

Cloudy to-day, probably snow or rain; to-morrow snow or rain. Highest temperature yesterday, 48; lowest, 27. Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 12.

The Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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BRITISH DRIVE ENEMY BACK A MILE ON ANCRE

Advance Made on 3 1-2 Mile Front Along Ridge West of Bapaume.

GERMANS FORCED TO GIVE UP GREVILLERS

Retirement Follows Terrific Bombardment Under Cover of Haze.

FRENCH CONSERVE GAINS IN CHAMPAGNE

New Positions on Hill 185 Held Against Teuton Grenade Attacks.

LONDON, March 13.—British troops in France made another notable advance today, with the Ancre front the scene of a highly important forward sweep. The Germans abandoned their main defensive system along the forward crest of the ridge west of Bapaume on a line stretching uninterruptedly for three and a half miles.

The British, pressing on relentlessly, swept the Kaiser's rear guard back for a full mile, penetrated the German positions in the Loupart wood and seized the village of Grevillers. The retirement followed a terrific bombardment which was made under cover of a heavy haze.

Details of these highly successful operations are contained in tonight's official reports from British headquarters in France. Besides a casual reference to "violent activity" in this region, the German statement contains no mention of the day's developments. British observers regard this fact in itself as significant.

North of the Ancre the British left flank bent back the German line on a front of about a mile and somewhat straightened the curve extending from the Bois de la Chapelle to the north-northwest of Puzieux at Mont.

Expect Capture of Bapaume.

Correspondents with the British headquarters in France, telegraphing this evening concerning the occupation by the British of Loupart Wood and Grevillers, said they would expect the capture of Bapaume, although they stop short of actually predicting it with certainty. "With luck we shall be there soon," says one correspondent. "Bapaume is now seriously threatened," says another, who adds: "We are on the eve of important movements, and the enemy is not likely to make any stand here without severe damage, even if he escapes something like disaster."

Another correspondent wires that there should be important news available Wednesday.

The Times correspondent says it would not be surprising to hear that Achiet le Petit, less than one mile and a half north of Bapaume, has been captured by the British. The correspondent adds that the Germans have retreated north of Achiet le Petit, and may have reached the Logeast wood, a mile and a half north.

Meanwhile, the French conserved their recent gains in Champagne, the official communication from Paris records. The newly acquired French positions on Hill 185 were held successfully against grenade attacks launched by the Germans.

The Berlin communication records the fact of a British attempt to advance yesterday on a wide front near Beaurains, south of Arras, but does not refer to today's fighting near Bapaume. South of Bapaume, in Champagne, the French continued their offensive, French troops made successful attacks, gaining only a narrow strip on the southwest slope of Hill 185, for which they paid with "sanguinary sacrifices."

The Official Reports.

The official reports follow: British—In consequence of our bombardment of his positions yesterday the enemy abandoned his main defensive system along the forward crest of the ridge west of Bapaume on a front of three and a half miles. During the day our advancing troops drove back the enemy's rear guard in this area for a depth of a mile and have occupied the village of Grevillers and Loupart Wood. We have also made further progress east and northeast of Gommeourt on a front of about a mile.

GERMAN PLOT TO SEIZE FT. HAMILTON REPORTED; 200 POLICE RUSHED THERE

500 of Kaiser's Reservists Said to Have Planned Attack on Three Sides—Woods Gets Tip From Army Officer.

A report last night that 500 German reservists under the command of men who had seen active service with the German army were assembling at various points in Brooklyn and preparing to attack and seize Fort Hamilton, one of the defenses at the Narrows, caused the Police Department to put into active operation some of the elaborate plans which have been formulated for the protection of the military reservation.

By midnight 200 heavily armed patrolmen, under the command of Borough Inspector Dillon and Inspector Joseph Conboy of the Seventeenth district, had been thrown about the reservation, searchlights from the fort were playing on points likely to be attacked, and two police boats armed with rapid fire and machine guns had steamed down the harbor and begun patrolling the waters of the Narrows.

Little definite information could be obtained about the rumored plot either from the army officer who had reported the matter or from the Police Department, officials of the Police Department refusing to comment on the matter except to declare that the version they had of the matter warranted their action in mounting the special guard.

Inspector Dillon's Reply.

Inspector Dillon said at midnight that he could say nothing except that the department was assured there were no trouble in guarding threatened points, no matter how vague the rumor of trouble or how improbable the danger.

Army officers were equally reticent about the sudden activity of the police. At 11 o'clock an officer at Fort Hamilton said over the telephone that "there was something to the report of a German plot to attack the fort but that he did not know just what it would amount to." He declined to say whether the coast artillery were making any preparations to repel an attack.

According to the report current at practically every police station in Brooklyn, a high army official notified Police Commissioner Woods about 10 o'clock that the plot had been discovered. He is understood to have told the United States and Colombia that friendly relations should have been maintained.

At the instance of Senator Lodge an article was added stipulating that the amount to be paid Colombia for the separation of Panama is restored to \$25,000,000. Last year the Senate committee cut the sum to \$15,000,000.

Blackmail is Alleged.

The amendments approved by the Foreign Relations Committee have not altered appreciably the attitude of Republican leaders, still hostile in spite of the ratification of the treaty at this time as an inducement to Colombia to refrain from conspiring with Germany in international blackmail.

"It has been slumbering on the calendar of the last Senate since June, 1914, because there never have been votes enough for the ratification of the treaty at this time because I am not willing to have my country blackmailed. We are told, and truly I have no doubt, that German intrigues and German influence have been active in Colombia since that time because I am not willing to have my country blackmailed. We are told that Colombia will furnish submarine bases to Germany from which they can assault our shipping and the Panama Canal and

planned to make the trip to the neighborhood of the reservation by trolley and by automobile and on foot, going in small groups in order not to attract attention. Every group was armed, according to one report with automatic pistols and rifles, which were carried concealed in long overcoats. Each group was instructed to time its progress to move toward the fort at about the same time, and at a signal agreed upon the 500 Germans were to attack the fort from three sides and overpower the sentries.

The Germans, according to the report, expected little trouble from the 300 Coast Artillerymen who form the garrison at the fort, and groups had been selected to attack the fort by the use of the big guns useless and to blow up the powder magazines and ammunition stores.

Immediately upon the receipt of the information from the army officer, Commissioner Woods notified Borough Inspector Dillon, who in turn got into touch with Inspector Joseph Conboy, ordering him, with Capt. Edward Gallagher of the Fort Hamilton station, Capt. James Gillen of the Fourth Avenue station and Capt. Northrup of the Sheepshead Bay station, to report to the Fort Hamilton station for a conference.

Hurry Call After Conference.

This conference occurred about 11 o'clock, and after the four police officials had been closeted together for fifteen minutes, Inspector Dillon sent a hurry call to the Police Headquarters for 200 extra policemen, and also gave orders that all available men above that number be held in readiness to report at the fort in the event of an attack.

The policemen began reporting within the next half hour by foot, by trolley and by police patrol wagon, and at 11:15 o'clock more than 200 men were at the Fort Hamilton station. By midnight 200 had arrived and reported to Inspector Dillon. As fast as the squads reported they were armed and thrown about the fort guarding all roads leading into the military reservation.

About the same time orders were given to the two police boats to hurry down the harbor and guard the fort against any attempt to enter from the water. Meantime the searchlights inside the reservation began to sweep the water and the light reflecting over the water and around the borders of the grounds.

The report that the Germans were preparing to attack Fort Hamilton came from a high army official notified Police Commissioner Woods about 10 o'clock that the plot had been discovered. He is understood to have told the United States and Colombia that friendly relations should have been maintained.

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RELIER SHIP U-BOAT VICTIM

Norwegian Craft, With Grain for Starving, Sunk Outside Zone.

SECOND OF KIND TO GO

Three Lives Lost When the Storstad Was Torpedoed Unwarned.

LONDON, March 14.—The Norwegian steamer Lars Pastena (Lars Pastenes), bound from America for Rotterdam with grain for the American Relief Commission in Belgium, has been sunk without warning outside the blockaded zone, according to the Norwegian Mercantile Shipping Gazette. The ship was sunk by a U-boat which sailed from New York on December 19 and stopped at Halifax for repairs.

One other steamship carrying grain for the American Relief Commission, the Norwegian Storstad, has been sunk without warning since Germany's ruthless submarine war began. The Storstad was sunk on March 1 and three lives were lost. She carried 9,000 tons of grain from Buenos Ayres.

WORK WILL GO ON.

Hoover, Before Sailing, Tells of 10,000,000 Starving.

There was regret and even indignation among officials directing the work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium when the misinformation was telegraphed here from Washington a few hours after Chairman Herbert Hoover sailed for Europe yesterday that Belgian relief work, as some Washington dispatches incorrectly had it, may be suspended because of the activities of German U-boats.

It was emphatically declared at the commission's offices in the Equitable Building that even a state of war between the United States and Germany would cause for a minute a letup in the commission's work of collecting funds to relieve the starving Belgians and destitute adults from starvation. The fact that 10,000,000 men, women and little ones will certainly starve if the relief work is suspended should make it plain to American citizens, the relief workers said, that there could not, and will not, be so much as a suggestion of stopping the relief work.

The fact that all Belgian relief supplies, not only from America but all countries of the world, are sent into Belgium by the sea, and that the U-boats are making a night of it, and that various destructive deeds were ascribed to the Teuton element in New York. One report that reached the commission yesterday was that two of the big interned German liners had slipped from their berths and were making their way into Long Island Sound to attack the coast.

Fifteen Ships Lost of 500.

It was difficult for the relief workers yesterday to believe that the German Admiralty had officially ordered a U-boat to sink the relief ship Storstad, bound from Buenos Ayres to Rotterdam, and that the U-boat, which is insured, had been lost out of 500 total sailings and all the fifteen had gone down by running into mines. Only one of the 500 U-boats, however, is in command, it was said here, would have deliberately sunk a relief ship.

WARSHIP FOR GUTHRIE.

Japan to Provide Transport for Body to America.

TOKYO, Monday, March 12.—As a special mark of honor to the late George W. Guthrie, American Ambassador to Japan, the Emperor is expected to detail a Japanese warship to transport the body of Guthrie to America.

UNIONS TO DEFLY WILSON; ORDER MEN OFF TRAINS; U. S. MAY OPERATE ROADS

Workers to Quit at 6 P. M. March 17 "Unless Otherwise Notified."

BROTHERHOODS HOLD MAIL IS NOT EXEMPT

Decision May Compel President to Put Lines Under Military Control.

"BIG FOUR" IN FINAL DEMAND TO-MORROW

National Conference of Railway Managers Alone Can Avert Strike.

Formal orders for the beginning of the railroad strike were issued in the East yesterday by the "Big Four" railroad brotherhoods. Members of the organization have been instructed to leave their trains at 6 P. M. on Saturday "unless otherwise notified." Only if the National Conference of Railway Managers yields to the demands that are to be presented to-morrow will there be any rescession of the strike order, it is expected.

Statement by Gompers.

Labor leaders are particularly anxious that this interpretation be not emphasized at this time, but the clear inference they refuse to discuss. President Wilson is to-day made this statement to THE SUN:

"We are going to try and help, as far as we possibly can, in this effort to keep us out of war. We do not come despite that we will do our duty, and we will do it voluntarily. The American workmen will demonstrate that it is not necessary to establish an autocracy or to deny freedom in order for a democracy to be efficient in defence of its institutions and ideals.

In yesterday's reference in closing the National Conference of Railway Managers Mr. Gompers is quoted as having said:

"The mother of two boys recently said to me, 'If I didn't want her sons to go to war, I replied that if I had two sons and they refused to offer their services to their country I would gladly sacrifice the lives of both of them to risk in defence of that flag.'

Berlin May Alter Submarine Decree

Conference Called to Hear Views of Bernstorff, Now Nearing His Capital.

SOLDIERS PUT DOWN RUSSIAN FOOD RIOTS

Treacherous Government Officials Now Are Serving Prison Terms.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 13.—Judging by the tone of the few messages which are coming out of Russia the recent outbreaks among railway men, and the technical skill or mechanical training. On the other hand, the commission will not become involved in controversial matters which can be settled only by legislation.

LABOR SEEKS WORKING BASIS IN CASE WAR IS DECLARED

Cooperation Between Federated Interests and Council for National Defence Forecast.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Cooperation between the American Federation of Labor and the Council for National Defence is definitely assured as the result of the unanimous action of the labor conference yesterday in adopting the statement of labor's "war policies" prepared by President Samuel Gompers and the executive council of the federation.

This is the view taken of yesterday's meeting by the Council for National Defence. The statement issued by the labor conference is regarded as establishing a working basis for such cooperation in advance of actual war.

The calling of the conference and the action taken in defining labor's attitude represent Mr. Gompers' part in the plans now being worked out by the advisory commission of the Council for National Defence, of which Mr. Gompers is a member.

The labor conference was undertaken after several months of consultation between Mr. Gompers and his colleagues on the advisory commission. Mr. Gompers did not specifically set down the demands which labor would make in connection with its cooperation, but members of the commission, it was said today, were aware that these demands would be in line with labor's war experience in England.

The commission, it was explained, is in no way committed to support these specific demands, or to consider them as essential parts of a contract of cooperation between organized labor and the rest of the country in preparation against war. The commission, however, is in sympathy with the movement to save labor from the production and manufacture of munitions and war supplies to be held at its tasks in the event of war instead of being utilized for saving lives.

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WAR IF SHIP IS SUNK.

Bernstorff Says Future Hinges on U-Boat Results.

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