SAYS KOLB PLOTTED SECOND BLACK TOM

Associate Taken as Suspect Quotes Bomb Maker as Revealing Plans.

DATE SET FOR MONDAY

Believed Also to Have Been Employed at Kingsland Before That Explosion.

Another explosion on Black Tom with the destruction of freight cars and lighters ladened with ammunition was said yesterday by Patrick J. Hayes, chief of the Hoboken police, to have been planned by Fritz Kolb, German subject, who was arrested in the Commercial Hotel, Hoboken, on Monday in possession of several bombs.

That accusation was made after Chief Hayes had caused the arrest of Hans Schwartz of 113 Hudson street, Hoboken, on a technical charge of disorderly conduct and had obtained a statement from him to the effect that Kolb had avowed the scheme of destruction to him, Schwartz. Bombs were to have been placed on the Black Tom pier on Monday morning, but something caused that plan to go awry.

In addition to that charge, efforts were made by various persons to connect Kolb with the explosion and fire that destroyed the Canadian Car and Foundry plant at Kingsland, N. J., a few months ago. They were not successful to any marked degree, for while Thomas Steele, a former employee of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, identified Kolb as a man who left the Kingsland plant the day before the disaster, representatives of the company were not so sure about it. The company admitted, however, that they had been looking for an Austrian who left the plant on the day before the fire.

Kolb Remains Silent.

Meantime Kolb has maintained a remarkable stolidity, refusing to make any further statements to the police, but denying any knowledge of the bombs found in his room or any intention to blow up munition plants. The police accordingly did not seem so confident last night that they would be able to make much further progress with their investigation and were compelled to rely on their first charge against him, namely, that of having explosives in his possession.

Schwartz, who was employed in a restaurant in the Hammonia Hotel, 112 Hudson street, Hoboken, just across from where he lived, was traced by the police because of his acquaintance with Kolb. He was taken to Police Headquarters and immediately received the impression that Kolb had told everything Schwartz, while quickly volunteering information, did not admit any guilty connection with Kolb.

He admitted, however, that he was a chemist and a druggist and that he had a special knowledge about picric acid.

"I became acquainted with Kolb in January," said Schwartz, in substance to Chief Hayes. "I chummed around with him at times. We both knew chemistry and we both were unable to get jobs at our profession. One day a few weeks ago he took me to his room and asked me questions about explosives and about fuses. He desired to know something about the explosive quality of certain explosives and I told him.

Kolb's Alleged Threat.

"Finally he produced the bombs and said 'This is for Black Tom. I am going down there with bombs and I am going to set them off so that they will blow up the freight cars and the British and French ships loading there.' I told him that the ships did not load at the pier, but that the munitions were placed on lighters and carried down the bay, where the ships were loaded. He said: 'Well, that doesn't make any difference. There are freight cars down on the pier filled with dynamite and other explosives. I will set this bomb off and it will start things going and blow up everything on the pier.'

"Kolb told me that he intended to place the bomb early on Monday morning last."

The bombs found in Kolb's room were examined thoroughly yesterday by B. F. Horn, expert employed by the New York city bureau of combustibles. Mr. Horn said the bombs contained an amount of smokeless powder equal to about five charges in a shotgun. Room, however, had been left in the bombs for still another substance. Major Sylvester, head of the du Pont police force, who arrived in Hoboken, said that if the bomb had been loaded with T. N. T. or some similar explosive the detonation would have been sufficient to set off all high powered explosives near by.

Believed to Be Subordinate.

The Hoboken police asserted yesterday their belief that Kolb had some connection with German agents in this country and that he had a superior to whom he reported from time to time. They worked hard trying to piece together his movements in this country since the beginning of the war.

While Chief Hayes had men out he received visits from various persons who were interested in getting a look at Kolb to see if they could identify him. Thomas Steele, the negro, was one of the first arrivals. He picked from a number of photographs the portrait of Kolb as the man who had worked in the same room with him in the Canadian Car and Foundry plant at Kingsland.

Next there arrived in Hoboken Judge G. L. Fake of the District Court of Hoboken, accompanied by Counsellor Cahen of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company. The moment Judge Fake saw Kolb he asserted that the prisoner was "the man," but when Kolb removed his hat Judge Fake changed his mind and asserted he never had seen Kolb before. Representatives of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company plant said that Kolb resembled a man who had worked in their factory, but they were not sure that Kolb was the man.

Both Kolb and Schwartz were arraigned in the Hoboken police court, but the cases were promptly adjourned until this morning.

KOLB WAS IN MEXICO.

Made Two Efforts to Join Carranza's Army.

MEXICO CITY, March 6.—Inquiry today concerning F. Kolb, whose arrest in Hoboken, N. J., followed the finding of bombs and explosives in his room, revealed the fact that a man of that name arrived in Vera Cruz in 1914 when the Constitutionalist army, headed by Gen. Carranza, made its headquarters there. According to Gen. Juan Merigo, who commanded an artillery corps of the Constitutionalist army, Kolb bore a passport signed by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambasador in Washington. He said he was a German reservist and had recently been in South America.

Gen. Merigo says the man claimed to be a machine gun operator and tried to join his corps, but permission for him to do so was refused. Later the man came to Mexico city and tried again to join the army, but without success. Gen. Merigo says he believes Kolb then went north, probably to the Tampico oil fields. As described by Gen. Merigo the Kolb known here was tall and slight of build and comparatively young.

Germans and Hindu Taken as Plotters.

Dr. Ernest Sekunna (shown on the left above) and Dr. Chanadra Chakraberty (shown on the right above), a German and a Hindu arrested in New York on the charge of endeavoring to foment an insurrection in India. They are said to have confessed to dealings in behalf of Germany through Wolf von Igel. At the bottom is shown Hans Schwartz, a German, taken in custody as having been in league with Fritz Kolb in alleged plots to blow up munition plants in this country.

2 MEN SEIZED HERE AS INDIA PLOTTERS

Continued from First Page.

man, splendidly educated and unusually trained in the history, customs and languages of the Far East. He says he is 36 years old, but his hair is tinged with gray and he has a small mustache almost like Charley Chaplin's.

Dr. Chakraberty is not five feet tall, is the color of a coffee bean, with coal black eyes and the voice of a woman. He does not weigh 100 pounds. He was dressed in American clothes when he appeared in court yesterday, but carried a hat of woven straw. He seemed to have an aversion to keeping the hat on his head, preferring to carry it in his hands.

Physician and Chemist.

From the evidence gathered by the police it would appear that Sekunna—and he says he is a physician and a chemist—was a sort of supervisor for the German Government of one part of the movement to start seditious uprisings in the Far East and that Dr. Chakraberty was the Hindu who reached out and got lieutenants and agents to go to India.

Sekunna says he has been in this country nine years, but spent some time in Germany a short time before the war started. As to the comings and goings of Chakraberty the police were not able to get much information, save that he was educated in Calcutta to a high degree and has been in this country for some time. The two men have been under occasional surveillance of the police and the Department of Justice for more than a year, partly because of revelations concerning them found in the Von Igel documents and partly because of their relations with a German banker in this city.

Police Raid Their Home.

The police received information last week that the two men were packing some of their effects as if for a quick departure. Commissioner Scull accordingly decided it would be wise to pay them a visit. At his direction Capt. Tunney sent Detectives Barnitz, Randolph, Coy, Fennelly, Barth, Gilbert, Jenkins and Kiely out on Monday evening to raid the house in 120th street. The investigations of the detectives already had led them to believe that something mysterious was going on within, such as the purchase of drugs and acids and the occasional delivery of passports.

On entering the house the detectives found Dr. Chakraberty clothed in nothing more than a loin cloth, practically in his native garb. He was said to have been doing a dance for Sekunna, who was reclining amid pillows on a long divan. The interior of the house was furnished in Oriental style, while the garden in the rear had been arranged to give an impression of the Far East.

The detectives quickly seized the men and searched them. Then they ransacked the house from cellar to roof, seizing hundreds of letters, some of which were written by women to Dr. Chakraberty, and contained expressions of love. They picked up many documents, but investigation showed that other documents had either been destroyed or hidden away. The papers and documents were packed in suit cases and boxes and were taken with the two prisoners to Police Headquarters.

Documents Are Scrutinized.

There in the presence of Mr. Scull Capt. Tunney took the Bengalese in hand while detectives sorted the letters and documents. The Hindu stanchly denied working for the Germans; denied that he got passports for Hindus or Chinese; denied that he was trying to foment a revolt in India. He withstood the cross-examination of Capt. Tunney for hours, though he admitted he received letters from Ram Chandra, a Hindu in the West, who has been busily engaged in propaganda in the interest of freeing India from British rule.

Finally, amidst the pile of material seized in the house, the detectives unearthed a picture of a man in Persian costume—such a picture as is used on passports. Close scrutiny showed the man to be Dr. Chakraberty himself. Then the prisoner admitted, in answer to adroit questions put by Capt. Tunney, that he had gone abroad in December, 1915, carrying a Persian passport which he had obtained from the Persian Consul in New York.

He admitted that he had gone to Stockholm, Copenhagen, and thence to Berlin, where he had conferred with Wiesedonck, Minister of Education and head of the educational propaganda Germany carries on throughout the world with the aim of starting rebellions. He admitted he received money from the president of an East Indian society in Berlin. It was shown to him that he had seen Foreign Minister Zimmermann in Berlin and had received something in writing from him.

German Feared Deportation.

Having got admissions from Dr. Chakraberty, Capt. Tunney next turned his attention for a time to Sekunna. The German was a great contrast to the Bengalese, who had remained cool, adroit and shifting throughout, never being worried in the least when caught in a lie. Sekunna was perspiring freely and his first thought was for the safety of Dr. Chakraberty.

"You are not going to deport my dear little friend," he begged. When assured the Government would not do that Sekunna seemed much relieved. In answer to questions he quickly evinced a willingness to tell many things. He said he had been working for Germany ever since the war began, but insisted he had been engaged in legitimate propaganda, writing pamphlets about India and causing them to be circulated among Hindus.

When Capt. Tunney made it clear that the visit and the purport of Chakraberty to Berlin were known he confessed he had received large amounts of money from Von Igel over a period of more than a year, but said he had not received a dollar since Von Igel's departure and he did not know whence the next money was coming to him.

"Ah, that Von Igel was a mean Dutchman," he said gleefully, "but I beat him. I got money from him, but I did not use it in the way he expected. Oh, yes, we spent $5,000 for a lecturer and printed some pamphlets, but we used the money to buy a house and to fit it up."

He told of the money spent on the houses in 120th and in Seventy-seventh streets. Much other information was obtained from him, and then Capt. Tunney went back at Dr. Chakraberty. Then the Bengalese admitted he had tried to send various agents to China, Japan and to India. He was questioned about a Chinaman named Chinn and admitted that he had given the man money to go to China with the aim of arranging to have arms and ammunition sent from southern China over into India.

Bengalese Makes Admissions.

Dr. Chakraberty admitted that he had been engaged in a plan to start uprisings in India, but no such admission was obtained from Sekunna. He told the police that he had saved money and finally the keys to a safe deposit vault were obtained. With these keys the authorities opened the vault and found the Bengalese had stored there stocks, bonds, money and mortgages amounting to more than $30,000, together with his will. There were other important documents found, but the police would not tell their contents.

He tried to tell the police that his money had been left him by his mother in India and that it had been brought over to him by Tagore, the famous Hindu poet, forgetting for the moment that a woman does not have the right in India to bequeath property.

One thing that interested the police was a laboratory in the basement of the house in 120th street. Sekunna smiled when questioned about that both at his house and in Police Headquarters. He said: "We were not making bombs and you won't find any explosives there."

He said he had discovered a wonderful nerve remedy. He called it "Omin," meaning "Truth within." He gave the formula to the police.

Sweated for Many Hours.

After many hours of questioning and an examination of the documents the police believed they had enough information to justify them in handing the two men over to United State District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall. When the Federal authorities got hold of the two men and the evidence they pieced it out with much information of their own, obtained by independent investigation and from the Von Igel papers.

John C. Knox, Assistant United States District Attorney, at once drew up a complaint which was signed by Detective Barnitz. This complaint charges that from January 1, 1916, down to March 7, 1917, the two defendants feloniously plotted to set on foot a military enterprise against India with New York as their headquarters; that they planned to start insurrections in India and thus make it necessary for England to keep in that country large bodies of troops that otherwise could be used on the battle front in Europe. The complaint charges that in pursuance of this scheme the two men in July last bought a house in Manhattan; that they sent a Chinaman from New York to China to arrange for the shipment of arms to India.

When the defendants were arraigned before Commissioner Hitchcock Dr. Chakraberty demanded an immediate hearing, but as he had no attorney the Commissioner assigned Charles H. Griffiths, formerly Assistant United States District Attorney, as his counsel. He placed their bail at $25,000 each, and set a hearing for next Tuesday.

Sekunna insisted he had not spent any money to start a rebellion in India.

FRENCH RELEASE AMERICAN.

Oscar Pflug, Employee of Embassy in Berlin, Had Been Detained.

PARIS, March 6.—The French Government to-day ordered the release of Oscar Pflug, a former employee of the American Embassy in Berlin. The release was made on representations by the American Ambassador.

Oscar Pflug was one of several persons who were detained by the French authorities when Ambassador Gerard's party entered France. Pflug's replies to questions put to him were declared to have been unsatisfactory and he was held pending further investigation.

Although Pflug had been employed at the Embassy in Berlin his name did not appear in the public records of American diplomatic and consular employees, he having been engaged provisionally at Berlin during the press of business.

BRITISH GRIP FIRM ON SOMME FRONT

Germans Dispersed by Shells as They Mass for Third Counter Attack.

RAIDS ON FRENCH SECTOR

Entente Aviators Drop Shells on Railway Stations and Hangars of Foe.

LONDON, March 6.—The British appear to be holding their own east of Bouchavesnes, on the Somme front, where Peronne is threatened. The Germans massed to-day for a counter attack on the trenches forming the first line, which they lost recently, but their forces, according to the British headquarters statement, were dispersed by the defenders' fire. Had this counter action been carried out it would have been the third in as many days, each resulting unsuccessfully.

Although Berlin announces that attacks made on other German lines last night, after violent artillery preparation by the British, failed of their purpose, to-night's British statement asserts that a successful raid on German trenches was made early this morning.

Meanwhile an attempt by the Germans last night to drive the French from trenches in the region of Caurieres wood and Douaumont, which the French took yesterday, was without success.

Report of the British.

To-night's British statement follows:

Last night further progress was made by our troops northwest of Irles and north of Puisieux-au-Mont.

We raided the enemy's trenches east of Bouchavesnes early this morning. Later the enemy was seen massing for a counter attack on the trenches recently captured from him in that area and was dispersed by our fire.

The night French statement follows:

Between the Oise and the Avre our fire shattered German organizations northwest of Moulin-sous-Toutvent and demolished casemates and shelters north of Autreches.

On the right bank of the Meuse violent artillery actions took place along the entire front of Les Chambrettes-Bezonvaux. There was no infantry action. The cannonade was intermittent on the rest of the front.

The French statement issued this afternoon follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse the fighting continued north of Caurieres wood. The Germans attempted to eject us from the new elements of trenches reconquered by us yesterday. All attacks broke down under our fire and counter attacks. Artillery fighting continues. In the region north of Douaumont two surprise attacks delivered by us, one south of Lassigny, the other in the sector of Ameltzwiller, allowed us to take some prisoners. Elsewhere the night was calm.

Railway Stations Bombarded.

It is confirmed that one of our air pilots brought down a German aviator on March 4 in the region of Ornes. A group of British naval aviators bombarded railroad stations at Brebach, southeast of Saarbruck, and at Stavold, southwest of Saarbruck. Forty bombs were dropped, most of them hitting their mark. On the night of March 4-5 one of our machines dropped projectiles on the railroad station and military establishments at Fribourg-en-Breisgau, another upon the factories at Kehl, near Strasbourg. On the night of March 5-6 one of our squadrons dropped 3,130 kilos of projectiles on the aviation field at Varesnes, on the Oise, doing important damage to the hangars.

The German statement was as follows:

On the right bank of the Somme the artillery duel increased to great violence toward evening. After drum fire the British attacked again east of Bouchavesnes. The attack was repulsed. A further attack was frustrated by our annihilating fire.

In the other sectors of the front the firing activity was for the most part of a limited nature, during the blizzard that prevailed. Reconnoitring parties which reached the line of French positions in Caurieres wood, opposite the lines gained there by us, brought in fifteen prisoners.

DRILLING BEGUN AT COLUMBIA.

Five Students' Training Corps to Be Organized.

More than 100 Columbia undergraduates responded to a call for military training yesterday and in squads of thirty kept the auxiliary gymnasium in University Hall crowded as they drilled. C. W. Ralston, a former West Point student, now an undergraduate in the college, drilled the squads and was as hoarse as the proverbial frog when nightfall put an end to his labors.

Simultaneously with the beginning of the drills announcement was made that there would be a mass meeting of all undergraduates at noon to-morrow, at which speeches will be made by Jeff Healy, captain of the 1916 football team; Bob O'Loughlin, captain of the varsity crew, and James Duane Livingston, an alumni trustee. At this meeting the students will be asked to enlist in one of five training corps which are to be organized. These are engineering, aeronautic, officers of the line, naval and Red Cross. Women students will be permitted to enroll in the Red Cross division.

U. S. SOLDIER SENT TO PRISON AS SPY

Minnesota Guardsman Furnished Military Information to Germany.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 6.—Officers of the First Minnesota Infantry, returning to Fort Snelling to-day from the Mexican border, announce that Paul L. Scharfenberg of St. Paul, a private in L company, First Minnesota Infantry, was sentenced to five years imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., February 5, by a court-martial at San Antonio, Tex., for furnishing military information to Germany.

A letter addressed to relatives in Germany asserting that 10,000,000 Germans in this country were ready to rise up against the Government in the event of war with Germany was intercepted by British authorities and turned over to Washington officials, according to statements by the officers. Scharfenberg is a native of Germany.

Col. Erle D. Luce, commanding the regiment, and Capt. P. L. McClay, regimental adjutant, in confirming the story of Scharfenberg's activities declared that he had predicted in his letter that President Wilson would "soon be put out of the way," and had stated that "the 100,000 troops on the border would not stand up if put against an efficient force."

HORRORS OF ANCRE RETREAT DESCRIBED

"Germans Were Fast Becoming Gibbering Lunatics," Says W. P. Simms.

TROD ON HEAPS OF DEAD

United Press Correspondent Says British Guns Menace New Positions.

By William P. Simms, United Press correspondent.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, March 6.—One reason why the Germans retreated along the Ancre was because they were fast becoming a garrison of gibbering lunatics. Their position had become hideous. Mud—bottomless in places—and the ceaseless pounding of the British guns had turned their positions into pits too horrible for human nerves to stand.

The United Press correspondent was the first American permitted to penetrate across the ground evacuated by the Germans as far as Thilloy toward Bapaume.

Mme. Tussaud's wax works chamber of horrors was as cheerful as a May day compared with this field of terrors, zigzagged around stagnant cesspools and interlocking shell craters. This might have been due to chemicals in the high explosives which rent the holes or to the nature of the ground itself.

Swamp of Dead Germans.

I found myself stepping on German bodies, which littered the region. They were in all imaginable conditions and positions—sometimes piled several deep. I saw arms sticking full length out of the mud that concealed all else of the bodies to which they were attached. There were legs, feet, half bodies—or heads alone—protruding. Some lay face downward, some were on their backs, exactly as if asleep.

At another place, on a pile several deep, lay a boyish officer, fair as a girl, with his arms thrown back and his blue eyes staring to the sky. His sandy hair had been brushed back modishly by the rain.

Imagine scenes like this covering miles. Imagine every trace of vegetation long since blasted away. Imagine the earth powder stained and churned up from ten to sixty feet in depth.

Imagine mud so bottomless that the German prisoners claim their men frequently were swallowed up whole in attempting to cross after dark. This is the territory the Germans left.

Slain Left Where They Fell.

The German prisoners told us that communication trenches had been wiped out by the incessant British fire and the mud, so that relief and revictualling were difficult and dangerous. Men on such missions were caught by the British machine guns sweeping in the darkness and could not be saved. It was impossible to save those thus cut off by the destruction of the communication trenches. The dead were left where they fell.

Two attacks in November left scores of dead Germans outside the trenches. They have remained there until now, when the British are burying the remains.

The scenes were too horrible for human nerves to withstand. They make quite believable the stories of soldiers who became raving maniacs.

It is quite possible that in the withdrawal Germany plans to use her troops elsewhere in a big offensive, but the British are undisturbed.

One outstanding moral of the German retreat is wherever the Germans stop their retirement their new positions can be reduced to the same hideous, unendurable quagmire where crisped dead hands clutch from the mud and dead eyes stare from the slime, defying even German discipline to hold live men in line.

BRIAND HONORS STILLMAN.

French Premier Gives Luncheon for New York Banker.

PARIS, March 6.—Premier Briand today gave a luncheon in honor of James Stillman, the New York banker, at which were present William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador; Walter M. Barry and M. P. Peixotto, president of the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris.

Others at the dinner were Rene Viviani, Minister of Justice and Public Works; Denys Oechin, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Marshal Joffre, Gen. Florentin, Ernest Lavisse, Jules Cambon, former Minister Gabriel Guisthau and Etienne Grosclaude.

CITY PIERS OFFERED TO U. S.

Mayor Tenders Use for Equipping Patrols and Other Auxiliaries.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday offered the Federal Government temporary use of city piers and wharves for military and naval uses should they be needed. The recreation piers are included in the tender, which is made to provide stations for arming and equipping patrol and other auxiliary vessels and for any other military and naval purposes to which the Government may deem them adaptable.

In order to get authority to make the offer the Mayor called a special meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission, which adopted a resolution giving the Mayor full power.

BOYS TELL OF PLOT TO BLOW UP SUBWAY

Police, However, Are Unable to Find Mysterious Blond Man Described.

When the clock struck midnight last night Police Inspector Cray and a large staff of detectives who had spent the day riding up and down the subway looking sharply at every person who carried a bundle heaved signs of relief.

For Tuesday was passed and with it had passed the likelihood that the bomb plotters discovered by Edward Hirsch would do the dastardly deed they planned.

Edward is 14 years old and lives at 60 East Seventh street. He is a pupil at De Witt Clinton High School. So is his best friend, Samuel Margolies, 16 years, of 239 East Fifth street.

The two boys were riding from school Monday when a man sidled mysteriously up to Edward and whispered mysteriously into his ear and then mysteriously shuffled away.

Samuel saw the man and observed the mystery that marked his movements, for Samuel is a member of the Junior Police Department. Like a good detective, Samuel watched the stranger whisper and leave the train at the Grand Central station. Then Samuel asked Edward what the man had whispered so mysteriously.

"He told me not to ride in the subway on Tuesday, for they are going to blow it up."

Samuel got home that night, after pondering long over his discovery. He told his father about it; his father hustled him around to the East Fifth street station, where he repeated his story. Capt. Sweeney sent him to Inspector Cray with it, and soon real detectives were questioning Samuel and Edward, who stuck to their original stories. The man was not very tall, but he was very blond; he was 30 or 35 years old, with a blond mustache and was dressed like a laborer.

Up to midnight the detectives in the subway had not been able to find any blond, mysterious men acting in a suspicious manner.

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

Italians Beat Back Enemy in St. Pellegrino Valley.

LONDON, March 6.—Two violent attacks made by the Austrians yesterday at the head of the St. Pellegrino Valley were repulsed by the Italians, the Rome War Office announced to-day. The statement reads:

"On Sunday night enemy patrols attempted to approach our position on the left bank of the Asea Torrent, opposite Camp Rover, and on the Masso Torrent, on the slopes of Monte Cenon. They were promptly driven back. At the head of the St. Pellegrino Valley, on the Avisio, the enemy launched two violent attacks against the Costabella group, but was both times repulsed. We captured another machine gun and one cannon.

"On the Julian front enemy detachments last night renewed the attack upon our lines southeast of Vertoiba. They were driven off with heavy loss and a few prisoners were taken."

Following is Monday's official Austro-Hungarian report respecting the Austro-Italian campaign:

On the coastal front artillery and mine throwers were more active on account of the clearing of the weather. In the evening the Italians shelled Costanyevica with especial violence. In the vicinity of Dolye, near Tolmino, patrols of Infantry Regiment 37 advanced to the rear trenches of the enemy, defeated the garrison and brought back ten prisoners without suffering loss.

On the Tyrolean eastern front, north of the San Pellegrino Valley, the Italians attacked Cima di Costabella. After an engagement of varying character the Italians succeeded in capturing an advanced position. The engagement has not been terminated.

JAPANESE HOLDING AMERICAN AS SPY

Utica, N. Y., Man Accused of Entering Military Zone Without Authority.

TOKIO, March 6.—Ralph Hoyt Thayer, formerly of Utica, N. Y., who was arrested recently on the charge of violating the law for protection of military secrets, has been remanded for trial and released under bond of $300. He is charged with having entered without authority the wireless station zone of Yokosuka, an important naval station thirteen miles southwest of Yokohama.

The case of Thayer attracted considerable attention in Japan. He has been imprisoned in the Yokohama jail, daily undergoing a secret examination at the hands of a preliminary Magistrate. Thayer was arrested at Yokosuka three nights after the explosion of the battleship cruiser Tsukuba at that port and he was at once taken into custody for entering a fortified zone without authority.

Thayer was a teacher of English in St. Paul's Episcopal College at Tokio, an institution conducted by the American Episcopal mission. His friends expressed the opinion that he was interested in the education and conversion of Japanese sailors and that he visited Yokosuka merely to inquire whether any of his acquaintances had been killed in the explosion.

Naval officers have been quoted as saying that Thayer was not arrested in connection with the Tsukuba explosion, as alleged by Japanese newspapers.

Flour Up 20c. a Barrel in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Special brands of Minneapolis patent flour advanced twenty cents a barrel to $10.20 in wood here today.

O'GORMAN DENIES AIDING FILIBUSTER

Asserts He Only Objected to Part of Armed Neutrality Resolution.

DID NOT RETARD VOTE

Says He Would Not Sign Manifesto, as He Is Opposed to Convoys.

James A. O'Gorman, one of the twelve United States Senators accused by the President and other members of the Senate of filibustering against the armed neutrality resolution, and thereby causing it to be killed, issued a statement yesterday from his law office, 37 Wall street, denying that he took part in the filibuster and asserting that he would have voted for the bill if certain amendments had been made.

The amendments he referred to included the striking out from the Senate bill of the clause empowering the President to use "other instrumentalities" in addition to arming ships, and the clause providing for convoys for ships if necessary. Mr. O'Gorman said he was in favor of the Stone amendment providing that no merchant ships carrying war munitions should have convoys.

His statement in full follows:

"The statement that I participated in the Senate filibuster is entirely unfounded. The *Congressional Record* will show that I did not occupy five minutes of the Senate's time during the last three days of the session, and that I at no time objected to a vote on the armed neutrality resolution. It cannot be said, therefore, with truth, that I delayed the progress of the measure.

Objection to Manifesto.

"When I was requested to sign the so-called manifesto favoring the adoption of the resolution in the Senate I pointed out that it differed from the resolution previously adopted in the House in that the Senate measure contained an authorization to the President to employ 'such other instrumentalities and methods as may in his judgment and discretion seem necessary and adequate' in addition to the arming of ships. This phrase had been stricken from the bill by a unanimous vote in the House, and I believed that action should be sustained by the Senate.

"I stated further that I intended to vote for an amendment which in my judgment would improve the pending resolution and harmonize it with the House action. This amendment, which had been discussed some days before in the committee, prohibited merchant vessels carrying munitions or other war supplies from securing the profection of a convoy. It was generally recognized that to give a merchant vessel carrying such a cargo the protection of an American man-of-war would in itself constitute an act of war.

Not Opposed to Armed Ships.

"This I was naturally anxious to avoid, and while I had every confidence that the President would not furnish a convoy to a vessel carrying munitions, I believed the insertion of this amendment in the pending resolution would have a reassuring effect throughout the country.

"I had no objection to such vessels being armed. My only objection was to the provision that might be construed so as to afford them the protection of a battleship.

"I at no time intended to vote against the Senate resolution, but desired to secure the amendment above referred to, and for that reason was unwilling to place myself on record a day before the close of the Senate session as approving the resolution pending in its then form.

"I repeat I did not participate in the filibuster and that the amendment I favored had the sanction of the action of the House without a dissenting voice."

Mr. O'Gorman announced that this would be all he would have to say on the matter.

FILIBUSTER DEFENDED.

Vardaman and Kenyon Explain Stand on Armed Ship Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Some Senators who have been credited with having obstructed the armed ship bill and have been denounced, to-day made explanations.

Senator Vardaman, Democrat, of Mississippi, said he had consumed only sixteen minutes in debate on the bill, never had opposed a cloture rule, never had participated in a filibuster and consistently had been the advocate of majority rule in the Senate.

When he referred to the President's strictures upon him Senator Vardaman said: "I will not delegate to the President a trust reposed by the Constitution in Congress. I did not sign the 'round robin' because I am opposed to the Senate bill without the Stone amendment, and doubt the propriety of such a proceeding."

Senator John Sharp Williams, Democrat, replied to the statement of Senator Vardaman, his colleague.

"My colleague says Congress has some rights," said Mr. Williams. "One of its rights is to legislate, and to legislate we must vote. A filibuster which is to render the country helpless is not excusable."

Senator Kenyon, Iowa, whose name has been linked with the obstructionists, entered an alibi.

"I did not take a second of the time of the Senate to discuss the bill," he said. "I do not understand that signing or refusing to sign a manifesto determines whether one is a traitor or a patriot."

NEW SENATOR RAPS PACIFISTS.

Kellogg, Successor of Clapp, Squarely for Armed Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Frank B. Kellogg, the new Senator from Minnesota, is no pacifist. He made this plain in a letter sent to-night to constituents in Minnesota who had asked him to take a stand similar to that of Moses E. Clapp, his predecessor, who went on record in the Senate against granting the President the authority he asked to arm merchant ships. In his letter Senator Kellogg says:

"I certainly shall vote for an armed neutrality bill which authorizes the President to arm merchant ships to protect American lives against unlawful attack by submarines if such a bill again comes before the Senate. I will not vote to prevent Americans from travelling upon merchant or passenger ships of belligerent, neutral or American registry or to close the oceans to American commerce. I shall never lend my influence to make this great and enlightened democracy the first nation to take the backward step and close the pathways of the oceans at the request of any or all belligerent nations.

"I will not vote for a referendum on the question of war or to submit to a plebiscite the question of whether this country will protect its citizens. The Constitution of the United States places the power and responsibility of declaring war in Congress."

TWO RUSSIAN ATTACKS FAIL.

Germans Repulse Opponents in Galicia, Near Rumanian Front.

LONDON, March 6.—To-day's German report of operations in Galicia tells of the repulse of a Russian night attack near Brzezany and the failure of an assault by Russian forces in the Kelemen Mountains, near the northern end of the Rumanian front. The statement follows:

East front—Front of Prince Leopold: A Russian night attack against our positions south of Brzezany failed.

Front of Archduke Joseph—East of Sacopen, in the Kelemen Mountains, in the southern part of the wooded Carpathians, several Russian companies which attacked our positions after a lively fire were repulsed.

The Russian statement follows:

On the Russo-Galician and Rumanian fronts scouting reconnaissances and exchanges of fire are proceeding.

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