour day and the creation of a commission of observation, constitutional.

Should the court find the act unconstitutional or strike out of it the wage fixing clause the brotherhood chiefs are expected to proceed under the authority granted to them by the act on January 12. By virtue of a resolution passed they have arbitrary right to demand a general strike or call a strike in any section of the country, such as the yards of Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Chicago or any other city, or declare one against any particular road or system.

It is known that at least two of the brotherhood chiefs are intent upon a general strike so that the roads of the country will be brought to a quick and drastic action in taken, according to their estimate, they will lose \$10,000,000 in wages.

Law's Operation Suspended.

The Adamson law was intended to become effective on January 1. Its operation was suspended then by an agreement between the industry and the United States Attorney-General. However, the commission appointed to observe the operation of the law has kept its report on the matter, and the law has been declared to have been in effect since that time.

So if the roads ask for arbitration of their differences following the decision of the court, the brotherhoods will demand this \$10,000,000 wage loss before they enter into negotiations. The brotherhoods have been much more than ready to bring the law into effect, and the fact that the present Congress will go out of existence without passing the compulsory investigation act, without this act they may go on strike at once in full disregard of overtures for arbitration or the request of the President for mediation. As the new Congress will have to be reorganized and the bill reintroduced the process of bringing the bill up or passage is contemplated, would take quite a long period.

Many Union Men for Peace.

There are a number of men in the brotherhoods, it is believed, who are willing to take the \$10,000,000 loss and consent to arbitration rather than precipitate a trouble—this is on the assumption that the Adamson law is found invalid. They have argued in their councils that if the roads do anything now to impair the recently freed freight service or interfere with passenger service, the President will avail himself of the power to wage war to seize all the roads of the country and draft the brotherhoods into the military establishment.

Even should the present crisis pass, they have said, the President, if a strike were called, would retaliate against the brotherhoods by calling Congress into special session for the single purpose of pushing his railroad programme through. Any hindering act by the train organization would be met by the President, and the Congressmen who ordinarily yield to labor pressure to fall in line for the President's policy as announced last October.

Both sides now are marking time until next Tuesday, when the old controversy may be revived with redoubled bitterness.

TURKS REPULSED BY RUSSIANS.

German Gas Attack Reported in Petrograd Announcement.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The repulse by Russians of a Turkish attack on detachments on the Caucasus front and the neighborhood of Simons, on the Russian front, are reported in today's official announcement from Petrograd. The statement follows:

Western front.—The enemy made a gas attack in the region of St. Quentin. Eight waves were discharged during a period of seven hours.

Rumanian front.—Scouting reconnoiter and reciprocal firing are proceeding.

Caucasus front.—An attack by the Turks upon our detachments north of the Stavsky highroad was repulsed by our fire and counter attack.

Our pilot, Sub-Lieut. Epsimont, fought three times with a German plane which appeared over the town of Istak, compelling it to descend into the German lines.

BRYAN IN "HALL OF STATE."

Picture of Diplomatic Reception Room Reaches Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A portrait of William Jennings Bryan arrived at the State Department today to be hung in the diplomatic reception room with the portraits of other former Secretaries of State.

ENGLAND TO PLOUGH FIELDS AT NIGHT

2,000 American Tractors With Headlights Sought in Food Crisis.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—"We want 2,000 American tractor ploughs for the use of a civilian army of night ploughers which we are about to enlist throughout the British Isles," said Sir Arthur Lee, director-general of food production, today.

This new department, which is an outgrowth of Germany's submarine campaign, aims at the enlistment of several hundred thousand civilians to cultivate every available bit of soil.

"We hope to make the tractor ploughs fill the continued gap by the shortage in labor," the continued Sir Arthur. "For this reason we are going to import 2,000, or as many as we can, from America. We are going to equip them with headlights for night ploughing. Laborers can only work eight hours; but tractor men will be driven by their own power and chauffeurs."

"Behind every plough will be a skilled driver. They will be assisted by prisoners of war, and by members of the home defence forces and women. In this way we hope to produce enough food to make us independent of outside help as long as the war lasts."

MOBILIZATION PLAN FOR COLUMBIA MEN

Faculty, Students and Alumni, More Than 50,000, to Be Classified.

Plans for the mobilization of Columbia University, both in men and resources, were announced yesterday by a university committee headed by Prof. Henry C. Crampton, which has been engaged for three weeks in codifying and classifying the functions which the university performs in case of war.

Practically every department has been fitted into an elaborate scheme of mobilization. Census cards are being sent out to 100 officers and professors, 36,000 alumni and 10,000 students, an aggregate of more than 50,000 men and women. The general plan is to make an index and to perfect an internal organization into regular divisions, which shall operate autonomously and in coordination with each other, and to establish cooperative relations with essential agencies of the State and city.

It is possible the enrollment will comprise many more than 50,000 persons, for a general strike or call a strike in any section of the country, such as the yards of Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Chicago or any other city, or declare one against any particular road or system.

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PATRIOTISM URGED AS OHIOANS DINE

Demands for Quick Preparedness Also Heard at Annual Banquet.

"This is a time when the voice of patriotism should be hushed," Theonator from Ohio, told the men and women of the Ohio Society of New York who crowded the grand ballroom of the Waldorf last night at their annual dinner. And when Senator Burton, who today is back in Washington officially, at least long enough to vote "to grant the President's requests for quick preparedness to Congress, there was uproarious applause.

All the speeches, which in addition to those of Senator Burton, included patriotic addresses by Dudley Field Malone, Martin W. Littleton and ex-Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, were full of patriotic sentiment, but throughout the talks there were repeated pleas for quick preparedness, and in the case of Mr. Littleton's remarks an urgent appeal for mandatory universal military training.

As Mr. Littleton put it, "I say to my pacifist friends, 'We'll join you in your prayers for peace if you'll join us in our prayers for preparedness and if your prayers are not answered then you'll thank us for our prayers.'" (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Herrick, president of the society, sounded the keynote of the evening when he said, "We are for freedom first, not safety," a sentiment greeted with long applause.

Mr. Herrick flouted the notion that obtains among some in the East that the middle West and West are not as keen to uphold by force of arms if necessary, the ideals of American freedom on land as well as at sea. The ex-Ambassador to France said that "he at first may fumble and muddle along, and it may be necessary even for us to experience some great tragedy," but that when the test comes bravely and West and North and South will be a united people who will respond in a way no one need blush for.

Collector Malone said that real unity in America will be lacking "until a lot of the people of the country and some of the leaders of industry get rid of a lot of prejudices. If France and England in their present great trials had seen fit at times to give up something of their democratic ideas for certain great leaders with unusual powers and had found it beneficial to do so then America, said Mr. Malone, should profit by their experience. He said that present war and grant to Mr. Wilson the privileges he is now asking.

NAVY LEAGUE ASKS FOR PATRIOTIC AID

Appeals to 350,000 Members to Assist in Recruiting to Man the Ships.

HOW WOMEN MAY HELP

Care for Dependents of Those Who Enlist Also to Be Undertaken.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Believing that a time of national peril exists, a call has been issued by the Navy League of the United States to its 350,000 and more members, many of them women, to come to the assistance of the Navy Department. The call is signed by men and women of national reputation who will be members of the Navy League War Relief Committee. Among the signers are Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Major-General George Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps; Robert Bacon, Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, William A. Clark, T. D. Whitt Cuyler, William C. Rustin, C. C. Charles A. Fowler, David Jayne Hill, Richmond P. Hobson, Col. Henry L. Higginson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Ogden Mills, Herbert L. Satterlee, Col. Robert M. Thompson and Mrs. William Cummins Story.

The chairman of the relief corps is Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright. The treasurer is Lewis L. Clarke, president of the American Exchange National Bank of New York.

The call among other things says: "In France women adopt soldiers in the trenches; in America women adopt ships of the navy. This is the word passed to the women of the country by the Navy League. At this time of impending peril when the safety and future of the United States depend on the individual units which in their entirety compose the naval and military forces of the United States, it is necessary that these units be given every care possible. It is necessary that more of them be obtained to enter the service; it is necessary to provide for those left at home in order that American patriots may rally to the defense of the Republic."

"No clarity is asked of the people of the United States at this juncture, but a vigorous patriotic patriotism is demanded. The Navy League, after consulting with officials of the Navy Department and in line with the Department's wishes and at its request, will:

1. Aid in recruiting for the naval service both for the regular line of defense and for the newly created naval reserve;

2. Furnish necessary articles of clothing, equipment, comfort and hospital stores required by the exigencies of the service and not furnished by the Government;

3. Raise at once and on the outbreak of war distribute the Navy League war relief fund.

Cooperation With Red Cross.

The Navy League will work in cooperation with the American Red Cross in this branch of activity, and the chairman of the Navy League Red Cross committee is Edwin S. Webster of Boston.

The appeal points out that in time of war it becomes necessary for civilians to furnish the navy force of charge certain useful articles of clothing and equipment that local organizations of the Navy League must meet this demand. These organizations will be supplied with knitting instructions and samples prepared by the woman's section of the league, according to standards approved by the navy and the Red Cross.

The appointment of a committee headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and including Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Mrs. Helen Herrick, to act as an intermediary between the Government and the association's 2,000,000 members in the event their services should be ordered in a war crisis, was announced to-day.

HOLLWEG SAYS U. S. SUBMITS TO BRITAIN

Continued from First Page.

It nine months had passed. Could it be surprising that on January 31 the English had not been reestablished and that we drew our conclusions from that? But the case extends beyond that of formal importance. We were ready for peace, now by mutual understanding fight for life against an enemy who from the beginning put his heel upon the English people and after it the English starvation blockade, our peace offer, its rebuke by the Entente, the war aims of our enemies purporting our destruction and the speeches of Lloyd George are known also in Germany.

"I would fully understand it if the United States as a protector of international law should have barred for its reestablishment on the lines of all the belligerents and if desiring to restore peace to the world had taken measures to enforce the end of the bloodshed. But I cannot possibly consider it a vital question for the American nation to protect international law in a one-sided fashion only against us."

"Our enemies and American circles which are unfriendly toward us thought that they could point out an important difference between our course of action and that of the British. England, they have satisfied themselves, destroys only material values which can be replaced while Germany destroys human lives, which are impossible to replace."

Submitted to Britain.

"Well, gentlemen, why did the British not at once submit to the German cause neutral countries, and especially America, voluntarily submitted to the British orders, and because the British could not attain their object without employing force? What would have happened if Americans had valued unhindered passenger and commodities trade between Germany and Hamburg as much as that with Liverpool and London? If they had done so, then we should have been freed from the painful impression that, according to American submission, the British control is incompatible with the essential character of neutrality, but that it is incompatible with this neutral policy to recognize German measures of defence."

"Gentlemen, let us consider the whole question. The breaking off of relations with us and the attempted mobilization of all neutrals against us do not serve for the protection of the freedom of the seas proclaimed by the United States. These actions will not promote the peace desired by President Wilson. They must consequently have encouraged the attempt to starve Germany and to multiply the hardships which she has to undergo."

"We regret the rupture with a nation which by her history seemed to be predestined surely to work with us, not against us, and to British power and peace has encountered only jeering on the part of our enemies there is no more 'going backward.' There is only 'going ahead' possible for us."

Recalls Views of Scott.

The Chancellor then insisted that England obviously endeavored to declare that the use of the submarine weapon was the greatest crime of history since, he said, England considered herself the ordained ruler of the oceans and the benefactor of humanity. He recalled the opinion expressed on July 14, 1914, by Sir Percy Scott, to whom he referred as one of the greatest English authorities on naval history. Sir Percy, he said, predicted a submarine war exactly as it had come about during this war and declared that no objection to it would be possible on the grounds of law or morality. Sir Percy, the Chancellor added, obviously could not have considered that the present submarine warfare would become the only German defensive measure against the Entente Allies and the British starvation blockade.

"As is generally known," said the Chancellor, "we did not declare a blockade, but merely established definite barred zones within which every ship has to count on immediate attack. That isolated ships escape danger is therefore self-evident. But that does not change total success. This success we shall be able to obtain partly by sinkings, partly by discouraging neutral shipping, which already has happened in the widest sense. Thanks to the incomparable bravery of our submarines, we are fully willing to await with full confidence further developments, which will be to our increase."

The Chancellor pointed out that this

British starvation blockade was not without precedent in English history. The Lloyd George himself, said the Chancellor, had protested in Parliament against the cruelty by which the British victimized thousands of innocent women and children of the Boreas. Mr. Lloyd George stated that the death rate among children below 12 years of age was in those concentration camps 41.6 per cent. Joseph Chamberlain, then British Colonial Secretary, admitted that the death rate among children in the Orange Free State was temporarily 55 per cent. The Chancellor recounted:

"These conditions," he continued, "were the result of a systematic policy of extermination under which women and children were insufficiently supplied with food—not perhaps because there was a lack of food but purposely. The British at that time killed from 16,000 to 17,000 women and children out of 150,000, thus making 12 per cent. of their victims of barbarous British warfare. But now Britain desires to make victims of the women, children, aged and ill of a nation numbering 70,000,000 in order to force them into submission."

"It was England who from the beginning wanted to make this war not a war of arms against arms, but a war of nations against nations, and after it did so and after its leaders announced in the face of our will for peace their will for destruction, then for the German will for defence nothing was left."

"With respect to the submarine situation, the Chancellor recalled the British assurance that they would be masters of that danger, and added:

"I am able to declare that the successes of our submarine warfare already obtained much surpass the expectations of our enemies. I am not able to give definite figures. We established a record of hardly four weeks ago, and within these four weeks in the period of grace allowed for such ships as were on their way on February 1 and therefore could not be warned before."

Success Has Been Great.

"Reports from a large proportion of our submarines have not yet been received because they are still being repaired. But wherever reports are made success has been great. Our enemies come only admit part of their losses. If all these were added together, the figures published by us to date in our newspapers, which only constitute part of the sinkings, demonstrate that we can be more than satisfied with the results obtained. The reports made by our enemies and regarding which they particularly boast are no disappointment for us."

The Chancellor spoke briefly in regard to the general feeling of the German people, saying: "A hard winter is behind us, especially for the poorer classes. The difficulties of railroad traffic increased and the difficulties in supplying food and fuel. Women and children here of love of country stood the test as firmly in the midst of suffering and want."

"My last speech the military situation has hardly been changed. Everywhere our fronts are made stronger, and our brave soldiers look with full confidence to their leaders who are accustomed to victory. We look confidently toward the coming months which, as we hope, will be followed by happy termination of the war."

The Chancellor pointed out that the German nation in the Reichstag last vote granting new war credits demonstrated to the whole world its readiness to continue the struggle until its enemies were ready for peace. To this peace itself the Chancellor continued:

"To make promises of formulated and detailed conditions in my position would be unproductive and precarious. Hostile leaders did this repeatedly. They gave extravagant assurances to each other, but they merely brought it about by this that they themselves and their nations were always more deeply involved in the war."

Conditions of Peace.

"Their example does not tempt me. What I could say about the tendency and aim of our conditions I have said repeatedly. To terminate the war by a lasting peace which will grant us reparation for all wrongs suffered and guarantee the existence and future of a strong Germany—that is our aim—nothing less and nothing more."

The Chancellor briefly recalled his last speech in the Reichstag, in which he announced that a proposal had been transmitted by Germany and her allies to their enemies to enter into peace negotiations. He continued:

"His answer was more rude and more presumptuous than any sensible person in our country or in neutral countries could have imagined. The effect pro-

duced by this document of barbarian hatred and of insolence is manifest to the whole world. Our airplanes and our front stand the fiercer and the German nation is more united and no less resolute than ever."

The Chancellor then turned to the establishment of the barred zones around England, France and Italy and to the answers received from neutrals to the communication made by the Central Powers. He said:

"We by no means underestimate the difficulties caused to neutral shipping, and we therefore try to alleviate them as much as possible. For this purpose we made an attempt to supply raw materials, such as coal and iron, needed by them, to neutral States within the boundaries of our sea forces. But we also know that all these difficulties, after all, are caused only by England's tyranny of the seas."

"We will and shall break this enslavement of all non-English trade. We meet half way all wishes of neutrals that can be complied with. But we endeavor to do so we never can go beyond the limits imposed upon us by the irrevocable decision to reach the aim of the establishment of the barred zones."

"I am sure that after the moment will come when neutrals themselves will thank us for our firmness, for the freedom of the seas which we gain by fighting is of advantage to them also."

ORLEANS SAW NO SIGN OF U-BOATS

Great Welcome for American Skipper When He Goes Ashore at Bordeaux.

SPECIAL Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 27.—Bad weather, not German submarines, was the only thing that impeded the voyage of the American steamship Orleans, said Allen W. Tucker, her captain, on her arrival here this morning. The Orleans first anchored last evening off Pauillac, where she was visited by newspaper correspondents.

Capt. Tucker appeared very tired from the constant strain of his last forty-eight hours on the bridge. He volunteered no comment, but when asked, stating that he had not caught sight of a single submarine during the entire voyage.

"It is rather embarrassing to me to be treated like a hero," he said, "when I simply carried out orders and acted on my own conviction that we were not to be torpedoed. We left New York February 10, despite warnings, and followed the direct course to Bordeaux, never trying concealment or dodging. Events proved that the American flag was sufficient protection. I have absolute faith in the wisdom of our Government, backed up by our entire people, and am sure that all seamen agree with me."

Capt. Tucker said that the only unfortunate incident of the voyage was the wrecking of the cabin of Second Officer Evans by a huge wave. The Orleans sighted two fishing vessels and two freighters when nearing the danger zone. The first intimation that it had passed the "blockaded area" came when it was signalled by a French torpedo boat which ran up a huge banner inscribed with the word "Welcome" when she had learned the identity of the Orleans. The Orleans proceeded up the Gironde River after an examination of its papers by the authorities early this morning.

When the skipper went ashore he was received with loud cheers by a big crowd. Speeches of welcome were made by the Mayor, by local civic authorities headed by a special representative of the American Embassy and other American officials. Most of the men of the crew are Americans, but there also are two Englishmen, one Swede, one Norwegian, one Russian, one Chinese, one Argentine, one Greek and one Dutchman.

Capt. Tucker had heard nothing of the Rochester since leaving New York. The Orleans made her way to Lafayette called when he went to the American colonies in 1777.

FINLAND IN TO-DAY FROM U-BOAT ZONE

Has Many Americans on Board—Port Again Open at Night, Net Up.

The American liner Finland, bound from Liverpool in defiance of the German note fixing a lane for Yankee steamships and Falmouth as the easterly destination and the port of departure for American liners, is due to dock about 8 o'clock this morning. She passed through the German submarine zone unharmed and reported by wireless at noon on Monday that she was at that hour 195 miles east of Sandy Hook and would be off Quarantine about 2 o'clock this morning.

The notice of the repeal was posted yesterday on the bulletin board of the Customs House, and said the net of the "neutrality net" would be "open at night until further orders." The net is designed to catch submarines, and approved by order of Rear Admiral Underhill, who is not likely to enter the Narrows just yet.

The gate of the net, which goes down at the greatest depth to 12 fathoms, or 72 feet, is about 900 feet wide. All pilots are warned to keep west of the recently established red buoy showing at night the position of the net, every ten seconds. All "fish" vessels and boats of every character, bound in or out, must pass to the westward of this buoy, according to the notice of the Lighthouse Department.

It is probable the Finland saw no submarines and that her trip was without trouble. Among her passengers are Col. Frederick H. Hale of Portland, who has been two months abroad studying war and economic conditions and assisting Americans to return since the German note. Dr. Henry van der Grinten, American Minister to the Netherlands, and many other Americans.

BIG STANDARD OIL WAR CLAIM

Will Demand Indemnity for Destroyed Rumanian Field.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announced yesterday that it will make an attempt to collect indemnities for the destruction of its oil properties in Rumania, but added that no determination has been reached as to the manner in which the indemnity demand will be presented or the means it will take in backing up its demands.

The property destroyed was owned by the Romana-Americana Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which in 1915 produced 2,825,000 barrels of oil. The destruction of the field has been estimated at the loss of the entire field at \$150,000,000 and it is placed at \$80,000,000 by the Germans. The largest individual loss falls on the Romana-Americana Company.

The oil fields were systematically destroyed by a British military commission, which prevented them falling into German hands. It is believed some sort of guarantee were given that the property loss would be compensated.

TWELVE STOLEN FOUND.

One of Two Men Arrested Said to Confess Theft of 30.

Twelve automobiles said to have been stolen within the last two months by two men who were arrested yesterday in Brooklyn, one charged with stealing 30, were recovered yesterday by the police.

Henry Sheridan, 31, of 1819 Putnam avenue, Queens, one of the two men arrested, confessed to the theft of the automobiles, that he and his companion and brother-in-law, Lewis Vanierbergh, Jr., 29, of Baldwin, L. I., had been stealing automobiles since last November in this city but also in Philadelphia and Albany. He is said to have admitted the theft of thirty cars.

BRITISH PRESS ON AFTER TAKING KUT

General Maude Reports Fighting Fifteen Miles Beyond Captured Stronghold.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Turkish prisoners taken by the British at Kut-el-Amara now number several thousand, Earl Curzon, member of the War Council, said in the House of Lords to-day. The retreating Turkish army was being pursued and an artillery and infantry action was taking place fifteen miles northwest of Kut, he added. Besides the additional prisoners the British had taken further quantities of equipment, munitions and stores.

The following telegram received from Gen. Maude at Kut was read by Earl Curzon on the morning of the 25th: "Our gunboats, cavalry and infantry moved westward in pursuit of the retreating enemy. Strong Turkish reinforcements, supported by artillery, were found to be occupying trench positions fifteen miles northwest of Kut, evidently covered by the water with their guns. After an intense bombardment our infantry assaulted the enemy's position and obtained a footing therein, while our cavalry, on the right, with the Turkish northern flank. During the day numerous flocks of at least sixty prisoners, equipment and stores were captured."

"Later in the evening the Turks began to tow their barges up stream from Baghdad. The steamer slipped its tow on being bombed by airplanes and the pontoons floated down stream for some distance."

It was obvious from the telegram, said Earl Curzon, that the scene of the operations had shifted from Kut to a point considerably up the river and the success announced yesterday was being continued and pursued. He believed the total number of prisoners was several thousand, but he had not the exact figures.

Berlin, by wireless, Feb. 27.—The following Turkish official communication, dated February 26, was made public here to-day:

"The operations on the Tigris front continue methodically."

"On the Sinjar front hostile cavalry, assisted by one battery and six machine guns, attacked our advanced companies. After three hours of fighting the enemy was compelled to retreat."

SEES BLOW AT PATRIOTISM.

Wadsworth Warns of Loss Legislation in Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Senator Wadsworth of New York, in a speech this afternoon in opposition to the revenue bill, denounced the plan of the bill in laying taxes as the "worst form of class legislation placing the burdens on a single individual loss."

Mr. Wadsworth said he was aware that a dangerous element in the United States of New York, and especially in New York, was the idea that an army and a navy were not necessary to a country's greatness and not worthy of national pride. He urged his colleagues that supporting an army or navy from proceeds of taxes laid on a few citizens would do much to destroy patriotism.

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