

WHIRLWIND RAIRES USED; DEAD FEES STREW GROUND; "MANY" AMERICANS KILLED

Great Storm of Shells and Clouds of Gas Precede Biggest Attack Yet.

WEST POINT HERO SLAIN

Ten Tentons Killed in Our Trenches and Three Taken Prisoners, 2 Wounded.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 1.—American troops repulsed a strong German attack this morning in the salient north of Toul. There were many American casualties, one of the killed being a Captain who was graduated from West Point in 1917.

The raid was a complete failure, three German prisoners remaining in American hands. The ground in front of the American trenches was strewn with German dead.

A driving wet snow was falling this morning when the Germans opened fire on the American salient with every weapon at their command. Several heavy shells and gas shells fell in a perfect whirlwind on our trenches for half an hour. At the same time other enemy shells in great numbers were dropping on the American battery positions.

The Germans, evidently thinking that the Americans in this section would not have a taste of gas a few days ago would fear it now, let loose great quantities of poisonous gas, but the men put on their masks, and only a few were affected by it. So the gas shells did not do the work of the salient were not to pieces.

240 Raiders in Attack.

At 6 o'clock the barrage fire lifted on the trenches to the right of the salient and Germans, numbering 240, came sweeping forward under the protection of their fire. They came forward apparently intending to make a big bang and jumped into what was left of the trenches, but there, instead of the easy work anticipated, found the Americans all ready for the fight. Piece hand to hand fighting began.

One American Captain rallied men with rifles and machine guns and went through the American salient with a platoon into No Man's Land and there waited for the enemy, whom he expected to be driven out by his comrades in the trench.

He was right, for soon groups of the enemy started back through the wire entanglements. The Americans poured in a steady fire, but unfortunately the Captain was killed during the fight. He is the first member of the 1917 class at West Point to be killed.

While the Americans were in front of the wire entanglements and in shell holes, the Germans were firing at the American barrage fire began sweeping No Man's Land, catching many running Russians who had enough of American bullets. The barrage went back and forth, making a noise of doing all possible damage to the foe.

When the enemy had been driven back out of the positions the bodies of the fallen were found in the American trenches. Two German officers were entangled in the wire and many bodies were in sight. Eight were carried through the snowstorm on one point.

Littered With Unused Bombs.

The ground was littered with enemy grenades, boxes of explosives for use in trench warfare, and many unused bombs which they had no opportunity to use.

The enemy managed, however, to drop two bombs in two dugouts. One was destroyed and only one man is reported to have been injured.

If the Germans captured any prisoners, which it is doubtful, there were few. One was a young American soldier when he was shot after capture. From the prisoners the American officers have obtained much valuable information. One said:

"The Germans had been preparing for the raid for three weeks and belonged to the Seventy-eighth Reserve Division of Hanover. The prisoners had Russian rifles in their possession and came into the trench opposite us before the Americans took over this sector."

The Americans lost many killed and wounded, including officers. The American displayed the greatest personal courage, bravery and energy throughout the engagement and outfought the surprised enemy from the instant contact was established.

Town Also is Shelled.

During the bombardment a town behind the American line was heavily shelled and there were some casualties. Sixty orders were issued today to all tanks in the American sector of the battle front near Toul regarding gas precautions. The men were told that they must wear their masks and respirators within quick reach of their trench and were warned that the slightest delay in getting them on might mean death.

More additional gas cases developed today among the men, who many hours after the gas shells had exploded went to work in the gassed area. There the fumes, like water, remained in the holes and crevices of the earth. Thus far six men have died from the effects of gas. Gas shells and gas bombs that are in hospitals are being treated with special care. Swift attention has fallen upon the German batteries which this week bombarded the American trenches northwest of Toul with gas shells. American heavy artillery concentrated its fire on the German missewer batteries for half an hour Thursday and obliterated the position.

Many direct hits with high explosive shells were made by the American guns. Timbers were thrown high in the

American Lines Held Intact After Fight Says French Report Praising Bravery

PARIS, March 1.—In its official reports of fighting the French War Office pays particular attention to-day to the part played by the American troops in repulsing the Germans. The statements follow:

Night.—During the day the artillery fire was of great intensity in the region north and northwest of Rheims and also in Champagne, especially in the region of the Monts, near Tahure, and on both sides of the Suippe.

Southwest of the Butte du Mesnil, after having been pushed back by our counter attacks at points where they had entered our positions this morning, the enemy came back with new forces. After several fruitless attempts, which cost him heavy losses, he succeeded in gaining a footing again in a part of the position we conquered February 13.

On the right bank of the Meuse and in the Woivre the enemy violently bombarded our first lines on the Beaumont and Bois le Chaume fronts, as well as in the Seicheprey region, where a strong surprise attack by the enemy was repulsed and gave us a few prisoners.

On two of the points attacked by the enemy during the course of last night and to-day Germans specialized in raids came in contact with some elements of American infantry. Our allies maintained their lines intact everywhere and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and in addition took prisoners from him at each of these points.

Day.—In the region east of Chavignon (the Berlin War Office reports ten Americans taken prisoner here) at 8 o'clock last night the Germans, after a heavy bombardment, hurled two columns against the French lines. A violent bombardment followed, terminating to the advantage of the French. The Germans were thrown back after having suffered heavy losses. Prisoners remained in the hands of the French.

THIRD LIBERTY \$1,002,878,608 LOAN ON APRIL 6 FEB: WAR COST

Campaign Begins on Anniversary of America's Entry Into the World War.

McAdoo Expects Nationwide Patriotic Celebrations Will Mark Event.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The third Liberty Loan campaign will be opened on April 6, the anniversary of the declaration of war on Germany by the United States. Official announcement of the date was made by Secretary McAdoo to-night. Terms and conditions, the interest rate and other details are dependent on further legislation by Congress, and will be announced at a future date.

Under existing legislation the issue of somewhat more than \$3,000,000,000 is authorized in addition to the amount of subscriptions accepted on the first and second loans. This is under the original authorization. Necessary legislation for the forthcoming loan will be passed in Congress in time for fixing it upon a definite basis.

The date of the launching of the campaign was announced immediately after the decision had been reached so as to give the fullest possible time for preparation for the loan by bankers' committees and local boosters in every community in the United States. The Liberty Loan Bureau of the Treasury is ready and waiting for the going.

Posters Already Distributed.

Posters announcing the loan have been printed and are ready for general distribution. Thousands of them have gone to central distributing points. The loan machinery has been reorganized and lightened up in many spots to increase efficiency on the basis of experience gained in the first two issues.

In view of the fact that loan subscriptions will begin April 6 it is probable that there will not be more than two additional issues of Treasury certificates of indebtedness to be issued in public sale. About \$500,000,000 of these certificates have been subscribed by banks and subscriptions are being received on a second issue of the same amount.

It is believed by Administration officials that the economic and business situation which was upset by the coal and transportation difficulties in one of the most severe winters in history will be adjusted and that the country will be in a position to absorb a heavy bond issue.

In addition hope is expressed that the railroad bill, the war finance corporation bill and other similar measures will be out of the way, so that the nation can give enthusiastic cooperation to the loan.

Many communities have been planning patriotic celebrations of the war anniversary date and Secretary McAdoo is confident that these meetings will be converted into loan rallies. They are counted upon to give a fine send off to the third campaign.

The statement announcing the date of the opening of the campaign is the date of the opening of the campaign. Secretary McAdoo explained, to give every community time to prepare for the big bond sale, and he strongly advised an early date to grant the necessary additional authority. Of course the opening date of the campaign is somewhat dependent upon the new legislation, but it is hoped and believed that the matter can be considered and determined in ample time to begin the campaign on the date suggested. April 6 is an early date for the opening of an American history, and it seems peculiarly appropriate that the opening of the second year of our participation in this war should be marked by the opening of a new era of the world should be celebrated with a nation wide drive for another Liberty Loan.

The campaign should begin with a nationwide drive for another Liberty Loan.

Both morning and afternoon bulletins issued at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday reported a continued improvement in the condition of Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

AMERICAN SURGEONS TO BE TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL

Maj. Connelly and Lt. Kirkpatrick Held for Neglect in Hestwood Case.

CHAMBERLAIN IS UPHOLD

Senator's Expose of Camp Doniphan Conditions Confirmed by War Dept.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The sequel to Senator Chamberlain's defence in the Senate against President Wilson's denunciation of his efforts for army reforms developed to-day when the War Department permitted the report of an officer of the Inspector General's Department to be made public.

Senator Chamberlain in his speech in the Senate read a letter written by the father of Private Albert Hestwood, charging that the appalling conditions existing at the hospital at Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, were partly responsible for the death of his son. The report of the officer who made the inspection stated that the conditions complained of did exist at that time and that all of the complaints made by the soldier's father were true.

The first result of the charge made by the Oregon Senator will be the court-martial of Major Philip B. Connelly, Medical Corps, U. S. A., of New York city, and First Lieut. Walter H. Kirkpatrick, Medical Corps, National Guard, of Haven, Kan. Major Connelly was the medical officer in charge of the hospital at the camp at the time of Private Hestwood's illness and death. Lieut. Kirkpatrick is the first medical officer to examine Hestwood. He is charged that he sent him to the hospital without making it known that he suspected spinal meningitis.

Baker Asks for Report.

The Secretary of War in ordering the court-martial has instructed Major Gen. W. M. Wright, commanding this division, to make a report and has asked for a report from the former division commander Brig. Gen. L. G. Berry.

A digest of the report of the officer who inspected the hospital is set forth in the complaint issued by Senator Chamberlain. The Senator said at the time that his information was derived from the father of young Hestwood.

"The investigation disclosed," the report says, "that prior to the date of Private Hestwood's death (December 28) the conditions in the hospital were nothing short of deplorable; in fact, the conditions in the hospital were such that the father of Private Hestwood's father in his letter to the Secretary of War found to be substantially correct."

Major Connelly, who was then in charge of the hospital, is held to have been responsible for the existence of these conditions.

The wards were unclean at that time and there was an insufficient supply of food and clothing. The report states that there were inexperienced and untrained attendants on duty, while those there were experienced and the declaration was made that patients were for long periods without even having their hands washed.

The report continues, "practically every complaint made by Private Hestwood's father was found by the inspector to be true."

Hospital Overtaxed.

Reports of the medical department show that an unexpectedly large number of patients overtaxed the hospital when Hestwood was there. Between 1,000 and 1,500 patients were treated at the hospital between December 18 and 23 last. These causes were named by the inspector in his report as "unsatisfactory conditions then existing in the hospital. Lack of steam heating facilities, lack of supplies of hot water, untrained officers and enlisted personnel, lack of proper sanitary and plumbing connections, long delay in completing the base hospital."

The report stated also that the conditions which existed at the time of Private Hestwood's illness and death have been eradicated, that the "critical condition" no longer exists and probably never will occur again in the Camp Doniphan hospital.

Body Shipped in Casket.

The statement that Private Hestwood's body was shipped home wrapped only in a sheet was entirely untrue. A special report of the Army Medical Department stated that the body was shipped in a metal lined casket and that "this being a communicable disease the body was wrapped in sheets and cotton to prevent shipping laws, therefore no clothing was used."

The conditions at the camp hospital have been materially improved, the report shows.

"As a result of the investigation into present conditions at the hospital," the report states, "the present commanding officer of the hospital, Col. Frank R. Keefer, Medical Corps, is an efficient and capable officer, fully competent to fill the obligations that are placed upon him and at the present moment is doing everything with means at hand to place that institution upon a proper basis."

Major Connelly, who must face court-martial as a result of the investigation, was graduated from Bellevue Medical School in 1912 and from the Army Medical School three years later. He was appointed to the Medical Corps from New York on February 8, 1911. Lieut. Kirkpatrick, the other officer who was placed under a court-martial, studied medicine at the University Medical College, Kansas City, Mo. He accepted his commission in the National Guard Medical Corps June 30 last.

Belgian Socialists Sentenced to Die

AMSTERDAM, March 1.—A German court-martial at Antwerp has condemned to death for espionage the Belgian Socialist Senators Coloux and Legras according to the *Het Volk*. Pieter Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, has telegraphed to Philip Scheidemann, the German majority Socialist leader, appealing to him to use his influence to prevent execution of the sentence.

LENINE REPORTS BREAK IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

He So Interprets Message From Russian Delegates at Brest-Litovsk.

ARMED TRAIN WANTED

It Is to Meet Party at Torshets—Appeal to Defend Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, March 1.—A message received by the Bolshevik Government from Brest-Litovsk, dated Friday, ordering a train under military guard to meet the Russian delegates at Torshets, was considered by the Government as probably signifying that the peace negotiations had been broken off. The communication follows:

"To all the Councils: The following message was received from Brest-Litovsk:

"The Council of Commissaries, Petrograd: Send us a train to Torshets, near Polok, equipped sufficiently for large forces. Communicate with Krylenko concerning the bodyguard."

"This message most probably signifies that the peace negotiations have been broken off by the Germans. We must be ready for an immediate German advance on Petrograd and on all communication lines. That all the people rise and strengthen the measures for defence."

"The occupation of Rostov-on-Don by the Bolsheviks after a sanguinary battle and the forced retreat of the troops of Gen. Kaledines and Gen. Korniloff is reported by the semi-official news agency to-day."

The news agency says that Kaledines' advance has been definitely brought to a close. Rostov was occupied by the revolutionary troops Monday after a bloody affair and the Soviet troops then advanced to Novo Teberk, which they entered. The enemy retired on Askaniak under command of Gen. Alexieff and Komaroff.

Orders also have been issued to keep Petrograd ready to receive the advance of the revolution.

AUSTRIA ALSO ATTACKS.

Her Forces Advance Into Ukraine

—Germans Reach Dnieper.

LONDON, March 1.—Despite reports yesterday from Bolshevik sources that the German advance into Russia had been stopped and that thousands of Russians were gathering to resist the invaders, Berlin reports to-day that German troops have reached the Dnieper River, about 400 miles south of Petrograd, and 240 miles north of Kiev.

It is said also that Austro-Hungarian troops have begun an advance into the Ukraine, although the Austrian Premier has denied this. The Austro-Hungarian advance into the Ukraine would not send troops into that province.

Ten thousand Russians already have laid down their arms, and considerable quantities of ammunition, carts and other rolling stock have been taken by the Austrians, says an official Austrian communication announcing the advance in Russia.

A forward movement by the invaders of some thirty-five miles beyond Polotsk, midway between Minsk and Grodek, is reported by the press. It is said that the railway had been blown up and the stores of provisions in their way destroyed.

The President is also reported to be moving slowly toward Luga from Pskov, at which place they are said to have concentrated a division of infantry supported by cavalry and heavy light artillery.

The Germans likewise are declared to be moving on Sebezh, eighty miles north of Pskov. There is no indication of any real resistance to the German advance, although proclamations and appeals to the people by the Bolsheviks continue.

Town Taken by Storm.

The German official statement to-day says:

"Our troops have reached the Dnieper in their advance eastward. Along the northern frontier of the Ukraine, 45 AIR ATTACKS MADE ON VENICE 1,000 Bombs Dropped—People Leaving City.

Man From Front Brings Thanks to Fund Donors

A BROOKLYN boy, member of the First United States Engineers (regulars), now home on a brief furlough, says yesterday: "When the boys heard I was coming over they told me to be sure to call on THE SUN and tell how much we appreciate the tobacco it and its many friends are sending us. The soldiers are receiving help and favors from many sources, but in the opinion of every man there isn't an organization that compares with the tobacco fund."

Just how the smokers help he tells in greater detail on page 4.

WARNING! THE SUN TO BACCO FUND HAS NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER FUND, ORGANIZATION OR PUBLICATION. IT EMPLOYS NO AGENTS OR SOLICITORS.

JAPAN MAY GET FREE HAND IN PROTECTION OF SIBERIA; CABINET DISCUSSES MOVE

FRANCIS, 350 MILES AWAY FROM PETROGRAD, IS SAFE

American and Japanese Envoys Make Trip to Vologda on Special Train, Followed by Other Diplomats and Red Cross Representatives.

Vologda, Russia, Feb. 28 (Delayed).—The American and Japanese Ambassadors arrived here at 4:30 miles east of Petrograd to-day on a special train. Their trip was uneventful.

The Chinese and Japanese Ministers, the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires and the American Red Cross representatives also have arrived here. The Ambassadors are remaining in Vologda pending developments.

Another train which left Petrograd with portions of the embassies' staffs has arrived at Vodka, 125 miles east of Vologda and 700 miles east of Petrograd.

According to advices received here to-day by Ambassador Francis from the Ministry of War at Petrograd peace had not been signed between the Bolshevik Government and the Germans up to a late hour this afternoon (Thursday).

Roger T. French, the American Consul at Petrograd, who arrived at Vologda with the ambassadorial party, is opening a consulate here. The American Red Cross representatives who came here are headed by Col. Raymond Robins of Chicago.

OTHER DIPLOMATS GO.

British and French Ambassadors Quit Petrograd.

LONDON, March 1.—The British and French Ambassadors have left Petrograd, according to a telegram from the Russian official news agency in Petrograd and which bears no date.

Tokio advices forwarded in a Reuter despatch from Shanghai say that the Japanese Ambassador to Russia, Viscount Uchida, has postponed his departure from Petrograd. It is believed, the despatch says, that the Russian Government has made a new suggestion.

(The Associated Press despatch from Vologda, Russia, reports that the Japanese Ambassadors accompanied Ambassador Francis to Vologda, which was reached at 4:30 miles east of Petrograd.)

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WILSON AGAINST BRITISH PRESS BARGAIN IN PEACE SHOWS CAUTION

His Next Utterance Will Call for Victory by Arms. It Is Indicated.

SEES DANGER IN PARLEYS

New Pacifist Report Misrepresents Him as Willing to Compromise.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—There were few indications after the Cabinet meeting that President Wilson's next utterance on the international situation will be a call for peace. It is indicated that the President's next utterance will be a call for victory by arms. It is indicated that the President's next utterance will be a call for victory by arms.

It would not surprise anyone here if the President's next utterance in regard to the subject will be more belligerent in its tone than the recent addresses and will show the American people that peace cannot come by negotiation with the present German military leaders.

Pacifists and peace by compromise advocates here are profiting by the bull in the international situation. Reports to-day that a peace move had actually been made by the German Government are being circulated from pacifist quarters.

The President is represented by these advocates as following a double-barrelled policy of war and peace. It is said that the President counts on the war programme as an emergency measure to use if peace plans fail, but that for the present his main reliance is on the peace program.

It is expected here that the President will make an effort to misrepresent him at once and will leave no doubt as to the nation's determination to force Germany to terms by a military victory.

45 AIR ATTACKS MADE ON VENICE 1,000 Bombs Dropped—People Leaving City.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. VENICE, Feb. 28 (Delayed).—Forty-five air raids have been made on Venice to date and at least 1,000 bombs have been dropped. There are only about 60,000 people here of the 160,000 population.

The raid to-night lasted three hours. Three hundred bombs were dropped. The Royal Palace was struck and three churches were damaged. In St. John Provasio the air raid was one of the city's last landscapes were wrecked. In this raid one person was killed and fifteen injured. The slight casualties are taken to the prudence of the refugees in taking shelter promptly.

Boston Airman Killed in Canada.

TORONTO, March 1.—Flight Cadet Lloyd Carter of Boston, 30 years old, a member of the Ninety-second Squadron Royal Flying Corps, was killed to-night at Leaside, Can. when a machine in which he was being instructed collided with another machine immediately over the airframe at a height of 100 feet.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

President and Entente Leaders Said to View Favorably Defence Plans.

ASSURANCE BY TOKIO

Says Occupation Will Continue Only While German Danger Remains.

HAS ARMY IN READINESS

Great Britain and France Said to Favor Trusting Good Intentions of Japan.

LONDON, Saturday, March 2.—According to the "Daily Mail," it is understood that the Allies have decided to ask the Japanese to take any steps necessary for the protection of the Allies in the Far East.

Stress is laid on the fact that the British and Japanese Governments hold that Japan's intervention in the Russian affairs is not to be construed as an act of hostility to Russia or the Russian Government. Its purpose is to safeguard allied interests and to protect stores and munitions at Vladivostok and to assist Russia to lighten and eventually lift the burden of the German yoke.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—President Wilson and leaders of the Entente are viewing sympathetically Japan's proposal for protective action against Germany in Siberia, and announcement of an agreement may be shortly expected.

Both Great Britain and France favor entrusting the Japanese Government with the mission of landing troops to guard the Trans-Siberian Railroad and protect the huge, valuable supplies piled up at Vladivostok. It is understood that Japan desires moral rather than physical support for the enterprise, so that Tokio probably would prefer to have President Wilson decline the invitation for joint participation in favor of action exclusively by the Japanese.

Diplomats here say that Japan is ready for the work and that not more than a few thousand troops would be essential at the start. They understand that the Tokio Government has given assurances that occupation of Siberia would prevail only so long as military considerations made it necessary.

Real Menace to Japan.

The growing influence of Germany in Russia, which keeps pace with the advances of German armies and the reported absorption of Russian units into the German army, constitutes, it is admitted, a real potential menace to Japan.

The Japanese policy is to take advance precautions and not wait until Germany has been able to profit by delay.

It is pointed out that giving moral sanction to a plan whereby Japanese exercise police power in Siberia would be a further recognition of the trust in the United States and the Entente place in Japan's programme of cooperation. It is expected, therefore, that the Tokio Government will be entrusted to carry out the expedition with the moral but not physical backing of the United States and allied Governments.

Exchanges are proceeding rapidly among the Entente Governments and Washington, and the matter was considered at today's Cabinet meeting. It is understood that the State Department is being slowly but steadily influenced to accept the view which seems to obtain in Great Britain and France and possibly in the United States. This is a single Power with an effective army and navy, within easy reach of Siberia and not otherwise employed and acting in conformity with a general agreement might be better able to deal with the situation than any international force, such as was at first contemplated.

Bolshevik Attitude Unknown.

The attitude of the Bolshevik Government toward the proposed Japanese occupation of Siberia remains to be developed. The Russian contingent in Washington is strongly opposed to the step, but it is believed that the Tokio Government is not in position to reflect its attitude.

It is gathered here that the Japanese Government holds that it does not require any warrant from the Entente Powers generally or America to embark on a campaign in Siberia, although it makes an exception in the case of Great Britain because of the close alliance between Japan and that country, expressly averting their joint interests on the Asiatic mainland. However, because of the cooperation between Japan and America, France and Italy in dealing with other phases of the Eastern question, it is understood that the Japanese Government is inclined to be friendly to the Allies.

England has indicated that he would welcome as a voluntary approval of the Governments of these countries to any radical programme that he might be obliged to admit in relation to Russia's Asiatic territory.

Lord Reading Seen Lancing.

The point has been made by some of the Allies during the negotiations that the proposed move would imply a lack of confidence in the motives and ultimate designs of the Japanese when it came to the final disposition of any occupied territory.

Lord Reading, the British Ambassador and Mr. Tanaka, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, today separately with Secretary Lansing. The Japanese Government is understood to be relying upon its ally by special treaty (Great Britain) to support any course Japan may adopt in Asia and to assist in framing such a definition of power as she may feel inclined to submit to the

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